(口il)
$(\square)$
$\square$


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## Y.

sear,
constr.
yet, עוֹד; not yet, עוֹד לֹ,
yield, v. $t$. (to give forth), , תֶּ
youth (young man), צַעֲ
youth (time of), נערוּרִים m. $p l$.
$Z$.
Zebulun, pr.n.m. .m.
Zedekiah, pr. n. m. צִּדְיָּ .

Zion, pron. צִּנין.
was old，api．pi．
 wealth，保 $m$ ．
weep，

welfare，albeit m．，constr．aibei．

what？No，（that

whatever，
when？${ }^{-\pi}$ ；

whence（relat．），
where？אֵ ；אֵּ（also in an indirect inquiry）．


 มุทํ．
whether－or，interrog． $\mathbb{N - T ,}$ ，also in indirect inquiry．
which，rel．pron． $\mathfrak{y y}$


who？＂？whom？＂ －בּךְ
who，whom，rel．pron．าゼํ．
whole，
why？ה！ה ה ；\％y ה ה Mf

wickedness，yưา m．，p．yeviq，w．suff．



wild， $\boldsymbol{y}$ ר $m$ ．，רעז $f$ ．

will，$n$ ．ais in．，constr．ן่งา．
 תוֹg，มлік．．
 wine，－ยiาศ․



with，תベ，w．suffix．＂צִּ ；yo，w．sufi＂．


 bear witness，7ִ̣̂．．．with acc． against．



wood，＂yo m．，pl．


work，$\imath$ ．
work，$n$ ．הכָּ

worship，$i$ ．עֲּ
worthlessness，$\}$ y＇？；worthless fellows，

write，בת๖，コคゴ．


## U.

uncle, $m$.



 לֵּ

until, prep.


unto, ל, עֻ,

upright,
Crim, (lights, revelation).


## V.

 verified, to be, אָּ Niph.
very, pf:


vine,
 pl.
 -
visit, r. $r$.
voice, hip m., pl. תibip.
vow, $v$. , וּר,
 pl. צּדרִים:

## W.

wake, v.t. עע: Pi. (עוֹר) and Miph.

 (for amusement), הֲלָ Hithp. wander, want, $v$. (desire), אֲָּ,
war, v. $\begin{gathered}\text { Th, } \\ \text {, mostly Niph. }\end{gathered}$
war, n. מִלְחָּ מלְה f., w. suffr. pl.

ward, $n$. מִּשְׂׂר $m$.
wash, $r$. (the human body or its parts),


watchman, נוֹצר ; שוֹוֹרו.
water, $v$. (to irrigate, to give to drink),





terrified, to be, בָּה Niph.
thank, $r$., give thanks, ידָּ Hiph.
that, conj. ?隹;

the, art. הָ. No. ה, ה,
then, 憂; "
thence, מִּשָּם.
there,



thief,
thing, דָּ men me constr. רָּרִ? constr.

 thirty, שְׁלֹשִּים.

thither,
 and הָּ
 thousand, No \% m., dual pl.

three,



till, $r$.
till, prep. עֻ.
time, $n$. yo f., w. suffr. עִֵּ ; one time, once, פַּ


Tob, pr. n. xiv.
today, הוּ

tomorrow, פָּרֹ.
tongue, לֹלֹ, rarely m., constr. ת.

 toward, towards, ?, אֶ, local He.
transgress, tree, $\because \underset{\sim}{y} m ., w$. suffr. ivy, pl. עעִ, constr.


 trouble, $n$. צָּ צָּ $^{\prime}$., constr $r$. trust in, $v$. חָּ
 turn, $v$. הּ, about, away, r. i. שּׂ ; turn away, v. t. סָּד Hin Hiph. turtledove, ת. תֹרִים. $f$., pl.



 twofold,
sluggard，


so，$\because$ ？
as my people so thy people；
in connection with a verb，in；
sojourn，$v$ ，า
Solomon，pr．n．m．ai הּלְ．



sorrow，ai，m．；${ }_{\tau}$ רָ $f$ ．
 constr．תixut．



spirit，

 בֵּ Niph．



stay over night，it and l？，i？？
stead，in，กПภ，w．suff．＇תกค．
steal，בコョ．
stone，$v$ ．${ }^{\text {L }}$ ，


storm，$n$ ．





surely，Пベ；？
 for，フォ．
surround，בַּ T，


 צפּ $m$ ．
 תוֹากา：constr．תוֹาก＜compat＞ํา．

## T．


 ．

take，







w．suffr．N．

 season, $n$. עִחִּם yo. and yo.
 a second time, שֵּנִית.
see, $\because$.
 seek, ירּ 1 Pi.;
seize, חָּ Hiph.;
 send,
Sennacherib, pr.n.m. סַנְחריב.
separate, $c$.


serve, עָ. yo.
 , to set (make stand), עָ to set over (appoint), פָּד, also Hiph.; to set (sun), Nim..
seven,



seventy, שִּבְעִּם.
 II. suffr. בּשְ
 to put to shame, בiּuiluin.;雲 Hiph .
Shaphan, pr.n.m.
she, Non.
Sheba, pr. n. אבשׂ.
sheep, ins c., collect.


 shine, $r$. .
ship, $n$. אָּרָּ
show, $r$. רָ To Hiph. w. two acc. of pere. and thing; הְּ̣ ; to show oneself, Tרָ Nigh.
shut, shut up, סגםּ, and ins u-
sigh, $v$. Nixing.
sign, n. кік с., pl.
SiMon, pr. n. m.
silent, to be (keep silence), ${\underset{\sim}{2}}_{-T} H i p h$.

Simei, pr. n. m. "نִּמִעִ.
simpleton, m., pl.


 תیּטּ; ; עַוֹוֹת:
sing,

sister, $\underset{\substack{\top}}{\boldsymbol{T}} f$., constr. Sims, $u$. suffr. pl.

sit, sit down,




sleep, $r$. 范,
sleep, n. .
remember，＜compat＞ᄅ＜compat＞ᅩ＜compat＞ᄂ，ir．
remove，v．t．רחק Hiph．；טוּר Hiph．

 report，$n$ ．（rumor）， reproach，$n$ ．חֲרֶּ $f$ f．
require，$\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{T}} \mathrm{P}$ Pi．

respect，$n$ ．כּבּ
rest，v．

rest，$n$ ．（remainder）， 7 Tשׂ m．，constr． －ש゙ׁ••
restrain oneself，
return，v．i．．

reveal，
rich，yo m．，pl．
 to make rich，yo עiviph．
riches，עשׁׁר m．；משֶר m．
right，$n$ ．$m$ ．
righteous，צִּ צִּיק m．；


rise，rise up，קוּ
 נְהרוֹת，

 pl．
roll，roll away，


Ruth，pr．n．f．תוּ．

## S．


 ai


salute，$r$ ．ם ם．
salvation，עשׁ：and y．，w．suff．
＂
Samaria，pron．$n$ ．
Samson，pr．n．m．שִׁמשׁׁíj．
Samuel，pr．n．m．
Sanballad，pr．n．m．Dַנבּבּל：
sanctify，
Sarah，pr．n．f．שָּד．
sated，to be，



scorn，v．הָרף Pi．
scribe，ספּר $m$ ．，pl．
sea，$\square_{i}^{\prime}$ m．，constr．$\square_{\Gamma}^{\prime}$ except Mローロ， pl．
seal，v．

preservation of life, מִחרָּ $f$ p.
price, מְחִּר m.
priest, בּ min m., pl.

 to put in prison,





prostrate oneself, הִשְּ

prune, v. תָּ
purse, $m$.
 pursuers,
 put forth the hand upon or

 put together, ${ }^{\text {IN }}$.

## Q.

 -מלּבוֹת
quiet, $n$. פַ (from gill to rest),

## $R$.

Rachel, pr. n. f. רָ.
raiment, 7 ב. $m$.
rain, $n$. מָּר m., constr. מטְר ; שֶּ
 early rain, in m.; latter rain,

read, Nרָּ.
ready, בָבֹ m., pl. בְבוֹנים (part. Niph. of (כּ).
Rebecca, pr. n. n. .
recognize, חִכִּר (from צָּר).
recommend (enjoin upon), פָּקר with Sc, also Hiph.
 -ְכוּרוֹנוֹת
red, אָּ $m$., $f$,
redeem, שֵּ
redeemer, hon m., w. suffr. לִּ
refuse,

reject,


rejoice, $v . t$. צשָׁn $P$ i.

 Nigh.
obedient，to be，




old，inp im．，constr． ＂？ְְְ；（with the number of days， months，years），话m．，תבּ，f．i．等 years old．
old age，זקְ pl．m．
one，



open，$v$ ，פּת

Ophir，pr．m．プミی．
opposite to（over against）， ワə．
Orpah，pr．n．$j$ ． ก푼군．
other，




ox，רוֹׂ in．，pl．

## $P$.

pardon（particle of request），＇ヨִ．
pasture，$v$ ．ירֶעֶה，רָעָה
pay，
peace，aihutim．，constr．aibere．

perhaps，＇אּלִ．

Pharaoh，pr．m．m．הּ
Philistine，＂m．

place，＂I．． ．


pleased，to he，$\quad \because \underset{\sim}{\square}$ חָּ
if it please thee， －or
plenty，$n$ ．装

poor，$m$ ַּ $m$ ．，$p$ ．

pot， m ．



praisewortly，
pray，$c$ ．לก．
prayer，תִּקּ $f$ f．，constr．
mourning, n. אֶבֶ, w. suff. אֶבּל,
思 and
much, adj. רֵ m., p. רָּבָּה ;
adv.
multitude, $\mathfrak{z} m$., $w$. $8 v$ vff.
murder, $c$. רְרַּ

## N.

Naboth, pr. n. m. נָבָ.

 (p. (p.

Naphtali, pr.n.m. בַפְּתָּ.

 constr. "
 PTPT. and Hiph.; near, prep. ssis.




 neither,

never,
new, ${ }^{\text {n }}$ m. $m$.,

nigh, בוֹרT $m$., $m$.
night, לִ, לִ, mostly ל. ליל , ml.



no, אל; గی্; no longer, no more, ד.
nobles, $m$.
 not, $\mathbb{K}$; before the jussive $\mathbf{6}$; there is
 I am not, Kiv.


now, עֲ, עָּתָּה (paragogic).
number, $r$.

Nun, p. n.m. גוּ



 ישְ


little, $n$. or adv. (not much),

living, the, החה:-
lo! הנה.

 at one another, Hithp.

 -
love, $v$. אָּ
love, $n$.

M.
madman, מְשְׁגּ $m$ man
magnify,




majesty, 7 in $m$.



.

Manoah, pr. u. m. פָּנוֹ.
many, רַ רַבּ $m$ רַּוֹת $f$.
ne, "No.

measure, $u$. מִדּה $f$.
meat, בָּ בָּ m.
meet, $r$. and קרָ p; to go to meet, towards, .
meet together (by appointment), צָּ Nigh.
melt, v. i. מָּס Nip.

Micah, pron. m. מִיבָה.
mighty, שָּ to be mighty,
 w. art.
 Niph.
Moab, pr.n. $n$.
Moabite, ${ }^{\text {in }}$ m., mock, $c$.



Moses, pr. n. m. משֶׁה.
 mount,


## K．


keep back．Wコּ，yon：；keep away，

keeper，


kindle（anger）．חָד Koph．；to be

kincuess，


 constr．ימל：；to he or become king． מלָ



 $P i$.
 self known，התוּרַ，


## L．

learn，לָּרְ
 remain），צָּ （remaining），Nتָ Ni ph．

lest（that not），泡。
letter（epistle），אֵּ אּרוֹת
号 mo
Levi，pr．n．m．th．

lick，r．Pקָ，

lie，$n$ ．（untruth），שיׁ：
life，


light，$n .$, רוֹ $m ., p l$ ．
like，prop $\overline{3}$ ：w．sufi．
1.
, אی, p.

n, 2.


ncrease, r.t. . $_{\substack{\text { רָָ }}} H i p h$.
nhabitant,
nheritance, $\quad$ n. $f$.;
nk , $f$, $f$.


 ntegrity, $m$., w. suff. "ค.
intelligent, נִבוֹן m., pl. נִבוֹנִים (Part. Niph. of
 house.
intoxicate oneself,
invite, יקרָא קרָא, קָּ:
iron,







## J.

Jonah, pr. n. m. .



Josiah, pr.n.m. הּ

Judah, pr.n.m. הרוּדוּ.
judge, v.

judgement, ט $m$.
just, adj. צִדִּיק.
justify, צָּקָּ Pi.; to justify oneself, .
he，Nสำ．

hear，yput，ジper


 pl．תוֹבּ？．



Hebrew，＂！ִy m．，צִּ


heed，v．，take heed，$\underset{\sim}{\text { 上 }}$ Niph．
height（high place），$\underset{\mathrm{T}}{\underset{\mathrm{T}}{\mathrm{T}}} \mathrm{f}$ ．，$p l$ ．תipa constr．תin．
hence，
herb，
陛永。

Hezekiah，pr．n．m．．

high－priest，לiาa ini．．

him，іл์．

holiness，${ }_{*}^{\text {Tip }} m$ ．；his holy name， ．
holy，שipp m．，$\mu$ ，
honest，iך m．，pl．


honor 4．，פּבּ
 ם＂פר： pl．תixpp，coustr．תijep．
horse，Din．，pl．
Hoshea；pr．n．ma yưin．
host（army），N゙フ⿰氵 $m$ ．，constr．N゙בั：


 how good！בivon．
how long？（until when ？）＂עַּת־ת．
Huldah，pr．n．f．．
human（man），$\underset{\text { TN }}{ } m$ ．
hundred ה̦TM f．，constr．תN゚P，dual

 for $\zeta$ ．
hunger，$n$ ． רעָ $m$ ．
hungry，רֶָ $m ., f$ ．


 า緼 $m$ 。
Hushai，pr．n．m．＂セั่า．

## G.

Gad, $p r . n . m$.

garden, 迸 m., ". art.
䍝 $f ., p l$,
 gate, ${ }^{\prime}$


 -כּנַּ


Gideon, pr.n.m.
Gilboa, pr. n.

girl, נִעֲרָּרוֹת
give,
glad,
gladden, שַָׁn Pi.
 glorious, אַדִּר m.




 (dismiss), שָּ
God, sk m.; me the latter also gods.
gold, $\underset{T T}{ }$ int, constr.
good, טוֹב $m$ טוֹב $f$.
Goshen, pr. $n$.

grain,
grass, צֵּ $m$.;
grave, n. קֶקר, p, p. pl.


great, מָּרוֹ m.,
(much); to be great, ${\underset{T}{T}}_{\substack{a}}, \mathrm{Pi}$.
to make great.
greet, aibuce the
grieve, בצָּy, also in Pi. and Hiph.
ground, אֲרָּ
guard, $t$.

## H.

Hagar, pr. n.f. הגר.
half, יחִ m., p. יצִּחֵ, w. sufi: ת
hallow, קָדשׁ Pi. and Hiph.
Haman, pr. n. m. הָּ.
hand, $\underset{\substack{7 \\ \hline}}{\text { f., constr. }}$
 II. surf. 'כַּ, dual.



Hannah, pr. n. f.
happen, היה, also in Niph.
Haman, $p r . n$.

to be hard, השָּ
hardened, to be,
harm, $n$. jos $m$.
hasten, make haste, pָּרֶר Pi.

have, \} ~ i n ; ~ I ~ h a v e , ~ ? ~ ? ~
畀 $m, p$. p1.
favor, in m., v. suff. іяп.


feast, $n$. 2חָ m., constr. ג ג (also before \}), w. art. גחָ, w, suff. :
 .מוֹעִדוֹת



few, , mpl.

 and


fig, fig-tree,
fight, $v$.
fill, מָּ,



finish, בָּלָה Pi.


fish, $n$. דָּ רדָ m., pl.



flesh, דָּ בָּר $m$, יֶּר
flock, $n$. ists c.
flourish, c. .
flow, $c$.


fool, n. אֲ.
foot, רַ, רַ, dual


 instead of, ת
forest, רַַר, m., p.


forget,
former, adj. .
forsake,

found, TDיָּ, $^{\prime}$,

fourscore,


from, pִ, p̣, p. p.
frontlets, תוֹפívivipl.
fruit,
fruit-tree, יֵּ
full, $n$. (fullness), מֶלא m.; my house full of silver, מְלֹא בֵיתִי כֶּסֶּ
eighty, שׂמִִּם.

 constr. . זקְ.


Eli, pr.n. m. 'עיֶ.


Elisha, pr.n.m. N. N.
Elkanah, pr.n.m. אלקָּה. emigrate, empty, ריך; empty-handed, רי귬.

iס, end, $v$.
 ทiv $m$.


entice, $P$ פָּ $P$ i.; to be enticed,

 מבוֹאוֹת.
Ephraim, pr.n.m.
ephod, $m$.

escape, $v$. מָּלָ Niph.
establish, כּּ Pi. and Hiph.; עָּ Hiph.; קוּ Hiph.; be established, קוּ קוּ Niph.; קוּ Hoph.
Esther, pr.n.f. אחסחת .
 עי עּוֹלִי
 everlasting life ; forever, לִi, לְ,

every, לכּ, evil, $n . \& a d j$. רַ $m$.,
 constr. צֵי
exalt, רוּ Pi. and Hiph.

Ezion-geber, pr. n. of a city, עֶּ

## F.

face, $n$.
 faint-hearted, רַךְ: לָבּב.

 עֵד שֶֶׁר ,



famine,
far, adj. .



fast, $n$. ais $m$., $p l$. תibis.


father-in-law,


## D

Damah, pr.n.m.
Dan, pr. n. m. ㄱ.
Daniel, pr. $11 . m$. לדּ
darkness, חָשׁׁנְּ


David, pr.n.m.
 constr. "מי', poet. תוֹמי:
death, מטוּ
Deborah, pr.n. f. רָּבוֹרָ.
deceit, מִרְמָה $f$.

 -רּ
deliver, כָּ Pi. and Hiph., pass. in Niph. and Hop.
descend,

desire, $r$.
desolate, to be, שָׁ שָּ Niph.


destroy, $\overbrace{\text { T }}^{1}$ and $H i p h$.



diligent, הָרֶּ $m$., pl.
diligently (emphatical), Inf. abs. "if
the verb.
distant, $m$.,
distress, צָּ צָּ צָּ $f$ צָּת .
divide,

 בּרְרְת pl.
door-post, מֶוּזּ $f$.
double,

draw water,
dream, v. :חָּ,
dream, n. .
dress, $n$. לְבּ m.;
drink, $r$.
give to drink, שׁׂק שiph.
drink, $n$. (strong),
drive out, ai
dust, עָ $m$., constr. רעָ


## E.



earth, $\not \approx \underset{\sim}{\wedge}$ f., rarely m., p.
依;

Eden, pron. עֵ. עֶּ.
Egypt, pr. n. מִצְרְ dual.
Egyptian, פִּ מִּרְרִים m., pl.



## C.




 pl.
can,

 cast forth or out, שָׁל Pi.; ePiph.; cast off (reject),
catch, יִּת
cattle, מִּ
cause (suit at law), דָּ $m$.
cease, דכּלָה Pi.

 pl. תוֹאּ
Chaldean, בַּ $m$., pl.
chariot, מֶרְ $f$., w. suffr. מֶּבָּ

Chebar, pr. n. of a river, כּכּ
cheerful, טוֹב m.; be cheerful, בָָּּ, בַּ chest (box), תֵּרָה $f$.

信 m., pl.
childhood, שְעעוּרים m. pl.
choose, יִבְחר,
city, עִ. f., pl.

cloud, העדָ M. (also coll.), w. art. העָּ

colleague, חֲ m. mi., pl.
come, come in, אוּב, 'תִּהּ, אָּ back, again, ביוּ; come down,





 confide,
confound (put to shame), כָּ congregation,
consecrate,

consider, $\ddagger$ ePiph.
consume,
continue,

 counsel together,
covenant, ת בְּרִּ $f$.
 craftily (with craft),
create, ארָּ M, No
creator, Nּב m., act. part. Kale. of Nּרּ



B.
bless, 극, mostly in Pi.
blessing, $n$. בּרָכָה f., constr. -ּבּרּכוֹת תּ
blood, bondman, עֶ עֶבר, m., w. suffr.



both (of them). שִׁיהּ; ; both-and, ala bow, bow down,
 pl.




bride,
bridegroom, inn.

 bring out, ציָ Mich.; bring up, עלָ $H i p h$.

brother, No m., constr. 'אָּ, w. suffr.






 after a negative.
 by (means of), בּּ $\mathfrak{Z}$; by (near), תی, ל,

## ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY.

Aaron, pr.n.m. אהּרּ
abide,

able, to be, אیּ אבּל,
Abner, pr.n.m. אیבנר .
above, prep. לעֻ, w. suff. "עָ.
Abraham, pr.n.m. אבברָּ.
Abram, pr. n. m. אัּ
 accept, קבל ללקח Pi. according to, ¥, \}.

 action, ( add, ${ }^{\text {〇D. }}$, Hiph. the same.
admonish, ${ }^{\text {Pי, }}$, Pi.

adversity, צָּ צָּ ע., constr. צָּ ע.

afraid, to be, אาำ,



Ahab, pr.n.m.

alive, חַ m.,

 also,

Ammonite,

Amorite, $\underset{\substack{\text { n } \\ m \\ m}}{ }$
A.



angry, זָּ

anoint,





 ברַּק, also Niph. and Hiph.

ark, אָרוֹן c., constr. אָרוֹן
arrow, "ח m., pl. .






asleep, to be,



atonement,
attend to (care for),
aunt, דֶוֹדָה f., constr.
avenge,

עוּר to be awake.
awake, v. t. עוּר Hiph.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

acc.-accusative.
adj.-adjective.
$a d v$.-adverb.
c.-common gender.
coll.-collective.
conj.-conjunction.
constr.-construct state.
dem. pron.-demonstrative pronoun.
$f$.-feminine gender.
Hiph.-Hiphil.
Hithp.-Hithpael.
interj.-interjection.
$m$.-masculine gender.
n.-noun.

Niph.-Niphal.
$p$.-in pause.
Pi.-Piel.
pl.-plural.
pr. n.-proper noun.
prep.-preposition.
pron.-pronoun.
rel. pron.-relative pronoun.
$v$.-verb.
v. i.-verb intransitive.
v. t.-verb transitive.
w. suff.-with suffixes.

to make straight, to dispose rightly the sound of a trumpet $f$.

Terah, the father of Abraham ת. $n$. delircrance, victory $f$ :
to look, to look down [त] Fipi
to lie
a lie, a falsehood $m$. to serve to drink $\prod_{T T}$


 ; to put, to set, to make Dị \& aic to give peace aibur
to laugh
hoary hair, old age $\underset{\tau}{\text { ה.t. } f} f$.
to understand
intelligence wages, a reward ${\underset{T}{T}}^{T} \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m}$.
to gladden

$$
\text { joy } \underset{T}{n} f \text { garment } f \text {. }
$$

to hate Now
an enemy Nive $m$.
a lip, a border $\underset{\tau}{\text { ™ }}$. $f$. a sack per $m$.
a leader, a ruler, a chief $m$.




 heaven ("
[ñ] ; to lay waste, to desolate arem to be astonished

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { fat ipe }
\end{aligned}
$$

to hear, to obey, to understand $\boldsymbol{y}^{\boldsymbol{i}}$ to keep, to observe 7 าย the sun عiper c.

a tooth (


to inculcate
to tear in pieces yּשׂ
a moment, an hour ${\underset{\tau}{T}}^{y_{T}} \mathfrak{j}$.
to lean upon [さ] $\underset{\sim}{\text { ive }}$

to delight צִׁ:
delight, pleasure ayuy:

to judge :~บั่
to pour ou.t, to shed 7
to be depressed, low ל〇̣i
to watch
to give to drink [n] $n$ in

a gift，a bribe 7 nịi $m$ ．
to prostrate oneself［
black
to seek שִּ

a pit ת ת to sing שׁׁ ש
a song $m$ ． to lie down בコּビ to forget
（post－biblical）residence， the Divine Majesty
Shechem or Sichem，a city in שֶׁם p．n． Ephraim＊ to dwell $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{T}} \underset{\sim}{\ddot{T}}$
a neighbor ${ }_{i} \underset{\sim}{2} m$ ．
liquor $\underset{\text { ºn }}{ } \mathrm{m}$ ．
snow H m．

welfare，peace $\begin{gathered}\text { © } m \text { ．} \\ m\end{gathered}$
TMer to lay hand upon $\because$ or
 to throw［ n ］


 to make peace
Solomon，the third king of ה $p$ ．n． the Israelites
the day before yesterday

## $\because$

to draw（water） to roar $2 \times$ שi
roaring（תגּ
to be astonished［ת：$\underset{\sim}{n}]$ ］
a subterranean place，the grave biséc． Saul，the first king of the $\underset{\text { Israelites }}{\substack{\text { in } \\ \text { in } \\ p}}$ ．$n$ ．
 to salute

an oath $f$ שׂשבוּעָה $f$ ．－
to praise
a staff，a rod，a tribe to swear［9］שָּבע
；
to quench thirst
sabbath $c$ ．

a robber $m$ ．
the Almighty $m$ ．
a falsehood，an iniquity，in rain Nị $m$ ．
to bring back，［ $\pi$ ］；to return
to reward，to turn away ；
to answer
to recall to mind
a whip，a scourge vie m．
a cry
a fox $m$ ．
a door－keeper $m$ ．
a judge ט̣iei m．
an ox（ם）
mercy, pity m.
to wash, to bathe
to remove [ $n$ ]; to be afar off $p \mathrm{TH}_{-}$ a contest, a forensic cause $\beth^{\prime}$ ? ${ }^{m}$. -
tender, soft (nכָ רִ
to ride 2 フา
property, wealth שim. $m$.
slander רָ רִּל mi.
to deceive ר ר
fraud 1 f.
eril, bad ( רע
an eril, wickedness $y$ า $m$. a friend, a neighbor $\frac{1}{y}$ ? $m$. -
hunger, famine רָעד m. to be hungry רִּ to feed, to pasture, to delight in $\operatorname{HyT}_{T} f$.
 an evil, wickedness $\underset{\tau}{\text { nעT }}$ f.
 to do evil [ T ]; to be evil
to be delighted, pleased, to

delight, will $\quad$ רָּ 7 m. empty 7 ?
only P?
to leap, to dance
poor
wicked $\underset{T}{\text { yuiq }} \mathrm{m}$.
, to be seen [g] ; to see, to look กヘ̦ to appear; to show [in]
Reuben, the eldest son of Jacob $\operatorname{p}$ p. $n$.
 summit first, former $m$.

many רִַּּים: much, large multitude, abundance 27 m . to be mach, many to multiply, to increase [ $7 \pi$ ] רָ Rebecca, the wife of Isaac רבקרקה p.n. rage $\underset{\forall}{i j} m$.

to follow after, to pursue 9
breath, spirit, soul, (niniา pl.) $\underset{\text { wind }}{\text { pin }}$ c.
a storm רוּחַ שְערָה
to raise, רוֹרמ; ; to rise, to be high to exalt, to extol, to bring up
height, elevation $m$.
to run
to be poor
Ruth, the great-grandmother of niv p.m. David
to be wide, to dilate $2 \pi$ רָ

merciful רח
far, distant
Rachel. a wife of Jacob
an ape nip $m$.

the little finger $\underset{\forall}{0} \mathrm{p} m$.
to burn, to incense [ IT ]
incense $\underset{\sim}{\text { Pup }} \boldsymbol{f}$ f.
summer 9
Kish, the father of Saul pa p. $p$. to lighten [ A ]; to curse 3 ?
to acquire, to buy $\operatorname{Hip}_{\text {T }}^{\text {p }}$
creator p p pm.
a cane, a reed ${\underset{\sim}{T}}^{T} m$.

a bowl, a dish קערדָ f of
end ${ }^{r} p \mathrm{~m}$.
harvest ${ }_{\text {hasp }}^{\text {pen }}$ m. -

to reap $7 \underline{S P}_{T}$
to call, to invite, to read ארד
to bring near, to offer [ A ] $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{T}}$
the midst $\underset{\sim}{1} \mathrm{p}$ m.

near; a relative $\mathcal{I} \mathrm{inp}_{T} m$.-
a horn $\overbrace{i p}^{1} f$.
a city $\underset{\sim}{1} \frac{1}{\because} f$.
to listen $[G] \underset{\sim}{2 \pi}{\underset{\sim}{p}}_{T}$
to be hard, heavy $\underset{T}{ } \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{T}}$
to bind
a bow Rip i tn.

Zion, a hill on which Jerusalem $\begin{gathered}\text { was built } \\ \text { jיוֹ } \\ p . n\end{gathered}$
a flower $\mathfrak{j}$ Yo
a hinge 7 צ m.
a shadow by $m$. an image, a likeness צֶּ $m$. a cricket $m$. to be thirsty צמד to sprout forth צמֶח small, young צִעִּ to cry out sc:
a bird (ロיר
a frog yo צָּ $m$.
 distress $\underset{T}{ }$ צ. to press, to be in anguish צָּ P
to receive, to accept
to bury רב?

 to consecrate
holiness pin m.
to be gathered together,
[J] KT a congregation, an assembly $\zeta_{T} \operatorname{Tp}_{T} m \cdot$ to expect, to hope
voice, sound, voice, $\underset{\text { rumor }}{\text { (nibip } p l .) \text { Sip } m \text {. }}$
[a]; to arise, to stand, to remain קום to erect, to raise up, to establish, to confirm

PLaraoh，a title of the ancient kings of Egypt
to spread out，to distribute
Euphrates，a river of Syria ：ֻּ p．$p . n$ ．
to strip off［ n ］
to break away
a transgressiun yever m．
a piece $几$ ® $f$ ．
suddenly $\begin{gathered}\text { ©ing } \\ :-1\end{gathered}$
to open חת
an entrance，a door $\frac{1}{2} m$ ．
a simpleton（

## 3

a flock，sheep ins c．
a host，an army（תוֹאבT：
a gazelle，a stag ；splendor，glory צְבְ m．
a side $7 \underset{\text { ™ }}{ } m$ ．
just，righteous צִַּּיק m． justice，righteousness צֵ צim．
 to hunt，to catch 7 Sis
to command
to fast sina
a fast nis $m$ ．
a rock $7: 13$ ．
hunting，prey $7 \div(1 \leq m$ ．
a hunter $\underset{\tau}{7} m$ ．
provision
a snare $\cap$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to frighten }[\mathrm{T}] \text { ] פחּ } \\
& \text { fear, terror } m \text {. - } \\
& \text { a pit nッím. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 the high－priest Eleazar
to be distinguished，wonderful［ J ］N旋
the upper mill－stone שֶּ $f$ ．
to pray［תחּ］；to think，to suppose
to supplicate
a Philistine，a nation in the $p$ p．$n$ ． south－east of Palestine
lest ־ֶֶֶ
to turn［ A ］；to turn
 a corner－stone

pearls

a graven image，an idol $m$ ．
this time，now
to urge
［ A ］：to be missed［2］；to visit to set over，to intrust，to deposit
a deposit
to be dispersed a cow $\operatorname{HT}$ Ti $f$ ．
to flourish，to blossom
a blossom，a flower $\frac{1}{n} m$ ．
fruịt $\mathfrak{m}$ ？
（post－biblical）to nourish
a raren 2 ？$\% ~ m$. a desert $\underset{\substack{\text { T2 } \\ \text { y．：}}}{ } f$ ． sly，pradent ロッาข
 slyness $\operatorname{Tiv}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{T}} f$ ．

rich าッย บ smoke $\operatorname{jut}_{\tau} y_{T} m$ ．
to become rich［ H ］；to be rich to emrich

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { riches עُ עُשׁר m. - } \\
& \text { herb } 工 \text { צivin } m \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

to do，to make，to create y y
workmen ${ }^{\text {m }}$ m．
Esau，the twin brother of Jacob ${\underset{T}{T}}_{\substack{.}} p . n$ ．

now $\rightarrow$ т


## כ


to meet，to entreat עม
to redeem，to deliver $\rightarrow \underset{T}{T T}$
 cording to the order of，according to

to scatter，to dissipate 7 ำ

Ammon，Ammonites，a people $\begin{gathered}\text { y } \\ \text { y } \\ p . n \text { ．}\end{gathered}$ east of the Jordan

Amos，a prophet Dioy p．$n$ ．

to load $[\pi] \mathrm{DDV}_{T}$
deep（הข

a cluster of grapes，a grape ${\underset{\tau}{\top} \text { y．．}}^{m}$ ． to delight oneself $[\cap, 7]$ d：y to answer，to testify ענת
meek $\operatorname{lyy}_{\mathrm{T}}$
afllicted，poor（ע）עִ


a fine，a punishment the eyelids
dust ${\underset{T}{T} y_{T} m} m$
a tree，wood $\gamma y . m$ ．

grief，anger $\underset{\text { y̌ }}{\text { y．}} m$ ．
an advice $\rightarrow \underset{\tau}{\operatorname{yy}} \mathrm{f} f$ ．
slothful，lazy ${ }^{\text {y }}$
an assembly תาร่บ $f_{0}$ ．
a heel，footstep（תוֹבּקְ
a scorpion，a scourge with sharp $\underset{\text { points }}{\text { m }}$ T $p \mathrm{y} m$ ． points
pleasant בา．\％
evening ユาย่ $\frac{\text { ソ่ }}{}$
 and ever ${ }^{\text {PT }}$ the world

a bird, fowl घive m.
a skin, a hide עוע $m$.
strength iy $m$.
strong (

to leave, to forsake, to desert
to help, to aid
help, aid
to cover oneself עָטַף
a crown (

 because עy yive upon, orer, by, by against therefore עַל דַּבְבר ; on account of a yoke y y m. to bring up, to offer [n]; to go up עֲ to burnt-offeriug $\begin{gathered}\text { עT } \\ f \text {. }\end{gathered}$ a leaf עָ עָּ $m$. Eli, high-priest and 14th judge of יوy p.n. Israel
the Most High עלֶל:

 with ỵa
to stand, to remain, to arise עעמד
with me עִּ
[د] ; to lay upou, to uphold to rest upon
to sustain, to refresh סעֲר
to moum 7 ²0
to recount ${ }^{\text {. }}$ a book. a letter to hide [ T ]; to hide טתר \& טֵתר hiding, a hiding-place $m$.

## iv

to labor, to serve, to worship, עבד
to cultivate a laborer $\underset{\square}{7} \mathrm{~m}$.

 to be thick $\underset{\text { T }}{T}$
 to remove
a Hebrew, a name applied to the y м $m$. Israelites a cake $\begin{gathered}\text { y } \\ f\end{gathered}$.
Eglon, a king of Moab yiל y. p. u. eternity $\underset{\text { yַ }}{ } m$.


a witness, a testimony yֵ m.
an assembly, a congregation $\underset{\text { T }}{\boldsymbol{T}} \mathrm{y}$ f.
not yet si לiv; still, again, more
no longer, no more
iniquity $\underset{\forall T}{\prod_{T}} m$.
wickeduess: $\operatorname{yַ} f$.
a child לȚivm.

# to revenge apt <br>  <br> to kiss 

; to lift up, to carrs, to pardon Nu to be exalted, proud [תְ:
to favor
clouds a piece $\pi$ תn $m$.

to give, to put, to allow $i_{-T}$
Nathan, a prophet in the time $\operatorname{of~David~}_{i_{\mathrm{TT}}}^{\sin } p . n$. 3)

## $\square$

; to turn, to go round, to surround, סבד to encompass
סוֹבֵ

to deliver up [ n ] ; to shut
Sollom, a city that was destroyed סich p.n. in the time of Abraham
an assembly, a secret $m$. $m$.
a horse DID $m$.
, to turn aside, to depart from, Din to remove [ n ]: to turn in
Sisera, a general of Jabin,
king of Canaan
N:
T:
P. p.
p. king of Canaan
a pot סִיר c.

a fool $h_{\text {TT }} m$.
a basket (a
to pardon
a ladder D $m$.

Nahor, a brother of Abraham $\lim _{\underset{T}{\prime}}^{1} p . n$.
a stream, a brook bnj m.
a possession $A$ Hentil
desirable, delicious נחמָר (חָּר
to stretch out, to incline, $\xrightarrow{\text { TuT }}$ to guard, to keep (anger) נט



to recognize, to acknowledge [ T ] פָ

 youth, adolescence פעש: $m$ m.
pleasant, agreeable per pleasantness $m$.

Naomi, the mother-in-law of Ruth בערק $p$. $n$. a boy, a youth ذِ צַּ $m$.
a girl $f$.

wonders תixine f.
soul, person, neself (nivin
[ a ] ; to sare oneself, to escape [ g ] $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{T}}$ to take away, to deliver, to save

$$
\text { a flower נִ } \mathrm{y} \text { m. }
$$

to watch, to keep צִּ

$$
\text { a female } f \text { ? } f \text {. }
$$

to we free from punishment, [J] [JT
to be unpunished

 to look, to regard [7בָט [7]
a prophet $\underset{\text { NT }}{\text { T }} m$. to wither
 Natal, a rich farmer in the time SI $_{\text {IT }} p . n$. of David
 the south m . to tell [ n ] $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{T}}$ before $\frac{\ddots}{\because}$ prep.
to reach $[\mathrm{n}]$; to touch, to reach $y_{-\tau} \mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{T}}$ to smite, to defeat y to come near liberal $m$.
to row 97
a row to lead, to drive to bray
a river,
a stream (תוֹרT: to set down [n]; to rest no to slumber aid
to flee Dis
to move to and fro, to vacillate,
to wave, to sway

Noah, a pious man ni p. n.
bitter (מַר
appearance, sight Db: m. $m$ -
Mordecai, the warden of Esther $\underset{\text { per }}{ }$ p. $n$. height $m$.

Miriam, the sister of Moses pa pron.
deceit מִרְטָה f.
an evildoer מַרע m.
pasture מִרֶע m.
a request, a desire מִּשְ f. $f$.

to anoint pu eu
a tabernacle $m$.
to rule
a ruler, a prince מוֹשֵׁ or משׁׁ $m$.

a judgment, right מְשׁ: mo $m$.
a butler $m$ صַשְׁקֶה $m$.
a banquet, a feast $m$. $m$.
a burden N్ TM $m$. a bridle 2 nh $m$.

when? מתָּ
the loins
sweetness $m$.
a gift מַתּת $f$.

J
now, pray! Ny
to withhold $\because \underset{\sim}{\text { Y }}$

ever since , I was
 a little the heart, inmost soul pry
 upward in: ascent, a step $f$. deeds $\cos _{\substack{ \\\text { yin }}} m$.
a reply $m$.
a cave int up $f$.
a deed, an action, a work $m$.
from the face of, from "??
to find, to befall NTMT
a pillar, a statue (תבּ c.) cis
unleavened bread $\underset{\substack{\text { צִּ }}}{ } f$.
a command, a precept $\operatorname{nisip}_{\tau:} f$.

Egypt, a country in the north-ansp $p . n$.
east of $A$ frica
a sanctuary, a temple $m$. a place (лivipis pl.) Dip. $m$. a rod, a stick $h_{\text {PT M }} m$. an asylum, a refuge $ט$ Ti: $m$. a convocation Nip? $m$.
delicacies $m$.

to rain [ $\pi$ ]
who? ?

pain, sorrow בixวt $m$.
Machpelah, a field near Hebron a stumbling-block bivizp m. to fill, to fulfill ph e to fill, pall
fullness, full N :




war $\underset{\tau}{\cos } \underset{\tau}{ } f$.
to deliver oneself, to escape [2] pot to reign, to become king
a king 7 !
a kingdom, reign ת $\operatorname{Di} f$.
from above
bitterness, sadness $m$.
 manna, food of the Israelites in the $m$. A arabian desert
from $i ?$
to count, to assign pop rest $\underset{\tau}{\text { mim }} f$.
a gift, a tribute $\underset{\substack{\text { mic }}}{ } f$.

What？how？（פ）－
to delay，to linger［na］ins in
to hasten ？קהר
quickly，speedily pf
 to totter；to shake usp birth，a birthplace $\pi \rightarrow$ in $f$ ．－ a blemish，a defect $m$ ． Monabaz，a king of Adiabene $p$ ．$p$ ．
 a set time，a feast a teacher $m$ ． to give Tray，to cease wis a scat，a habitation בựim $m$ ． to kill，to put to death［त］；to die Ai：？ death（תוּב c．） $\operatorname{Miv}_{\substack{\text { OT }}} m$ ． an altar（תוֹר：$m$ pl．）$m$ ． a door－post $\underset{T}{\operatorname{cita}} f$ ． food jim $m$ ． a thought $\rightarrow$ init $f$ ． the rising of the sun，east $\Gamma$ Ti：？$m$ ． a camp $79 \%!2 m$ ． want，need $\mathfrak{:}$ ：－$m$ ．
to-morrow
a thought（ルゴ！
a bed nip $f$ ．

Lash，a place on the northern
borders of Palestine $p . n$,
to take，to capture $\overbrace{T}$ therefore ii
to accustom，
to teach
$-96 ?$ to learn $7=? ~$

on account of，that，in order to to mock［ T ］；to mock $9 \mathrm{y}_{-\mathrm{T}}$
before ：？？？
to take，to fetch $\prod_{-}$ to gather，to collect 0 ？ towards，to meet תxาp？prep．－ tongue，language jiuib $c$ ．－

## 12

very，exceedingly adv．；strength $m$ ． any thing הֹM： of old，long since iN．
whence？i．Np
food $\operatorname{bovis~}_{\text {T：}} m$ ．
to refuse ing
to reject，to despise
a curse
entrance，the setting of the Nim！$m$.
sun，west $m$ a shield $\prod_{T} m$.
a wilderness，a desert $m$ ．$m$ ．
to measure $\operatorname{cip}_{-T}$
why？pan

Carmel, a promontory on the Mediteranean Sea, in the tribe
of Asher to bend the knees, to bow ขา
 enant; to be extirpated, destroyed [』] the same [J]; to totter, to stumble
to write בЛּู -


$$
i
$$


Leah, a wife of Jacob ii ? p. $n$.
 apart, alone ? a garment, ia dress :


Laban, the uncle and father-in-law $i_{\tau}{\underset{T}{T}}^{p} p, n$. of Jacob
Lebanon, a mountain in the
north of Palestine ila t $\quad$ pr.
to put on, to clothe oneself לָבּ
if 1$\rangle$
to lend [ a ] [
Lot, a nephew of Abraham vil pen. Levi, the 3 d son of Jacob; a Levite י! $p$ p. $n$.

to pass the night, to lodge $;$ ? $\ddagger$
to fight [2] 0-it

to press, to afflict
night (nibiל pl.) Nh:
that, when, for, because, but, truly ' $?$

## but, except DI ?

a purse $D^{\prime} \cdots m$.
while
a $\operatorname{dog} 2$ 解 $m$.
to finish, to cease כִּלָּ
a bride, a daughter-in-law $\operatorname{Jַ} f$.


to put to [ n$]$; to be ashamed [2] דכּלֹם shame

like, as | Pu |
| :--- |

so, thus, rightly, well
Canaan, the land on this side pr and of the Jordan


a throne (ni no pl.) No m.
to cover כִּסָה
a fool ביר m.
to desire, to long [ y ]
silver, a piece of silver, money $\underset{\sim}{2} \mathrm{~m}$.

there is，there are（ $\left.\because \because{ }_{\because}\right)_{\text {．．}}^{\text {un }}$ to sit，to remain，to dwell בư
 Jesse，the father of David＂ש゙ッ p．$n$ ． to sleep ${ }^{\text {ivivic }}$
to deliver，to help［ B ］ $\mathrm{yevin}_{\boldsymbol{T}}$
straight，upright，right $\underset{\tau_{T}}{\text { in }}$


Israel，the name of the
Israelitish nation为为 an orphan ain $\quad m$ ．
to let $[7]$ ；to be left，to remain［2］ ת $_{-T}^{\prime \prime}$ remain，to leare
Jethro，the father－in－law of Mosesinc：p．n．

## 2

as，when
to honor $\frac{9}{7}$ ；to be beary， $\begin{gathered}\text { burdensome } \frac{7}{\top}\end{gathered}$

to wash，to purge
a ewe lamb
a pail，a pitcher $7 \supseteq f$ ．
so，thus
a priest פּ m ．
a star ఇゴจ $m$ ．
［7］；to be firm，established，ready［2］בּ （1）establish，to direct，to prepare
a cup Diŋ $f$ ．
to lie，to deceire ㅋํํ
strength，power กi่ m． to deny，to deceive

Jacob，the 3 d patriarch of the コンヅ・p．n．
Israelites a wood，a forest y $^{\prime}$－$m$ ． to be beautiful $\mathrm{HD}_{\mathrm{T}}$


Jephthah，the 9 th judge of Israel $\underset{\tau}{\text { ก．：．}}$ p．$n$ ．
to go out
 to and fro
Isaac，the 2d patriarch of the קחִּ p．n．
Israelites ${ }^{\text {r：}}$ •
to pour out Sus $_{\text {T }}$
to form，to create ${ }^{7}$
to awake ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} P_{-}$

preciousness，honor，dignity १p｀$_{\text {т }} m$ ．
to lay snares，to catch ن̈р＂ to fear，to be afraid אัา＂
fear Mベา！$f$ ．

to go down 79\％
Jordan，the largest river of
Palestine ${ }^{\text {I！}}$ ：－$p . n$.
to teach，to show［M］ד
Jerusalem，the metropolis of ロ．＇ienq！$p . n$ ．
Palestine
the moon $\underset{\sim T}{1} m$ ．
Jericho，a city of Palestine near in $\frac{\square}{} ? p, n$ ． the Jordan and the Dead sea

verdure $P\urcorner_{\because}^{!} m$ ．
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { to dispossess } \\ \text { to imporerish }\end{array} \mathrm{H}\right]$ ；to possess

## － 217 －

Jehoshaphat，the th king of $\underset{\text { Judah }}{\text { JuTintint } p \text { ．} n \text { ．}}$
 a day api m． by day arica $a d v$ ． Joseph，the 11th son of Jacob no p p．n． a fowler シ̈pir $m$ ． an inhabitant בüּ m．

Jotham，a son of Gideon；also जתị p．n． the lIth king of Judah
Jezreel，a town in the tribe of ל：זי：$p . n$ ． Issachar together 1
Ezekiel，a prophet who lived uNpin p．n．
in the Babylonian exile to expect，to hope $\zeta!\cdot$
to do good，well［ n ］；to be good，בטָ cheerful wine $\zeta_{1 .}^{\prime} m$ ．
to be able（Koph．）；to be able by：
to beget［ A ］；to bear－
a child，a lad 7 \％！$m$ ．
to cause to go，to take $[7]$ ］to go $\bar{F}_{-T}^{\text {s．}}$ the sea（
the right side ${ }^{7}{ }^{\top} m$ ．

to found

to chastise，to correct ff ，，
to meet（by appointment），to［2］ins assemble

| Jael，a resolute woman of the |
| :--- |
| Kenites |
| $\dddot{N}_{T}$ |



to consult one［コ］：to advise | ann other，to deliberate |
| :---: |
| and |

goodness，goods טוּב m．
good，welfare הבiu．$f$ ．
bands，frontlets nimutur
a young，lamb ne m．
unclean wu
to taste suv－
before $上 \frac{1}{\because}$
to tear ทัง
prey
to begin，$[\mathrm{n}]$ ；to be foolish［g］SN
to be willing
produce יבוּל $m$ ． a sister－in－law
to be dry，to dry up
grief，sorrow is $m$ ．
to be weary
a hand，power $T_{T} f$ ．
to confess，to give thanks，$\quad$ to praise $\quad \mathrm{n}] \begin{gathered}\text { ToT } \\ \text { To }\end{gathered}$
to know yT
the Eternal，God ${ }_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{T}}$
Jehoash or Joash，the eth king linin pr． of Judah，also the 12th king of Israel
Judah，the 4th son of Jacob הדוּדה ：p．n．
a Jew ，
the Eternal＂or $\underset{\tau}{\text { © }}$ ，


Joshua，the successor of Moses yevin p．$n$ ．
to take refuge，to confide $\mathrm{TDT}_{\mathrm{T}}$
kind，gracious，pious
to lack，to fail，to be wanting 7
to make haste ${ }^{9}$
to be willing，to desire
an arrow $\quad \cdots \quad$.
grass $\underset{\substack{7 \\ \hline}}{ } m$ ．
a statute，a law $\underset{\sim}{\operatorname{prim}} f . \&$ m． investigation $\frac{1}{7 \cdots!} m$ ．
to lay waste，to destroy［n］27
a sword $27 \pi \underset{\%}{1} \mathrm{f}$ ．
to burn，to be kindled
diligent $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\boldsymbol{T}}$
Saran，a town of Mesopotamia $\prod_{7 T}^{-7} p . n$ ．
to scorn 7 ．n！ autumn，winter $\underset{\because}{\boldsymbol{1}} \mathrm{m}$ m．－

to keep silent［ H ］；to plow
to think，to consider in

to withhold，to spare $\overbrace{T}$
a father－in－law in m．
to break $\operatorname{תñ}_{-T}$

## $\theta$

pare xiv
to purify טְהר

to be or become wise
wise，sagacious $\operatorname{TVT}_{T}$－
 wisdom given \＆given $f$ ． a ditch לT．$m$ ． milk ${\underset{T}{T}}_{\sum_{T}} m$ ． ［ $\cap \mathrm{n}$ ］；to be wearied［ g ］；to be sick $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{T}}$ to feign oneself sick
a dream（лivibn pl．）aiken $m$ ． sickness（？il p．） to dream
to smooth，$[n]$ ；to divide flatter $\underset{-T}{\boldsymbol{T}_{T}}$ a lot，a portion，a share $m$ ．－
 to be weak $e{ }_{T}$


 a donkey $\underset{\sim}{\text { ain }} m$ ． a mother－in－law $\operatorname{nipr}_{T} f$ ． to pity，to spare ${ }_{T}$ to be warm，hot $\cot _{-T}$
leavened．${ }_{\%} \prod_{T} m$ ．
grace，favor in m．－
 gracious［in？
initiation，dedication ก⿹勹巳 $f$ ．
 lore，kindness，grace，mercy $\underset{\sim}{7}$ m．
a company
a festiral, a feast ( $\square:\urcorner \mathrm{l} p \mathrm{l}$ ) i $\Pi_{\tau} m$.
to celebrate
to leare off, to cease, to give up

$$
\text { a room } 7 \underset{\because}{\cdots} \mathrm{~m}
$$

new (
the new moon, a month
a debt (תוֹבín pl.) בín m.
Ere, the first woman to turn, to tremble לח
sand $\operatorname{bin} m$.
a wall ${ }_{T}$ ninf.
a street (nisisin pl.) m.
to see $\operatorname{inc}_{T T}$
strong (
to [תn] ; to take hold, to seize [ה] prim strengthen oneself, to take courage
force, riolence $\lim _{\substack{\text { PiT }}}$ f. -
to $\sin \operatorname{NuT}_{\mathrm{T}}$
a $\sin$ Nטก $m$. -
 to seize ${ }^{\circ}$
 to live $\underset{T \pi}{\pi}$
an animal, a beast הניר $f$.
strength, ability, an army
life (! c.) $\boxed{\square} \because \mathrm{n} m$.
the bosom Piom.
to flow 271
besides, except
to feed, to nourish iit an olive-tree, an olive $\pi!$ m. pure ( to remember $\frac{7 \pi}{T}$ a male $\operatorname{lzi}_{T} \mathrm{~m}$.
remembrance,
a memorial

to meditate
to prune 7
singing הา.int $f$.
the tail ${\underset{T T}{T}}^{T} m$.
sweat Ty! f.
to cry out, to exclaim
a cry ( cer
to be old, to become old
an old man $\mathrm{ipp}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m}$. old age $i \underset{\sim}{i j} m$.

a stranger, another $7 \mathrm{i} m$.

to sow in it
seed, descendants

## 1

to hide oneself [2] N゙בT

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a cord, a hand } \underset{\forall}{\mathrm{Z}} \frac{1}{\square} \mathrm{~m} \text {. } \\
& \text { a сомраиіои } \operatorname{com}_{\tau} \mathrm{m} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$



 hither，here
 noise，multitude，plenty jixit $m$ ．
Haman，a minister of Ahasuerus ${\underset{T}{1}}_{p_{T}} p . n$ ．
lo ！behold ！
hither
to turn，to change 7
 much $7 \underset{\text { M }}{\text { ：－}}$
to kill $\operatorname{mox}_{-1}$

Harau，a brother of Abraham $\dot{i}_{T r} p$ p．n．
to pull down，to destroy ロา7


Fashti，a queen of Persia＇תִּ 1 ．$n$ ．
$i$
a wolf 2N：m． this ภลㄴ． a fly コンゴ $m$ ．
to slay，to sacrifice，to offer กั゙
a sacrifice $\pi \underset{\because}{\boldsymbol{i}} m$ ．
this $\pi!m$ ．
gold $\underset{T T}{ } \mathrm{NT}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m}_{0}$－
ink $f$ ．
 to be broken，contrite［J］דָּ T

$$
\text { weak, poor } \text { h? }^{2}
$$

to leap，to spring ？
to draw（water）$\overbrace{T} \zeta_{T}$ to be weak 3ל7
 to be silent

Dan，a soll of Jacob $i_{T} 1$ r．n knowledge $\quad$ ת．－
to push，to knock，to drive P T

> thin (רָּקרק
way，manner $7 \frac{1}{7} c$ ． to seek，to inquire，to demand
 fatness $\underset{\because}{\because \frac{1}{7}} m$ ．

## 11


 an ornament，splendor $7 \operatorname{TiT}_{T T} m$ ．
 majesty，splendor $m$ ． riches，substance $\quad$ ． that N゙ּ
to hecome．［J］；to be，to become הT M
to bappen
a garden i ．
to steal 7 2：
a thief $2 \pm 2 \mathrm{~m}$ ．
to protect［ H ］${ }^{2} \underset{\sim}{2}$
to rebuke，to reprove

a vine $\frac{1}{2} c$ ．
a stranger 7 m．－
Gerizim，a mountain in the tribe องา：$p .11$ ． of Ephraim to expel，to drive out $\because \mathfrak{\sim}$ rain，a heavy shower Goshen，a region of Egypt p．$n$ ．

## T

Dreg，an Edomite，chief of Saul＇s 2ペフ p．$n$ ． herdsmen a bear خं 7 ．

Deborah，a prophetess of the $p$ דיבוֹרה $p . n$ ． Israelite
to clare，to adhere，to be glued
to speak דּד To
a word，a thing $\underset{T}{ } 7 \mathrm{~T}$ m．－
a plague，pestilence $\urcorner ユ \frac{1}{\because} m$ ．
honey m ．
a fish $\underset{\sim}{27} m$ ．
corn $\underset{\substack{3 \\ \prod}}{\top \rightarrow} m$ ．
a friend，an uncle m ．$m$ ．
 an aunt $f$ ．


Gibeah，a town of the Bejamites קִבְ pr．
Gibeon，another town of the
Benjamites
jive pr $n$.
to be strong，to prevail a man 7 畀 $m$ ．
Gad，a son of Jacob $7_{T} 1 . n$ ．

a kid $\cdot \frac{1}{?}$ ？$m$ ．
to be or become great，to grow $\zeta_{\substack{-7}}$
to magnify one－［nra］：to magnify self，to boast

Gedaliah，a govern－ or of the Jews．
appointed by Nebuchadnezzar
Gideon，the Fth judge of Israel
the back $1: 1$ ．$m$ ．
a nation $\mathfrak{i q} m$ ．

to expire to sojourn 7： to exult，to rejoice $h_{\text {：}}^{18}$ \＆ to disclose，to remove，to emigrate


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { idols ロ・解旌 } \mathrm{m} \text {. } \\
& \text { to shave }
\end{aligned}
$$

Gilead，a mountain and a prov－ 7 y ha $p . n$ ． inge berond the Jordan
both－and aras also，even at
a benefit hist $m$ ．

morning $m$.
to seek for, to demand

 to flee
 a covenant $f$ בְּ
 a knee $\frac{1}{\square} f$.
 to aunounce, to proclaim בִּ
 nen, human beings בְֵּ

Bethuel, the father of Laban בּת בּוּאּל p.n. and Rebecca
in the midst of, among בִּתוֹך houses (n)


## ג

to redeem
a redecmer bsi m.
high $\underset{\sim}{\square 1} \frac{1}{T}=$

strong, a hero ㄱỉa $m$.
strength $f$ : וּבְּרָה $f$ :


> the belly $\frac{1}{2} f$.
> before בְּטְרם !
> pray! ?
> between
to have under-[ $n$ ] , to understand, standing, to turn ; to diseern the mind to understanding, intelligence $f$ שִּיָּ $f$.

 the prison בֵּ M m. the school בֵּת הַּלִּמוּד m.
to weep בדּ בד not
without בּ

- to swallow, to devour בִּ

to build
daughters (בֵּ בּת
sons (
 because of, in order that בּעַבּוּר
about, near בְעַד

Boaz, the second husband of Ruth $p$. $n$.
a lord, a master, an owner $\mathfrak{y}$ ² $m$.

to graze, to kindle, to consume
stupid $m$.
dough $\underset{T}{P} \frac{1}{T} m$.
oxen, eattle ברּקר $c$.
－ 211 －
guilt $n$ ．$f$ ．
who，that，because
happy •یּ
with，near（یֵ）Мیּ

a she－ass ןinct
you 日fin $m$ ．
yesterday לiman
sou for

## 2

a well 7 T：$f$ ．
Běer，a town in the south of าベッp．n． Palestine where

Babylon，the metropolis，and
Babylonia，the province

a dress，a robe，a corer $\frac{1}{\%} m$ ．－ to separate，to distinguish［ to terrify，to hasten bin
a beast，animals，cattle $f$ בּ to bring［ n ］；to come，to enter sí？
to despise pal

to be ashamed eng
to despise בְּזי
in this place，here $\underset{\sim 1}{7 \pi}$ on the outside，without
to trust $\frac{\square}{T}$
faithfulness，truth $f$ ．
a sack תחּค $f$ ．
man $m$ ． we wic $c$ ．
I（


men（אֲ：M． to gather，to assemble，to re－ceive

Esther，a queen of Persia
also 7 Ni
anger $\mathfrak{7 c} m$ ．
to bake MDN
the face
darkness

near，by bsis
to lay up．
a locust $\underset{\text { n m }}{ } \mathrm{m}$ ．
an ark，a chest $\operatorname{jin}$ ©． a cedar
a traveler กin $m$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { earth, a land } \\
& \text { fire unc. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 a step

Ithamar, the roungest son of Aaron
only, but 7
to consume surely!

not God לي $m$. to, towards, against ל
an oak NאלT $f$. these ( God


Elijah, the zealous
 prophet in the time of Ahab
idols يֵליל : Nain, nothing
Elimelech, the husband of Naomi
Eliezer, the faithful servant of Abraham
Elisha, the disciple and suc-
cessor of Elijah
y
 Aaron
a mother (תוֹֹn pl.) $f$. if, whether, or CN -
firmness, faithfulness $\prod_{\text {TMM }} f$.
to be faithful, trustworthy $[2]$ Now
to believe, to trust $[\pi]$
to harden
to say
a word yesternight
a sign (תוֹתוֹת $p$ р.) תוֹ $c$.
then
an ear $\overbrace{\Re}^{\prime} f$.
a native $m$.
a brother (םN. pl.,
Ahab, the seventh king of
some, a few :
a sister (rins c.) תinc్ $f$.
to seize

to delay אחר
another
behind, after
the end אחרחרית $f$.
Ahasuerus, a king of Persia نiminin p. $n$.
a bramble $\underset{T}{7} \underset{T}{ } m$.
to shut ExN
woe! ’
a calamity $m$.
where ? N. 은
Job, a pious man בix $p$.n.
Jezebel, the wicked wife of Ahab
how ? Wָּ
a rambN $m$.

nothing אֵּ
unsearchable
Where?

## VOCABULARY.

Note. The ground-form of the rerbs is designated by the third person masculine singular of the Preterite. It is usually expressed in Kal, except when the verb has it different signification or is exclusively used in other conjugations; J in brackets. denotes Niphal, $\pi$ Hiphil, and ה Hithpael.

This vocabulary comprises also all the proper nouns which occur in this book : they are designated by the initials p.n.

Before a noun or pronoun, $m$. denotes the masculine, $f$. the feminine, $c$. the common gender.

Before a noun in parenthesis, $c$. denotes the construct state, pl. the plural, and p. the pause.

Before an adjective in parenthesis, $f$. denotes the feminine gender, $p l$. the plural.
earth, ground, land אֲרָּ $f$.
Adonijah, a son of Darid הیּ
to lote
a friend בinc $m$. -

Ehud, the second judge of Israel $p . n$. a tent, a tabernacle ל-is $m$. -

Aaron, high-priest, the elder
brother of Moses $p: 1-n$.
or is -

to burn with desire
alas! Wne!
an enemy $m$.
a fool $m$. perhaps , -
folly ת $f$. -

to lighten, [n] : to be light, 7iא to cause to shine , to shine,

Uriah, a captain of David ה.

a father (תוֹת | to destroy, to waste [ H$]$; to be |
| :--- |
| lost, to perish |
|  |

to be willing, to desire $\boldsymbol{M}$ ̦
Abigail, a wife of Darid לִּ needy, poor $m$.
A bimelech, a wicked son of
the judge Gideon mourning לå m. truly, indeed, but אבֵ

 Abram, his former name אברָּ $p$.n. $n$.
a pond Exs. $m$.
to gather in
a letter ת
a master, a lord $m$.

man $m$.
Adam, the first man $\underset{T \uparrow}{ } p . n$


过
4






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 芭 以 ~ 药 }
\end{aligned}
$$




岂
sunon ouṭnoseri 0
2
2
0
云
un
D





a

## N. Regular Verb with Suffixes.

3. Plur.f. 3.Plur.m. 2. Plur. f. 2. Plur. m. 1. Plur. 3. Sing.f.




שuׁpan


Mun







, :ump $\}$



N. Regular Verb with Suffixes.

M. Verbs

| Hophal. |
| :---: |
| נוּוֹבַ |
| ת/nion |
| תִּוּרַּ |
|  |
|  |

 מְסִבּהּח

M．Verbs $ั ソ ソ$ ．

| Hithpael． | Hophal． | Hiphil． | Pual or Poil． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | － | － | － |
| ד－ | Tיוּ | T | － |
| T | － | T20 |  |
| T－ | \％ | 200 | ¢10 |
|  | －1／ | － | ロוֹבְ |
| ett． | －13\％ | － | － |
|  | םกั่อํา | － | －10 |
|  | ｜คุอํา | To | סובוּבְ｜ |
|  | T | （1209） | סוֹבְב1 |
|  |  | 207\％ |  |
|  | Tיוּ20 | 20ָ7 | סובב |
|  |  | 207 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1307\％ |  |
|  |  | －1 |  |
|  | 2014 |  |  |
|  | ת1010 | 20ņ | ？ |
|  | 尔 |  | \％ |
|  | 2011 | 20？ | 2zic？ |
|  | 2 N | 20חָ | בitan |

M．Verbs ジン．

Piël or Poël．


ְיסוֹבְרַנִי

Niphal．

3．f．
（ביָּיָּ Put．with

Dres．Part．
בוּבָ

M．Verbs ソ＇y．


（コユロ）ユロ 3．m．


ロกּุออ $\quad 2 . \mathrm{m}$ ．

（3．c．
ユiัロ Inf．abs．
（ココロ）こロ Inf．const．
20 Imp．m．S．
$\cdots$ f．
－
呈
f．


תחּקְ

20®
ปอภฺ
3．f．

L. Verb $\because$.
K. Verbs 7 y.

Niphal.
Kal.
Hiphil.






חיקִים
חרקִקִּ

דתִּ

היקיקוּ

Tוּקוּק
דָיקים



K. Verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ シ.


K．Verbs $\uparrow$ ソ．

| ${ }_{\text {Puall }}^{\text {Polal．}}$ | Piel or Polel． | Niphal． | Kal． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P\％ | קוֹhern |  |  | Pret．1．c． |
|  |  |  | ¢ִ\％ | 2．m． |
| קוֹמַמְּתִ | P | נִ | \％ | 2 |
| gip |  |  | － | ？3．m． |
| קוֹקִֹד\％ | － |  | － | P |
|  | קוֹרִִַּנוּ |  | קִpuplo | 2 $1 . \mathrm{c}$ |
| קוֹמַּמֶתם | קוֹp\％ |  | \％ | $2.2 . \mathrm{m}$ |
| קוֹטַּקְתֶ｜ | ק／ |  | P\％ | 2 |
| קוֹpְמוּ | קוֹ | נִ3 | 12 | 3．c． |
|  | －ntp | ？ | וֹ | Inf．abs． |
| 21p |  | \％ | קוּם（מוֹט） | Inf．const． |
|  | קוֹיֵם（p） | －Timer |  | Imp．m．s． |
|  | קוֹprer | T－ |  | f． |
|  | וp |  | P1 | m．pl． |
|  |  | Thentun | קִקִנִד | ？ |
| Nַקוֹמַם |  | \％\％\％ | － | Fut． 1. c． |
|  | － | \％ | aps | 2． m ． |
|  | ת\％pprep | \％ | \％ | 2．f． |
| 口и三p： | － | 0in？ | 8 | ¢ 3．m． |
|  |  | 0 0in | － | 3．f． |



ت


$\therefore \frac{1}{3}$











系


药
范

$$
\text { .718 } \mathrm{d} \text { 7s0 } \mathrm{d} \text { 亡.5.6N }
$$

Pres. Part.

$$
\cdot q n_{H} \cdot \operatorname{ood} \gamma
$$

cukx fisivi
eo





$H$
4
0
0
0
0
2
2


需
?
















## F．Verbs J＇E

| Hophal． <br> ج18 |  | Niphal． <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kal. } \\ & \text { Yint } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 眺 |  |  |  |
|  |  | תִּנְּגַּשְׁנְה |  |
| 米？ | 12\％ | ， | 北？ |
|  |  | תִּנְּגְשְׁנִה |  |
|  | － |  |  |
| 品 |  |  | ذֹגִּשׁ |
| － | － |  |  |
|  | － | נִּ:וֹשׁת | زi |
|  |  | נִּנְּשִים | נֹגִּשִים |
|  | טַּנִּשוֹת | נְִּּשוֹת | נִִֹשׂוֹת |

## F．Verbs J’』

|  | Hiphil． | Niphal． | Kal． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ | T－ |  |  |
| － |  |  |  |
| T | תִּex |  | 후ํ |
| 边： | ִִ？ |  | － |
| －－ |  |  | \％ |
| ¢ |  |  | 気 |
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| － | － |  | 4 $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ |
| ¢\％ | － |  | 苋 |
| 9\％゙！ | ！ |  |  |
| 区！ | ש！ |  | \％ |
| ข込 | V゙9 |  | － |
|  | שׁ？ |  | （算） |
|  | 㑑 |  | （\％ |
|  |  | 桄？ | 桄 |
|  |  |  | － |
| W |  |  |  |
| ¢ |  |  |  |
| חּתְְּּשִּ |  |  | תִּגְּ |
| U1\％ | ש9： | ？ | せid |
|  | תַגִּ |  | תִ\％ |

E. Verb N゙ロ



 Nִּבוּלִּ
D. Verb Lamed Guttural.

Kal.
Yupur

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


Apoc. Fut.

Fut. Vav Coniv.



m.pl.

ת f.

שְׁמוֶּּׁ
E. Verb


## C．Verbs Ayin Guttural．

| Hithpael． | Pual | Piel | Niphal． | Kal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| נִחִּדֶדּ | גבידֶד | נִברֶדּ | נִשׁׁx | נִשְֵׁל |
| תa | 127］ | 隹 |  |  |
| תnn | תn | תnenc | n | תnex |
| ？ | 1272） | ！ | 为： | \％ |
| תִּתִּרְ | תחבּרִבְּ | תִבְרִבִנִז | nnen |  |
|  | \％ | \％ | נִưx | Eve |
|  |  | 呚 | נִ | שix |
| \％ | 隹 | שִׁza | נִּǔx | ת－ix |
| 吅 | טpap |  |  | שׁux |
|  |  | 隹 |  | שׁׁux |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## C. Verbs Ayin Guttural.

| Hithpaël. | Puall. | Piël. | Niphal. | Kal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| הִתִּדּרַבִּ | בַַַּתִּ | בִּרַבְּתִ | נִשְֵּׁלַלתִי |  |
|  | ַּרְַּּ | ַּרַּרְתִּ |  | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 习习 |  |  | לָֹּׁ |
|  | בּרְ | ַּרְךָ |  |  |
|  | בּבְַּּנוּ | בּרַבְנוּ |  |  |
|  | בּבַּ | ַּרַכִּם |  |  |
|  | בַַּּ | בֵּרַּ |  |  |
|  | בּ12 | בּרְ | ִִּשְֵֵּׁלוּ |  |
|  |  | - |  | שׁׁw\| |
|  | 3 | 7] |  | ¢ שְׁ |
|  |  | 73 | דידֶu¢ |  |
|  |  | דֶּרִרי |  |  |
|  |  |  | דיֹ\% | שivers |
|  |  | דֶּרָ | החשָּ | שׁׁnexun |


|  |  | אַבְרִךָ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| תִּתְּרּרך |  |  |  |
|  |  | ת\%רָרִ? |  |
|  | 719:10, | ירֶרִ |  |
|  |  |  | תִּדָּאל |


| Hophal． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| ［ | $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| （1） |  | תn\％ | תערובי |
| 促 | 隹 | 隹 | ת\％ |
| 17\％ | ， | 19\％ |  |
|  | תnen |  | תִ\％ |
|  | －y |  | Apoc．Fut． |
| 年等 | T－ | \％ | y Pres Part． |
| קיגy | 隹 | נגֶ | עׁבְדָ |
| 隹 | ก－ | ג | עוּנית |
|  | 号 | נעוּנים | עיְ |
|  | תitupy |  | \％ |

בily Past Part．


B．Verbs Pe Guttural．
Hophal． Hiphil．Niphal． Kal．


ローּ 187 17
7ny

| 年 | נֶx |  | ct．1．c．Sing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | נֶעַבִּ | עַ｜ix | 2．m． |
| ת－ |  | עַַבְּתְ | 2．f． |
|  | נֶy | \％10\％ | 3．m． |
|  | נעֶוְדּ | 葠 | 3．f． |
| T－ | נעוֹבַנוּ | עַוֹבַנוּ | 1．c．Plur． |
| תיעמִדחדם | נעובַתם | עִקַבתּ | 2．m． |
| תרypun | נעובתן |  | 2．f． |
|  | נעִִבוּ | 11\％ | 3．c． |
| － |  | \％ | Inf．abs． |
|  | 第 | עֲ1 | const． |
|  |  | עִוֹב | mp． n |
|  |  | עִוֹבי חִּקִי |  |
| ה－10 |  | עִבוּ חוּקוּ | plur． |
|  |  |  | f． |
| ֵֵעִמִיד | אֵֵֵּ |  | 1 c |
|  |  | תִעוֹב | 2．m． |
|  | \％ |  | 2．f． |
| －1／： | ביָ． | יִיֶוֹניב： | 3．m． |
|  | בֵּ | תַxym | 3．f． |

A．REGULAR VERBS．

| Hithpael． | Hophal． | Fiphil． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ת | ， |
| תִּ |  | תnnon | － |
| ， | ， | hepre | 为p： |
| － | － | תapen | － |
|  |  | לup： |  |
|  | 吅际 | P\％ |  |
| ， | －－ | － | － |
| \％ | － | \％ | \％ |
| － | － | － | 吅 |
|  |  | בוpupl | \％ |
|  | לupprpalio |  |  |

## A．REGULAR VERBS．

| Hithpaël． | Hophal． | Hiphil． | Puäl． | Piè |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | חדקטְ | ד？ | ？ | ？PRen |
| דיחקְ｜ |  | חיקְטִ？ | \％ | ？ |
|  |  | ִיקְטִ？ | \％？ | ？ |
| דיתֶקטִל |  | ִיקְטִיל | 㫛？ | ？ |
|  |  |  | ？Pehen | ？ |
|  |  | דיקְיִטלִנוּ | ？ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ？ |
|  |  |  | ？ | ？ |
|  |  | היקִִילוי | ְpְex | קִp |
|  | 示 | ַַיְטִל | 40？ | P1 |
| דיח\％ |  | הַקִִיל | ל？ | ק |
|  |  | － |  | PR |
|  |  |  |  | p |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M | אֵקִִיל | M10 | אֵקטֵּ |
|  |  | תַּקִטִל | ¢ | \％ |
|  |  |  |  | ת\％enp |
|  |  | － | 促？ | 促 |
| ת\％ |  | תַּ0\％ | \％院？ |  |

## A. REGULAR VERBS.



## A．REGULAR VERBS．

Niphal．
＋ נִ？ נִקְטְלִּתְ נִקִטִל נִקִשְּלְה נִקְטְלְלִוּ נִקְטִּלְּם
נִקטְטְלֶּתן נִקְטְּוּ
יחקְּטל，ני：קטל ִיִקִּ




Middle Cholem．
Middle Cholem．Middle Tsere．
יָּלְּתִ

 420 － ， ם？？？
同？？？
誛葠
ירוֹל
－㺼
דָּבְ
$5!\geq \frac{1}{7}$
$72 \%$
17927
$995 \frac{1}{9}$

解 בּבּבְדִ


קטִל
3．c．

Giop Inf．abs． bep：const．

늑 Imp．m．sing．

17ยา？m．plur．
－9？

$727 \%$
勺งp？
2．m．

ตัำ bை？！3．m．


PARADIGMS.
2. Derivative; these are formed
a. from nouns, either with or without prefixes and suffixes: 7 "in separation" = "alone," ?? ? "in my separation" " "I alone;" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " "junction" = "together." Some adverbs are formed by ap-

 "for nothing;" -
b. from adjectives or participles, especially from those of the
 "enough;" יח: "Je "Jewishly," "in the Jewish tongue;"

c. from verbs, especially from the infinitive Hiphil: "much," ב:̣̣̂".." "well ;" frequently the adverb is expressed by a finite verb (see $\S 16,4$ and 5 , and $\S 17,4$ ).
d. from pronouns : חִּ "this," "in this place" = "here."
§ 24. INTERJECTIONS.
 "ix, MN, "ah!" "woe!" "alas!" are usually followed by $\zeta$ :
 thee!" (Ecc. 10, 16), י? , "? "woe unto me" (Job 10, 15),
 is an exclamation of triumphant joy or derision (Ps. 35,21 ; Eze. 25, 3). ${ }^{\circ}$ ? is an exclamation of urgent request: ${ }^{\prime}$ ?

 unto him" (Numb. 25, 12), "חִִִּּ "behold, here I am" (Gen. 22,1 ).

## - $173-$


 despised" (Numb. 11, 20), "ךר ? Goct is not among us" (Deut. 31, 17). "? and

 merely conditional, "? and $\because \mathbb{O}$ ? convey also the idea of time and can be rendered by "when."

 13), ธin ภnํo $10,19)$.

9 after a negation means "but:" -"ּרำ "? "not you have sent me hither, but God" (Gen. 45, 8) ; in

 Israel" (Gen. 32, 29).

## § 22. COPULATIVE AND DISJUNCTIVE PARTICLES IN PAIRS.




 old" (Gen. 19, 4).
 neither mine nor thine" (I. Kings 3, 26).

 ゾำ‼ "whether it be good or evil" (Ecc. 12, 14).
§ 23. $A D V E R B S$.

1. The adverbs are cither primitive, as: SN and N'? "not," iN "then," Tīn "here,"
2. ${ }^{\dagger}$ ? (see 17, 2, c.).
3. בַּל
 10, 6) ; בִּ "without," "because not," so that not," stands be-
 10), " 9, 28).
4. The conjunction "Xi" has a negative meaning after such rerbs or phrases which express an oath, an adjuration, or an imprecation:
 "! that they should not enter into my rest" (Ps. 95, 11). All these clauses are elliptical, the full form is: ニ品 do so and more also to me, if the head of Elisha shall remain
 ב not do so unto you" = I will do (Numb. 14, 28).
§ 21. OTHER PARTICLES OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES.
 "we have heard that." indicates also a design or purpose or canse:


 without

 joined to other particles: "ִֵּ
would make me judge!" (II. Sam. 15, 4) ; frequently the

 keep silent!" (Job 13. 5).
5. By the particle Ẹִ "if," but more frequently by ib "oh if!" "oh that!" (utinam) followed either by the Future, Preterite, or

 had died!" אִם "oh that thou wouldst hear me!" (Gen. 23, 13).
§. 20. PARTICLES OF NEGATIVE SENTENCES.
The most important particles of negation are:
6. Nל and
 -
7. cludes, the copula (see § 1, b) : :"Joseph was not in the pit" (Gen. 37, 29); it occurs before nouns, infinitives, and participles; when the subject is a personal pronoun, it is appended as a suffix to the particle $\lceil\cdots!($ see $\S 18,3$ ).



- ใํา "not yet" is mostly used before the Future, to which it gives the signification of the Past, (see § 12,4 , b.) : "they had not yet laid down" (Gen. 19, 4).

 (Isa. 54, 15), , 22, 35), © "only that," "however" (Numb. 13, 28).

3. 

b. the immediate Future (which is considered as present) : שָּרָ信 $\overline{7}$ ?
c. the Past: בשִׁי (they emptied their sacks" (Gen. 42, 85). In this sense, the verb $\prod_{T T}$ is frequently added, especially in the later books of the Bible : ing" (Jud. 16, 21), עלִוֹד "and I was going up" (Neh. $2,15)$.
3. When the subject of the Participle is a personal pronoun, it is

 thou wilt not send" (Gen. 43, 4 and 5).
4. In sentences which express a general truth (proverbs), the Participle includes the subject and the relative pronoun : ? ? "he that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread; but he that pursueth vain things is void of understanding" (Prov. 12, 11).
5. As a noun, the Part. can stand in the construct state and have suffixes : עטשׁי רֹצוֹנו"the doers of his will" = "those who do his


6. The Participle passive has frequently the signification of an adjective or of the Part. pass. Fut. (in Latin: ndus) בוֹר (metuen-
 dus) "to be created" (Ps. 102, 19).
§ 19. OPTATIVE SENTENCES.

The Optative is expressed :

1. By the paragogic Future and the particle $\boldsymbol{N}$


c) ip means because, since, but is mostly used negatively : that not, uithout: "ֶ:
 and his eyes were dim, so that he could not see" (Gen. 27, 1).
d) (Gen.3,19), עַלֹעָעְבָב"because they have forsaken" (Jer. 9,12).
 noun $n \underline{Z}$ followed by $\rangle$ and the Inf. constr., indicate that an



 to redeem it" (Ruth 4, 4).
2. As the Hebrew language is deficient in adverbs, the Inf. constr. is often joined with a finite verb which is then rendered adverbially : Men 8, 10), , לה "I shall not return to destroy" = "I shall not destroy again" (Hos. 11, 9). But frequently both verl)s are


## § 18. The Participle.

1. The Participle participates in the nature of the verb, the nom, and the adjective, and can, therefore, be considered as a verb, a noun, and an adjective.
2. As a verb, it denotes the following tenses:
 sitting alone?" (Ex. 18, 14), דּוֹר דרלך וְדִוֹר דָּ "one generation passeth away, and another generation cometh" (Ecc. 1, 4).
＂Joseph has surely been torn＂（Gen．37，33），＂ִּי־בָּ ＂for the Eternal shall greatly bless thee＂（Deut．15，4）， ＂hearken diligently＂（İsa．55，2）．
2．The Inf．abs．is often used for a finite verb，especially for an Imperative ：זָבוֹר אֵת （Ex．20，8）．
3．The Inf．abs．is sometimes used instead of the Inf．construct： ＂；＂for＂for they would not walk＂（Isa．42，24）．

 diligently＂（Deut．19，18）．
5．The idea of continuation or gradual progress is especially denoted by the Inf．abs．of the verb $\bar{\square}$ ＂and the waters returned continually＂（Gen．8，3），בַּ仿＂and Abram journeyed，going on still toward the south＂（Gen．12，9）．

## § 17．INFINITIVE CONSTRUCT．

1．The Infinitive construct is a verbal noun and occurs，consequently， in all cases，with suffixes and prepositions： $\boldsymbol{\tau}^{7}$ of thy going out＂（Deut．16，3），אֲ＂after their going＂ （II．Sam．17，21）．
2．The Inf．constr．preceded by the prefixes $\wp \zeta コ コ$ or other pre－ positions，is usually translated by a finite verb：
a）$\beth$ and $\beth$ express the idea of time，$\beth$ generally referring to the present，$\beth$ to the past： in thy house＂（Deut．6，7），， him＂（Jud．14，11）．
 were not willing to hearken＂（Eze．20，8），לְךְְ ？＂that he may know＂（Isa．7，15）．
 (Gen. 44, 18).

## § 14. VAV CONVERSIVE.

1. The Future with Vav conversive which is, at the same time, a conjunction, always follows another verb; as this preceding rerb is generally in the Preterite, the converted Future denotes the historical Past, but it may also indicate : a) the Present, when
 king weepeth and mourneth" (II. Sam. 19, 2) ; b) the Pluperfect, when preceded by a Preterite with the signification of a Pluper-

2. The books and chapters of the Bible generally begin with a converted Future, because they are considered as continuing a preceding narrative.

## § 15. THE IMPERATIVE.

1. The Imperative which is connected by $i$ with a preceding Imperative or Future, frequently expresses the consequence of the preceding verb and is translated in the Potential Mode: b? ? ? ? ?下
 unto me, and ye shall eat that which is good" (Isa. 55, 2), שְּׁׂׂ Mrne "keep my commandments, that thou mayest live" (Prov. 7, 2).
2. As the Imperative is not used negatively, prohibitions and dissuasions are expressed by the Future with $\mathfrak{N}$ or $\mathfrak{y y}$ (sees. 12, 6, a.):
 not" (Gen. 22, 12).

> § 16. INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE.

1. The Infinitive absolute which either precedes or follows a finite

 "who can say ?" (Prov. 20, 9).
2. The Imperative: a) in prohibitions and dissuasions, as the direct Imperative is never used negatively : תִרְ לֹ "thou shalt not kill" (Ex. 20, 13), 〒ך hand" (Gen. 22, 12) ; b) for the third person of the Imperative, and for the Imperative of the passive voice, for which there

 (Ex. 21, 29).

## § 13. PARAGOGIC AND APOCOPATED FUTURE.

1. The paragogic luture, generally used with the first person, expresses: a) self-exitation, willingness (see Lesson 39, 1) ; b) a wish or a request: $\bar{\uparrow}$ (Deut. 2, 27), בַעְּרְרָּ "let us pass, I pray" (Numb. 20. 17); c) a purpose, when preceded by the conjunction !"that": ם צֵּ "that I may know their number" (I Chron. 21, 2).
2. The apocopated Future, which occurs in all the conjugations of the verbs $\Pi^{\prime \prime} \zeta$, in Kal $Y^{\prime \prime y}$ and in the Hiphil of all verbs, expresses an order, a wish, a prohibition, a purpose; it is used : a) to supply the thiird person of the Imperative: 7ix י? "let there be light"
 b) after the particle $6 \mathbf{N}$, and sometimes after $\mathfrak{N}$ : not" (I. Sam. 16, 7), לִּ "I will not hear again" (Deut. 18, 16) ; c) after the conjunction !"that": may take away" (Ex. 8, 4), בשׁׂ? "that may turn away" (Numb. $25,4)$; d) after Vav conv. (see Lesson 38).
3. The particle $\mathfrak{N}$ is added to such forms which can neither be

## § 12. THE FUTURE.

## The Future denotes:

 descendants shall I give this land" (Gen. 12, 7).
 the flocks be [shall have been] gathered together" (Gen. 29, 8).
3. The Present, in verbs which express a general truth, or an idea of quality or frequency (comp. §11, 2) : לֵ לא "I know not" (I. Kings 3, 7), בָּ father" (Prov. 10, 1).
4. The Past :
a. in such actions or states which were customary or habitual, or frequently repeated in the past (what the English language expresses by "used to do" or "would do"):
 "in those days there was no King in Israel : every man did [would do| that which was right in his eyes" (Jud.
 Job continually" (Job 1, 5).
b. after the adverbs of time iא , אָ
 T? T? "and the lamp of God had not yet gone out" (I.
 c. with Vav conversive (see $\S 14,1$, and Lesson 38).
5. The Suljunctive and Potential Morles, especially when preceded by


 I should go" (Ex. 3, 11), ביוּ ב" man, that he should lie" (Numb. 23, 19), "lest ye

I have given［I shall give］into thy hand＂（Josh．8，1）， ？לֹך＂therefore my people will go into exile＂ （Isa．5，13）．
4．The SEBJUN（＇TYVE ANT）POTENTIAL MODES：－is
 ＂if ye had not plowed with my heifer，ye would not have found out my riddle＂（Jud． $14,18)$ ．

5．WITH VAV CONVERSIVE it denotes：
a．The Future，when it follows a verb in the Future tense， or a verb or phrase expressing futurity，or a conditional clause ：תی וֹ ＂nix ： 1 ：＂and it shall come to pass，when the Egyp－ tians shall see thee and say，this is his wife，they will kill me＂（Gen．12，12），אר＂if our youngest brother be with us，we will go down＂（Gen．
 （Ex．16，6）．
 ＂lest he put forth his hand，and take，and eat，and live＂ （Gen．3，22）．
c．The Imperative，in connection with a direct Imperative

下为？＂when thou buildest a new house，then thou shalt make a parapet around thy roof＂（Deut．22，8），＂バニが לi＂if he have nothing，he shall be sold for his theft＂（Ex．22，2）．
 another" (Isa. 34 16).
3. Somebody, anybody is expressed by שִּ and nobody by ס or or
 - לאֹדָּרָ , אִּן

## THE VERB.

The two tenses of the verb, the Preterite and the Future, denote almost all the conceptions of time and mode.

> § 11. THE PRETERITE.

The Preterite denotes :

1. The PAST.
a. The P'crfect: thy house?" (II. Kings 20, 15).
b. The Historical Past : Naboth had a vineyard" (I. Kings 21, 1).
c. The Pluperfect : he knew what his youngest son had done unto him (Gen.
 saw that Isaac had blessed Jacob" (Gen. 28, 6).
2. The PRESENT, in verbs which express continued action or condition, quality, a general truth : : in wa
 "O Eternal, my God, thou art very great" (Ps. 104, 1);
 the Eternal build the house, they labor in vain that build it" (Ps. 127, 1).
3. The FUTURE, in prophecies and promises which are considered as being already fulfilled : :
to these words a relative signification: "whose langrage," ì which."
4. "whose language thou shalt not understand" (Deut. 28, 49), (Deut. 11, 10).

 "he shall give it unto him to whom it belongeth," (Lev. 5, 24).
5. Like in English, the relative pronoun is often omitted : בּארֶ
 "the day on which I was born" (Job 3, 3).

## § 10. REFLEXIVE, RECIPROCAL AND INDEFINTTE PRONOUNS.

1. The Hebrew language has no special word for the reflexive pronomn; it is expressed : a) by the conjugations Niphal and Hithpael ; b) by the nominal suffixes of the third person: "with himself,"



 day" (Gen. 7, 13).
2. The reciprocal pronouns : the one, the other, one another, are expressed by
 (Isa. 6, 3), אֶח "the one rich, and the other poor" (II. Sam. 12, 1), לֹאִּ "they saw not one
 carpets＂（Jud．5，10）．
8．The noun governed by the construct state is sometimes omitted ： ＂the language（of a man）that I know not＂ （Ps．81，6）．

> § 7. ACCUSATIVE.

1．The particle $\boldsymbol{K}$（N）（ which denotes the accusative，can only be placed before a determined noun or a proper name ：אֲת־חָּ


2．אה is used with a noun governed by a verb in the passive voice： ＂it was told to Rebecca＂＝＂they told Rebecca the words of Esau＂（Gen．27，42）．Such verbs are userl impersonally，and thus the object（in English the subject）governed by the action of the verb remains in the accusative：バニールーボ
 M，＂his flesh shall not be eaten＂（Ex．21，28）．

 ＂the waters prevailed fifteen cubits＂（Gen．7，20），רַּ ＂Monly in the throne will I be greater than thou＂（Gen．41，40）．

## PRONOUNS．

## § 8．INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN．

In disjunctive questions，- is used in the first clause， $\mathbb{C N}$ in the second：： indeed reign over us？or shalt thou indeed rule over us？＂（Gen． $37,8)$ ．
§ 9. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1．When אֲשְׁר is combined with nouns，pronouns，or adverbs，it gives
 you and the dread of you" (Gen. 9, 2).
2. A noun in the genitive is often used in the place of an adjective:
 holiness" = "holy men," ©ֻ "a possession of perpetuity" = "a perpetual possession."
3. Adjectives, participles, and infinitives can also stand in the construct

 9, 11), "্ר: "the blessed of the Eternal" (Gen. 24, 31),

 a personal quality: : man," Tan
 (Gen. 17, 17).
5. To express the genitive, a circumlocution $\}$ or $\}$ ? whe is sometimes


6. A noun repeated in the genitive plural expresses the superlative : -倠
 "the song of songs" = "the most excellent song."
7. A nom in the construct state can also be connected with a pronoun, a number or a noun with a preposition: "the


 －
9．The article is sometimes demonstrative ： ＂this day．＂
10．Before the Participle，the article has the meaning of a relative pronoun ：תیֹהַ this city＂（Jer．29，16）．

## THENOUN．

§ 5．NUMBER．
1．The singular of a patronymic with the article has often the meaning

2．The plural is sometimes used to express dignity or majesty（Plural
 （（he nected with such nouns，are generally used in the singular．
3．The duplication of a noun（with or without $\mathbf{i}$ ）also indicates a kind
 ＂full of pits of asphalt＂（Gen．14，10）；b）a distributive sense，






## CASES． <br> § 6．GENITIVE．

1．The genitive is sometimes used objectively：： of a king，＂ロ＂יח ローT゙＂the cry against Sodom．＂In the same way，the nominal
2. Names of materials and abstract nouns frequently receive the


 ソ'
3. The article stands before an attributive adjective or a demonstrative pronoun which are joined with a determined noun : חר TM

4. The article is omitted before proper nouns, and before nouns in
 "the name of the place ;"
5. There is no indefinite article in Hebrew : man," "אִשָׁ "a woman;" sometimes it is expressed by the numeral

6. When two nouns are connected, the article which stands before the second noun determines both:
 means "every," "all kinds of," when it is not followed by the article, and "all" "the whole" when it is followed ly the article: $7 \times-\frac{\square}{\bar{\circ}}$ "every city,"
7. But the absence of the article from nouns in the construct state may sometimes cause ambiguity : ${ }^{-1 \%}$ ? may mean "the son of Jesse" or "a son of Jesse," ロּחִּ "a servant of the captain of the guard;" to aroid this ambiguity; ? or ? ? is used: :


8. A noun in the vocative generally receives the article :

 his father observed the matter" (Gen. 37, 11).
2. But any word upon which stress is laid can begin a sentence:


 be done" (Ex. 35, 2).
3. The predicate usually precedes the subject in all sentences beginning with a word upon which stress is laid, also in the following cases:
a) When the predicate is an adjective: works of the Eternal are great" (Ps. 111, 2).
b) When the predicate is preceded by לִ, ative pronoun or prefix, or by any particle: iל- in


 אִּ "the wages of a hired man shall not abide with thee until morning" (Lev. 19, 13) ; זי "what has the Eternal spoken?" (Numb. 23, 17).
c) When the predicate is a verb with Var conversive :

 shall keep the sabbath" (Ex. 31, 16).
§ 4. THE ARTICLE.

1. Proper names originally appellative receive the article:


b）If collective nouns are preceded by $\fallingdotseq$ ，which is itself a collective noun signifying＂the whole，＂＂the totality，＂the





c）When the predicate precedes the subject，the third pers．sing． masc．of the verb is sometimes used impersonally：＂！

 return upon his head＂（Est．9，25）．
d）When the predicate precedes several nouns，it usually agrees with the nearest： $\boldsymbol{T}_{\substack{p}}^{\sim}$ her mother said＂（Gen．24，55）；קרָּ
 David and his men came＂（I．Sam．30，3）．
e）In a distributive sense，a subject in the plural is sometimes joined to a predicate in the singular，and vice versa：
 in his own eyes＂（Prov．16，2）； $\bar{\top}$ т its friends（each of them）shall eat the fruit thereof＂（Prov．
 flee when no one pursueth＂（Prov．28，1）．
f）The predicate sometimes agrees with the second noun（Geni－
 voice of thy brother＇s blood crieth unto me＂（Gen．4，10）； ワローロּ his captains was drowned in the Red Sea＂（Ex．15，4）．
§ 3．POSITION OF THE PARTS OF A SENTENCE．
1．The parts of a simple，independent sentence generally follow in

## FOURTH PART. <br> SYNTAX. <br> § 1. THE COPULA.

1. The copula is generally not expressed [see Lessons 1, 2 and 46]: "my brother Esau is a hairy man, but I am a smooth man (Gen. 27, 11).
2. The copula is sometimes expressed :

 "and Naaman was a great man" (II. Kings 5, 1) ; ".nִ
b) by the particles $\because$.. and $\mathfrak{\because \sim}$ is in this place" (Gen. 28, 16) ; ; "and there was not a man" (Gen. 2, 5).
c) by the third person. of the pers. pronoun : Eternal is God" (I. Kings 18, 39); ם טרּ "thou art the Eternal, the God" (Neh. 9, 7); :
 "these are my feasts" (Lev. 23, 2).
\$ 2. AGREEMENT OF THE PREDICATE WITH THE SUBJECT.
3. The predicate generally agrees with the subject in gender, number
 monies (Ps. 119, 167); "because our fathers have not kept the word of the Eternal" (II. Chron. 34, 21) ;
4. The principal exceptions to this rule are:
a) Collective nouns frequently have their predicate in the plural:
 - in in in "the people wept" (Numb. 14, 1).
went into the bed-chamber to get the stone, but he saw and behold, his father was asleep and his foot was lying (נתוּנח) upon the chest in which the stone was kept ( $\boldsymbol{i} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ his father from his sleep, so he returned to the elders empty-handed. The elders thought that he acted craftily in order to increase its price, and they were willing (ר) (1) (y) weigh out into ( $\dot{y}$ ) his hands ten thousand gold shekels as its price. But the man Damah said, "If you give me my house full of silver and gold, I shall not show disrespect to my father (the honor of my father shall not be lightly esteemed - ל? ?.. Niph. of $\quad \stackrel{2}{2} p_{T}$-in my eyes) to wake him from his sleep." And when his father awoke from his sleep, Damah took the stone and gave it to the elders, and the elders weighed out to him ten thousand gold shekels as they had offered ( $7 \mathfrak{T}$ ). But the man Damith, refused to accept them, and said, "I shall not sell for the gain of money the respect due to (the respect of) my father." And he took one thousand gold shekels, and the rest of the gold he returned to the elders.
head of the people; and seat two men, worthless fellows, opposite to him, and let them bear witness against him, saying, "Thou hast blasphemed ( $7,7-9)$ God and the king; and then lead him forth and stone him that he may die." And the men of his city, the elders and the nobles, did as Jezebel had sent unto them; and they led him forth out of the city, and stoned him with stones, that he died. And it came to pass, when Jezebel heard that Naboth had been stoned and was dead, she said to Ahab, "Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth, for he is dead." And Ahab arose and went down into the vineyard of Naboth to take possession of it. And the word of the Lord came (was) to Elijah the prophet, saying, "Arise, go down to meet Ahab, and speak unto him, saying, 'Hast thou murdered, and also taken possession?' Thus says the Lord, 'In the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth, the logs shall also lick thy blood.'" And it came to pass, when Ahab heard these words, he rent his clothes and put sack-cloth upon his flesh, and fasted.

## 83. Every Man is the Founder of His Own Fortune.

When the days of Akabiah the son of Mahalalel drew near that he should die (Inf.), his son said to him, "Recommend me to thy colleagues." But his father answered, "I do not recommend thee." And his son said, "Why dost thou refuse to grant me this favor (to do according to my will): Hast thou found in me any wrong?" And Akabiah replied to his son, "No; thy actions will bring thee near and thy actions will keep thee away."

## 84. Filial Respect.

There lived in Ashkelon a heathen (a man who was not one of the Israelites), whose name was Damah ben Nethina. One day the elders of Israel came to him to buy of him a stone for the ephod of the high-priest at the price of one thousand gold shekels. Damah
no rain, and the land will not yield its produce; and ye shall perish quickly from off the good land which the Lord gives unto you. Therefore (i) shall ye lay up these my words in (yַ) your heart and in your soul, and ye shall bind them for a sign upon your hand, and they shall be as frontlets between your eyes. And ye shall teach them to your children, to speak of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest. And thou shalt write them upon the door-posts of thy house and upon thy gates.

## 82. The Crime of Jezebel and Ahab.

Naboth had a vineyard in Jesreel near the palace of Ahab the king of Samaria. And Ahab spoke unto Naboth, saying, "Give me thy vineyard, that it may serve (be) me for an herb-garden, because it is near by my house; and I will give thee in its stead a vincyard better than it; or if it please thee (be good in thy eyes) I will give thee money, the price of this one." And Naboth said unto Ahab, "Far be it from me before the Lord (MTMTM) that I should give ( $P$ with Inf.) the inheritance of my fathers unto thee." And Ahab came into his house, sad and angry because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken to him; and he lay down upon his bed and turned away his face, and would not eat. And Jezebel his wife came to him and spoke unto him, "Why then is thy spirit sad and eatest thou no food?" And he said unto her, "Because I spoke unto Naboth and said unto him, 'Give me thy vineyard for money, or, if it please thee, I will give thee a vineyard in its stead, but he refused to do so." Then said Jezehel unto him, "Arise, eat bread and let thy heart be cheerful; I myself will give thee the vineyard of Naboth." So she wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal; and she sent the letters unto the elders and the nobles that dwelt in the city of Naboth. And she wrote in the letters, saying, "Proclaim a fast and cause Naboth to sit at the

## 80. Moses Appoints His Successor.

And Moses spoke unto the Lord, saying, "Let the Lord, the God of the spirits of all flesh, appoint a man over the congregation, who may go out before them and who may come in before them, and who may lead them out and who may bring them in; that the congregation be not as a flock which has no shepherd." And the Lord said unto Moses, "Take (to thyself) Joshua, the son of Nun, a man in whom there is spirit, and lay thy hand upon him; and cause him to stand before Eleazar, the priest, and before all the congregation; and give him a charge ( $-\boldsymbol{H}$ put some of thy majesty upon him, in order that all the congregation be obedient. And before Eleazar, the priest, shall he stand, and he [Eleazar] shall inquire for him after ( $\underset{\square}{9}$ ) the judgment of the Urim before the Lord: at (yy) his word (mouth) shall they go out, and at his word shall they come in, he and all the children of Israel with him, and all the congregation." And Moses did as the Lord had commanded him ; and he took Joshua and caused him to stand before Eleazar, the priest, and before the whole congregation. And he laid his hands upon him and gave him a charge, as the Lord had spoken through (by the hand of) Moses.

## 81. Divine Promises and Admonition.

And it shall come to pass, if ye will harken diligently unto my commandments which I command you this day, to love the Lord your God, and to worship him with all your heart and with all your soul, that I will send you the rain of your land in its season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather thy grain, and thy wine, and thy oil. And I will give grass in thy field for thy cattle, and thou shalt eat and be satisfied. Take heed to yourselves, that your heart be not enticed, and ye turn aside and worship other gods, and bow down to them. Then (i) the Lord's anger will be kindled against you, and he will shut up the heavens that there be

## 79. Joseph Makes Himself Known Unto His Brothers.

And Joseph could not restrain himself before (?) all those who stood by him, and he cried, "Cause every man to go out from me." And there remained no man with him when Joseph made hinself known unto his brothers. And Joseph said unto his brothers, "I am Joseph; is my father yet alive." And his brothers could not answer him, for they were terrified at his presence (חְִָָּ Joseph said unto his brothers, "Come near to me, I pray you," and they came near; and he said, "I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt. But now be not grieved that you sold me hither; for in order to preserve life (for preservation of life) did God send me before you. For these two years [has] the famine [been] in the land; and [there are] yet five years in which there will not be ploughing or (9) harvesting. And now not you sent me hither, but God; and he made me a father to Pharaoh, ard a lord of all his house, and a ruler over all the land of Egypt. Haste ye and go up to my father and say unto him, 'Thus has said thy son Joseph, God has made me a lord of all Egypt; please come down unto me, tarry not. And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen, and thou shalt be near unto me, thou and thy children, and thy children's children, and thy flock, and thy cattle, and all that is thine. And I will sustain thee there; for there are yet five years [of] famine.' And. behold, your [own] eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that [it is] my mouth that speaks unto you. And ye shall tell my father [of] all my honor in Egypt and [of] all that ye have scen; and ye shall hasten and bring down my father hither." And he fell upon his brother Benjamin's neck and wept, and Benjamin wept upon his neck. And he kissed all his brothers and wept upon them; and after that his brothers spoke with him.

Pharaoh." My lord asked his servants, saying, "Have ye a father or a brother?" And we said unto my lord, "We have an old father, and a little boy of [his] old age; and his brother is dead, and he alone is left of his mother, and his father loves him. And thou saidst unto thy servants, "Bring him down unto me, that I may set my eye upon him." And we said unto my lord, "The lad can not leave his father, for if (9) he should leave his father, he would die." And thou saidst unto thy servants, "If your youngest brother will not come down with you, you shall not see my face any more (continue to see)." And it came to pass, when we came up unto thy servant, my father, we told him the words of thy lord. And our father said, "Go back, buy us a little food." And•we said, "We can not go down: if our youngest brother be with us, then will we go down; for we can not see the man's face if (1) our youngest brother be not with us." And thy servant, my father, said unto us,. "Ye know that my wife bore me two sons; and the one went away from me, and I said, "Surely he has been torn in pieces, and I have not seen him up to this time (until now)." And if (1) ye take this one also from me, and harm befall him, ye will bring down my gray hair with sorrow to the grave. And now, when I come to thy servant, my father, and the lad be not with us -since ( 9 ) his soul is bound to (in) his [the lad's] soul-and it will come to pass, when he sees that the lad is not there, he will die, and thy servants will bring down the gray hair of thy servant, our father, with sorrow, to the grave. For thy servant became
 him not unto thee, I shall have sinned against ( $\zeta$ ) my father all the days. Now therefore (1) please let thy servant stay instead of the lad as a bondman to my lord, and let the lad go up with his brothers-for how shall I go up to my father if (9) the lad be not with me? -lest I see the evil that would befall my father."

## EXERCISES FOR SYNTAX. <br> 77. Joseph's Brothers in Egypt.

When Jacob saw that there was grain in Egypt, he said unto his sons, "Why do you look at one another?" (Hithp.) And he said, "Behold, I have heard that there is grain in Egypt; go down thither and buy for us from there, that we may live and not die." And ten brothers of Joseph went down to buy grain in Egypt. But Benjamin, Joseph's brother, Jacob did not send with his brothers, for he said, "Lest harm befall .him." . And Joseph was (NiT) the ruler over the land, it was he that sold grain to all the people of the land; and Joseph's brothers came and bowed down before him with the face to the earth. And Joseph recognized his brethren, but they did not recognize him. And Joseph remembered the dreams which he had dreamed concerning them (לְלְ), and he said unto them, "You are spies; to see the nakedness of the land have ye come." And they said unto him, "No, my lord, but thy servants have come to buy food. We are all sons of one man; we are honest, thy servants are no spies." And Joseph said unto them, "It is what I have spoken unto you, saying, you are spies. Hereby (by this) shall ye be proved: [By] the life of Pharaoh, ye shall not (ם) go forth hence, except (פִ brother come hither. Send one of you and let him fetch his brother, and ye shall be kept in prison (Imp.), that your words may be verified, whether truth be with you; and if not, [by] the life of Pharaoh, ye are surely (כִ) spies." And he put them together into ward three days.

## 78. Judah Pleads With Joseph for the Liberty of Benjamin.

 And Judah came near unto him and said, "Pardon, my lord, let thy servant, I pray thee, speak a word in my lord's ears, and let not thy anger burn against thy servant; for thou art as
## 76. with Adverbs of Place.

Abraham said unto Eliezer, "Thou shalt not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanite in whose land I dwell. The Lord before whom I have walked (Hithp.), will send his angel with thee and prosper thy way, that thou mayest take a wife for my son from my family and from my father's house." And I came to-day unto the well and said, "O Lord, God of my master Abraham, if thou wouldst but (N্ִֹ going." Jacob heard in his dream the voice of God saying, "I am the Lord, the God of thy father Abraham and the God of Isaac; the land whereon thou liest, to thee I will give it and to thy seed." Pharaoh said unto his servants, "Can we find like this a man in whom there is the spirit of God?" The man in whose hand the cup was found, he shall be my servant (to me a servant). I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt. The land whither thou goest to possess it, is not like the land of Egypt from where ye came out. Fear ye not the nations whose land the Lord thy God giveth thee. As the Lord did unto Pharaoh and unto all Egypt, thus will he do unto all the nations of (חְְִִִ) whom thou art afraid. Thou shalt not return to go by the way by which thou camest.

## 74. Piel, Pual and Hithpael of the Verbs $i^{\prime \prime} y$ and $y^{\prime \prime} y$.

(See pages 105 and 106.)
Thou hast established the earth and it stands. Solomon shall build me a house and I will establish his throne. Exalt the Lord our God and prostrate yourselves at his holy mountain, for the J ord our God is holy. Righteousness will exalt a nation. Thy name, O Lord, is exalted above all blessing and praise. Israel does not know, my people does not consider ( $\dagger$ (ִִּ). Consider well and see if such a thing has happened. And Eli said to Hannah, "How long wilt thou intoxicate thyself ( $\mathfrak{\sim}$ wine from thee!" Hannah brought Samuel to Eli and said, "For this boy have I prayed ( I sat down and wept, and was fasting and praying before the Lord. Joseph said to his brothers, "Fear not, I shall sustain you and your children," and he sustained them all the days of his life. Trust in the Lord and he will sustain thee.

## 75. Doubly Irregular Verbs.

(See page 109.)
Incline thine ear and hear the words of the wise. If thou inclinest thy ear unto wisdom, then wilt thou understand the fear of the Lord and find the knowledge of God. I am the Lord thy God who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondmen. Give thanks to the Lord, for he is good; for his kindness [endures] forever. Let the people thank thee, O God; let all the people thank thee. And now, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name (תּתְּת). Teach me thy way, O Lord, I will walk in thy truth. I did not want to listen to him. They did not want to walk in his ways. My son, if sinners entice thee ( $\boldsymbol{\Pi} \boldsymbol{T}$ ), consent thee not. A man's wisdom causes his face to shine. By wisdom is a house built and by understanding it is established.

David had escaped. And Laban was told on the third day that Jacob had fled. Thy hands were not bound (רָָ) and thy feet were not brought into fetters (נִחשׁׁin). The man was brought before the judge. The money shall be brought into the house of the king. The vessels that remain in the house of the Lord shall be brought, and there they shall be until the day that I visit them; then (?) will I bring them up and bring them back to this place. My money has been returned into my sack. I am one hundred and twenty years old to-day; I can no more go out and come in. Thou canst not see my face. Who is able to do this? We can not go up against the people, for they are stronger than we.

## 73. Hithpael.

(See pages 100-104.)
And David said to the priests and the Levites, "Sanctify yourselves to bring up the ark of the Lord." The wicked king shall do according to his will and magnify himself above the God of heaven; but he shall come to his end and the justice of the Lord shall be revealed on him. I have walked before you from my childhood to this day. God before whom my fathers walked may bless these boys, and may my name and the name of my fathers be called on them. I will walk before the Lord in the land of the living. A just man walks in his integrity (■.). Favor is deceptive (a lie) and beauty is vain; a woman fearing the Lord, she shows herself praise-worthy. By three things a man reveals himself: by his purse, by his cup and by his anger (כַּס). No Egyptian remained with Joseph when he made himself known unto his brothers. What shall we say? What shall we speak? or how shall we justify ourselves? Thou shalt not prostrate thyself before (to) another god. Come, let us prostrate ourselves before the Lord our maker.
 father that he may show thee, thy elders that they may tell thee. Wealth (ןi-1) adds many friends, but a poor man is separated from his friend. Tell my father all my glory in Egypt and all that you have seen, and ye shall hasten and bring down my father hither.

## 71. Hiphil of the Verbs $\mathcal{I ' Y}^{\prime}$ and $\sum^{\prime \prime}$.

(See pages 93-95.)
The prophets turned many away from sin. We brought back the money which we found in our sacks. Eliezer said to Abraham, "Perhaps the woman will not be willing to follow me into this land; shall I [then] bring back thy son into the land whence thou camest?" And Abraham said unto him, "Beware that thou bring not back my son thither." David said, "Surely in vain have I guarded all that this one has in the wilderness, so that (1) nothing was missed of all that belonged to him, and he has requited me evil for good." Bring these men into the house, for they shall eat with me. Why didst thou not bring me the book which thou hast promised (רָำ) to me? I shall bring it to you to-morrow, for my sister has not yet finished reading it. And the king turned his face and blessed all the congregation of Israel. Abner went to Hebron to bring about all Israel to David. I turned my face from them. God may make thee like 1:phraim and Manasseh.

## 72. Hophal.

(See pages $96-100$.)
They are ashamed and confounded, for they found no water. These men [were] very good to us; we were not put to shame, nor missed we ( $7 \underset{\sim}{9}$ ) anything. This land shall be destroyed and its cities shall be among the destroyed cities. Saul was told that

## 69．Hiphil of the Verbs With Gutturals and N＂פ．

（See page 87．）
I believed not the words，until 1 came and my eyes saw［it］． The kings of the earth did not believe that an enemy would enter into the gates of Jerusalem．A simpleton（יֶּת ）will believe everything．Who will give us flesh to eat？Jeroboam established in Beth－el the priests of the heights which he had made．We have set watchmen over the city．Moses took Joshua and set him before Eleazar the priest，and before the whole congregation． Would that（بְ ）you were quite silent，and it would be wisdom for you．The hand of the diligent will make rich．Their houses are full of deceit（ $\boldsymbol{\Pi} \boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{\sim})$ ，therefore they have become great and waxen rich．He put forth his hand and seized him and kissed him．She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her． Hear，ye children，the instruction of a father，and listen to know understanding．［If」 a ruler listens to the word of falsehood，all his servants are wicked．

## 70．Hiphil of the Verbs $\pi$ ・リク，

（See pages 89－92．）
It is the thing which I have spoken to Pharaoh：what God is about to do（doing），he has shown unto Phoraoh．There was nothing that I did not show them．The watchmen saw a man come forth out of the city and they said to him，＂Show us，we pray， the entrance（אָֹאָ）into the city．＂Come and I will show thee the man whom thou seekest．Woe to him who increases what is not his！Give the sheep to drink and go［and］feed．The seven daughters of Jethro came to water the flock of their father． A rich man rules over［the］poor，and a borrower is a slave to［the］ lender．Tell Jacob his transgression and Israel his sin．Esther did not tell her kindred nor her people．O Lord，open thou my
will be praised according to his understanding (לָּר゙) [ have been sent to you to speak to you the words of your father. The men were sent out of the city. Cast (send) thy bread upon the waters, for after (in) many days thou wilt find it.

## 67. Pual of Irregular Verbs.

(See pages 83 and 84.)
Praise ye the Lord who is praiseworthy. The generation of the upright shall be blessed. Blessed of the Lord [be] his land. Jephthah was driven out of his father's house. The men, the women and the children will be driven out of the land; but the wicked king will eat the fruit of his own wickedness; his name shall be covered with darkness, for God is a righteous judge. I did as I was commanded. He will speak unto them all that he will be commanded. Why did this madman (

## 68. Hiphil of the Regular Verb.

(See pages $85-87$.)
We have consecrated this house to the name of our God. The sons of Jacob threw Joseph into the pit (רוֹ)). There is a time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together ( $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{T}}$ ). Thou hatest instruction and hast cast my words behind thee. And the Lord said to Samuel, "Hearken unto their voice and make them a king." All Israel came to Hebron to make David king. And it was before his death that he made his son Solomon king. Moses said to the judges, "Bring to me the cause that is too hard ( $\underset{\sim}{\sim}{\underset{\tau}{T}}^{\sim} P_{T}$ ) for you." Is it two little for you that the God of Israel has separated you from the congregation of Israel to bring you near to him? I have withheld the rain from you, and I shall cause to rain upon one city, and upon another (one) city I shall not cause to rain. Thou hast removed from me lover and friend. And Pharaoh said, "I shall let you go, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God in the wilderness; only ( $P$ ) you shall not go very far away."

Wine gladdens（Fut．）the heart of man（אָֹM）．Pharaoh refused （Yִ？）to send the people．They refused to walk in his law． And the queen refused to come at the king＇s word．

## 65．Piel of the Verbs $\Pi^{\prime \prime}$ ．

（See pages 80 and 81. ）
Thou shalt not reveal the secret of thy friend．The cloud has covered（ $-\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ ）the sun．The darkness will cover the earth． Blessings［are］upon the head of a just man，but the mouth of the wicked covers violence（ $\square_{\tau}^{\square}{\underset{\tau}{\tau}}^{)}$）．The earth opened its mouth and
 you（f．）come so soon to－day（றִח）？His feet hasten to run to evil．Make haste now，for the sun has set．Haste ye and go up to my father．The wicked hasten（Fut．）to shed blood．Moses commanded（צִּ צִּ gregation of Jacob．We have done according to all that our father commanded us．And Noah did according to all that the Lord commanded him．They have transgressed my covenant which I commanded their fathers．Thy servants will do as my lord com－ mands．You have finished（ $\because \underset{\sim}{2}$ ）your work．And it came to pass，when he had ceased speaking，that behold，the king＇s sons came．

## 66．Pual．

（See page 82．）
When a man gives to his neighbor money or vessels to keep and it be stolen out of the man＇s house；if the thief be found，he shall pay double．The gates of the city were consumed（לごさ） by fire．The thing was searched（ $\mathcal{U} \underset{\sim}{\mathcal{T}})$ and was found out，and they jvere both hanged（ $\underset{\sim}{2}$ ）on a tree．I was born on the eighteenth day of the ninth month．The feasts of the Lord are hallowed．Whoso keeps a fig－tree shall eat the fruit thereof，and he that attends to（ $\mathbf{~} \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\sim})$ ）his master shall be honored．A man

## 63. Future, Infinitive, Imperative and Participle Piel of the Regular Verb.

(See pages 76 and 77.)
I do not know [how] to speak, for I am young (a youth). Speak, for thy servant hears. My mouth shall speak truth, and my tongue shall speak justice. They have a mouth, but they speak not (Fut.) Hear advice and accept instruction ( $\mathcal{V}_{\top} \mathrm{\imath} \mathrm{D}$ ), that thou mayest be wise in thy latter end. I said I would greatly honor thee, but lo, the Lord has kept thee back from honor. A son shall honor his father and his mother. Celebrate, O Judah, thy feasts and pay thy vows. Absalom said to his father, "I pray thee, let me go and pay my vow which I have vowed unto the Lord." All her people are sighing, seeking bread. Thou wilt seek them, but wilt not find them. Please stay with me, fear not; for he that will seek my life will seek thy life. The lips of a priest shall keep knowledge and they shall seek instruction from his mouth, for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts.

## 64. Piel of the Verbs Ayin Guttural.

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\text { (See pages } 79 \text { and } 80 \text {.) }
$$

The Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it. O house of Israel, praise ye the Lord. And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and make thy name great. And they shall put my name upon the children of Israel, and I will bless them. And Pharaoh called for Moses and Aaron by night and said, "Rise up and go and serve the Lord as you have said, and bless me also." Divide this bread among (to) the four children. Whoso mocks (לְָׂ) the poor, scorns his Maker. The whole day my enemies scorned me. This man has come to scorn us. I have brought near (בר| $\left.\right|_{T}$ ) my righteousness, it is not far off (Fut.) Thou hast gladdened my heart. Be wise, my son, and gladden my heart.

## 61. Ordinal and Fractional Numbers; Patronymics.

(see page 73.)
Who is among you that saw this house in its first glory? Say not, "What is it that the former days were better than these ?" We came to thy brothers on the first day of the second month. The sons of Naomi took Moabitish wives: the name of the one was Orpah and the name of the second Ruth. Come to me again the third day. The fast of the fourth, and the fast of the fifth, and the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah gladness and joy and cheerful (good) feasts. They read in the book of law a fourth part of the day. Give me the fifth part of the money. See that the Lord has given you the Sabbath, therefore he gives you on the sixth day the bread of two days. In the ninth year of Hoshea (yin) the king of Assyria took Samaria ( $\mathfrak{j} \rightarrow \mathfrak{\sim})$. Joshua gave the land to the nine and a half tribes (に) On the seventh day they compassed the city seven times. I am a Hebrew, and I fear the Lord, the God of heaven.

## 62. Preterite Piel of the Regular Verb.

(See page 75.)
Who has required this at (of) your hand? I sought to return into the land of my birth. I have heard the words of this people which they have spoken unto thee. I have done as thou hast spoken unto me. I called, but you did not answer; I spoke, but you did not hear. This thou ( $f$.) hast spoken and done. You have not sanctified the Lord before the children of Israel. A storm broke all the trees of the field. They brought up (piel of $\frac{\square}{-1}$ ) their children in the fear of the Lord. O God, thou hast taught me from my youth. They went in their bad ways which their fathers had taught them. See, I have taught you statutes and laws, and you shall teach them your children.
and intelligent in their own sight (before their faces). Solomon sat upon the throne of David and his kingdom was firmly (7w) established. Be ye all ready. All the inhabitants will hear [it] and surround us. Their houses have been turned over (transferred) to others. If the heavens will be measured, I will also cast off all the seed ( $\boldsymbol{y} \underline{?}$ ! ) of Israel. Who is the man that is afraid and faint-hearted (7) ? Let him go and return into his house, that his brethern's heart faint (melt) not as his heart. The desolate land has become like the garden of Eden (yִּ (Yִ).

## 60. The Cardinal Numbers. The Dual.

(See pages 71 and 72.)
Ten men dwell in one house. Jacob took his two wives and his two maid-servants and his eleven children and passed over
 were fifty-two thousand and seven hundred. Jacob had twelve sons. And to Absalom were born three sons and one daughter. Three thousand men were with him. Moses was fourscore years old and Aron was fourscore and three years old when they went out of Egypt. The children of that family (clan) were three hundred and twenty-four. The children of Israel lived (dwelled) in Egypt four hundred and thirty years. One hundred and eighty-five thousand men died in the camp of Assyria in one night. Abram was seventy-five years old when he went out of Haran ( $\prod_{T} \Pi_{T}$ ). The children of Zebulun (iּ The woman sojourned in our land seven years and seven months. Ishmael who had killed Gedaliah, escaped with eight men. Josiah (M, UM) [was] eight years old when he became king, and he reigned thirty-one years in Jerusalem. Hezekiah reigned twenty-nine years. Abram took three hundred and eighteen men and pursued the kings. The light is sweet and it is pleasant (good) for the eyes to see the sun. The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.
king. When shall I come and appear before God? His glory shall be seen upon thee (f.) And his land was filled with silver and gold. Should not a man of words be answered? No tool of iron (כְ (כְ ) was heard in the house while it was in building (Inf. Niph.) The cities of Judah shall be built.

## 58. Future, Imperative and Infinitive Niphal of the Verbs " 9 and 9 . <br> (See page 67.)

To-day it will be known that thou art God in Israel. Abraham was an old man when his son Isaac was born unto him. The friends love at all times (Sing.) and a brother is born (Fut.) for
 man will be left alone. Come, let us meet together in the house of God and let us take there counsel together (7ㅍ). And it came to pass, when the kings heard this, they met together to fight with Israel. And the Philistines fought and Israel was smitten, and they fled every man into his tent. We fled to escape from the pursuers. Do this, my son, and deliver thyself. Say ye not, "Jerusalem will not be given unto the hand of the king of Assyria." Behold, thou hast heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all
 king of Judah, shall not escape out of the hands of the Chaldeans, but shall surely be given into the hand of the king of Babylon.

## 59. Niphal of the Verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime} y$ and $y^{\prime \prime} y$. <br> (See pages 68-70.)

And it shall come to pass in the future (in the end of the days) the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established on the top of the mountains. The throne of a king will be established by righteousness. On the lips of an intelligent man wisdom is found (Fut.) Woe [unto those who are] wise in their own eyes

## 56. Future, Imperative and Infinitive Niphal of the Verbs Guttural and N"פ.

(See pages 64 and 65. )
The meat shall not be eaten. Thou ( $f$.) shalt no more be named "forsaken." The day is yet long (great), it is not time that the cattle (מְpנְ) should be gathered together (Inf.) He will be turned to be their enemy (to them to an enemy). Unto these the land shall be divided. Micah said, "Zion shall be ploughed [like]
 without money shall you be redeemed. Why did you come near the city to fight? Fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses. The Lord your God who goes before you, he will fight for you. And it came to pass that, when the children of Ammon made war against Israel, the elders of Gilead went to take Jephthah out of the land of Tob; and they said unto him, "Pray come and be our leader ( $\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\prime} \underset{T}{ }$ ), that we may fight with the children of Ammon." You shall not go up and shall not fight with your brethren. There shall yet be heard in this place the voice of gladness ( voice of a bridegroom ( $\int_{\tau} \overbrace{\tau}$ ) and the voice of a bride.

## 57. Future, Imperative and Infinitive Niphal of the Verbs

 wit and Mib.(See page 66.)
Falsehood shall not be found in your mouth, and evil shall not be found in you. My house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations, and you shall be called the priests of the Lord. 0 wicked king, the day of the Lord is near upon thee; as thou hast
 thy head. Deeds that ought not to be done (Fut. Niph.) were done in that land. They could not show thernselves unto the

Her husband ( the elders of the land. His ways were not known. Six ( sons were born unto David in Hebron (ケา unto him in Jerusalem. Thy two sons that were born (Part.) unto thee in the land of Egypt, are mine. I saw the city in which you were born. The kingdom of Assyria was founded (709) in those days. The kings were assembled (7y゚) against the city. All bad men are gathered together against him. Not one of them was
 were left after them in the land. What shall we do to those who are left? Jacob was pasturing the rest (Part.) of Laban's flocks.

## 55. Future, Imperative and Infinitive Niphal of the Regular Verb.

(See page 63.)
Take heed to thyself that thou forsake not the Levite. Beware, I pray thee (f.), and drink not wine nor strong drink, and eat not anything unclean. Of all that I said unto the woman she shall beware. The water shall be poured out upon the earth. Babylon fell and was broken. The wicked will be judged before the Lord, and their strength will be broken. Escape to the mountain. Escape, O daughter of Zion. Escape ye, O children of Judah, that sigh (אָנ $\underset{T}{ }$ Niph.) under the hand of the wicked king; surely, he shall not escape from the avenging hand of the Lord. If I have found favor in thine eyes, let me get away (escape) and see my brothers. He that trusts in his own heart is a fool; but whoso walks wisely, he shall be delivered. All these words will be written in the book of records. When thou runnest, thon wilt not stumble. Gather yourselves together ( $\underset{\left.\gamma \sim \mathcal{P}_{\top}\right) \text { and hear, ye sons }}{ }$ of Jacob. They sent messengers to all men to gather themselves together unto the city.
the people ; and therein was found written that an Ammonite (יצֹעַ) and a Moabite should never come into the congregation ( $\boldsymbol{h}_{\top} \prod_{T}$ ) of the Lorl. If you seek me ( $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{T}} \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{T}})$ with all your heart, I shall be found by (?) you. Good boys were found among these children. I was not called to the king. Hear ye this, O house of Jacob, who are called by the name of Israel. This house was built seven years before our house. A word was revealed unto me. His counsel was not done. The bow was seen in the cloud. The tops (ש゙入) of the mountains were seen. Has there been (Niph.) [anything] like this great thing, or has [anything] been heard like it?

## 53. Preterite and Participle Niphal of the Verbs פ"פ. Local He.

 (See page 61.)The Philistines were smitten before Israel. You were smitten before your enemies. And the children of Benjamin said, "They are smitten before us." Why did you approach the city? The children of Israel came near unto Moses. We have been delivered (ปֵּ) from a great distress. And Isaiah said to Hezekiah, "Behold, days come that all that is in thy house, and that which thy fathers have laid up, shall be carried to Babylon." A book was given unto us. Walk in God's law which was given by the hand of Moses. If thou wilt not go out to the king of Babylon, this city shall be given into the hands of the Chaldeans (כַשְִּׂים). All the animals of the land, all the birds of heaven, and all the fishes of the sea have been given into your hand. His bread is given. Go, enter the land of Canaan. And they returned to the city and entered Joseph's house.

## 54. Preterite and Participle Niphal of the Verbs "פ. (see page 62.)

The thing was known in the whole city. The hand of the Lord was known among the nations. I was not known to them.
know). I escaped from the camp ( great horn ( $\}$ ? f. f.) was broken. Jehoshaphat made ships to go to Ophir (אוֹM) for gold; but they went not, for the ships were
 broken-hearted. You were shut up in your house and could not go out [for]three days. We were pursued, but we escaped.

## 51. Preterite and Participle Niphal of the Verbs Pe and Ayin Guttural and $\aleph^{\prime \prime}$.

I have been young ( $7 \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{\jmath}$ ) and have also become old, yet (!) have I not seen a righteous man forsaken. The land was deserted by ( P ) them. The city is not deserted. Our mourning has been turned into joy. And it shall come to pass [that] when thou wilt come thither, thou wilt be turned into another man. And Jonah entered the city and called out, "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown (Part.)" Kings came and fought, then fought the kings of Canaan. The enemies will return and fight against this city Be men and fight. We will go up and fight. The Egyptians said, "Let us flee from the face of Israel, for the Lord fights for them against Egypt." And Joshua said to the children of Israel, "Thus will the Lord do to all your enemies against whom ye fight." All that generation were gathered unto their fathers. A [good] name is [rather to be] chosen (Part. of $\bar{\sim}$ ) than great riches.

## 52. Preterite and Participle Niphal of the Verbs $\boldsymbol{N}^{\prime \prime}$ and $\pi^{\prime \prime}$.

(See pages 59 and 60 .)
I will judge thee ( $f$.) in the place where thou wast created. The man in whose hand the cup (עָ $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{Y}} \underset{\sim}{2}$ ) was found, he shall be my servant; but [as for] you, go up in peace to your father. On that day there was read in the book of Moses, in the audience (ears) of
not." And Jacob went near unto Isaac, his father, and he felt him and said, "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are Esau's hands." In that night the king's sleep fled (7)ŋ ).

## 49. Kal of the Verbs Middle Tsere and Middle Cholem.

 (See page 5.5)A heavy cloud [is] upon the mountain. The thing is too heavy for thee. As a heavy burden (یַּשָׁin) they are two heavy for me. I am not a man of words, for I am slow (heavy) of speech (mouth), and slow of tongue. His ear is not too heavy to hear. And the heart of Pharaoh was hardened. Day and night thy hand is heavy upon me. Eli was a very old and heavy man. And it came to pass, when Isaac was old, he called Esau, his eldest son, and said unto him, "Behold, I an old, I know not the day of my death." And Jehoiada (יָּיָּ) waxed old and was sated with days. Who is the man that desires life and loves days to see good? Thou hast done as it pleased thee. I delight to do
 was I able to do like you? They could not stand before their enemies. I hate the way of the wicked. Why do you come to me, seeing (?) ye hate me?

## 50. Preterite and Participle Niphal of the Regular Verb.

(See pages 56 and 57 .)
Not one of them was missed. I took great heed to do my father's command. The words were written in the book of records (תijiño!). His voice was heard when he entered. The voice of the turtle-dove ( $ํ า$ ) was heard in our land. Fear not, Daniel, for thy words were heard. The words of wise men are heard in quiet (חַן). When the Philistines heard that David was anointed king over all Israel, they went up to make war with him. Thou wast caught, O Babylon, and thou wast not aware (didst not
the hand of Saul, my father, shall not find thee, and thou shalt reign over Israel." Go and see where they are, and I shall send and get (take) them. Take him and set thine eyes upon him. Behold, the book is before thee on the table, give it to me. Keep my words, write thein upon the tablet ( $\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\square})$ ) of thy heart. In all thy ways know him.

## 47. Infinitive with Suffixes.

(See page 51.)
 the way. Keep the commandments of the Lord, to serve him with all your heart and with all your soul. When I heard (Inf.) this thing, I rejoiced in my heart. All the people [were] weeping when they heard the words of the law. O Lord, thou knowest my sitting down and my rising up. Thy father will come to see thee. When thou seest him, go to meet him and bring him into my house. Blessed be thou in thy coming in, and blessed be thou in thy going out. My son, remember thy creator, when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up. By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea ( $\square$ ) we wept, when we remembered Zion.

## 48. Kal of the Verbs ע"

(See page 53.)
They encompassed me like water the whole day. All nations encompassed me. The watchmen that go about the city found me. This day have I rolled away the reproach (חָּר) of Egypt from you. Roll ye unto me a large stone. Commit (roll) thy way unto (upon) the Lord and trust in him, and he will do [it]. Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein, and he that rolleth a stone, upon him it shall return. And Isaac said unto Jacob, "Come near that I may feel thee (שָׁưun), my son, whether thou be my son Esau or

What shall we say unto my Lord？I know not who has done this thing．What is thy business，and what is thy land？What is this thou hast done unto us？O Eternal our Lord，how glorious （ププ）is thy name on the whole earth！

## 45．Suffixes of the Verb in the Preterite．

（See page 49．）
The God of your fathers sent me to you．David sent us to thee（ $f$ ．）I called thee，but thou didst not hear me．Hast thou seen the man who sent him？Behold，he comes out to meet thee， and when he sees thee，he will rejoice in his heart．And Zion said，＂The Lord has forsaken me，and my Lord has forgotten me．＂ All this has come upon us，yet have we not forgotten thee．Who made thee a judge over us？A wild beast has devoured him． And it shall belong（be）to Aaron and his sons，and they shall eat it in a holy place．Fear not，for I have redeemed thee．The spirit will return unto God who gave it．Fear them not，for I have given them into thy hand．Who has seen him there？I have
 stolen them．

## 46．The Future and Imperative with Suffixes．

（See page 50．）
Please go and I will send thee to them．And a man found him，and behold，［he was］wandering（חָּ the children of Israel have not hearkened unto me，and how shall Pharaoh hear me？I will go and see him before（ $\square \underset{\sim}{\square}$ ）I die． Go，I pray thee，I will take thee to another place from whence thou mayest see him．And Jacob loved Rachel，and said，＂I will serve thee seven years for Rachel，thy younger daughter．＂All nations will serve him．And Jonathan said unto David，＂Fear not，for
one to another, "Let us appoint ( $(\underset{\sim}{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\Omega})$ a chief and return into Egypt." On one way shall they come out against thee, and on seven ways shall they flee before thee. O Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle?

## 43. Comparison.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to confide ( $\boldsymbol{M O T}_{\boldsymbol{T}}$ ) in man. Art thou better than thy brother? Wisdom is better than strength
 than [that] of the former. Behold, thou art wiser than Daniel
 Absalom. They are older in (?) days than he. And Pharaoh said unto his people, "Behold, the people of the children of Israel [are] more and mightier ( $\square \mathfrak{\Sigma} \frac{\mathrm{Y}}{\mathrm{T}}$ ) than we." His younger brother will be greater than he. And Abimelech said unto Isaac, "Go away from us, for thou art much ( $\mathbf{7 N M}$ ) mightier than we." Saul was higher ( $(\underset{\sim}{i d})$ than all the people. Pharaoh said unto Joseph, "There is none so intelligent (נָּבָ|) and wise as thou." Jacob loved Joseph more than all his sons.

## 44. Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns.

 (See page 46.)And they called Rebecca, and said unto her, "Wilt thou go with this man?" And she said, "I will go." This is the man whom I saw in my brother's house. What did these men say? There is none like him in all this land. This is the land in which your fathers dwelled. These women dwell in this city. And Moses wrote this song (שִירץ) on that day. This is the day the Lord has made; we will exult ( $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ ) and rejoice on it. It is the man whom I met on the way. At that time he sent his servants to greet him. A long time did Joshua make war with all these kings. These are the kings that reigned over the land in those days.
pursuers had returned; and they descended from the mountain and said unto Joshua, "The Lord has given all the land into our hands." I will go down and see what they are doing. My son shall not go down with you. Come, my uncle, let us go out into the field, and let us see if the vine ( the field, and walk not by the way. Go not after other gods. O house of Jacob, come ye and let us walk in the light of the Lord.

## 41. Future Kal of Another Class of the Verbs "玉.

And the Lord gave Sihon (oni)) into the hand of Israel, and Israel possessed all the land of the Amorites (?in). Keep the commandments of your God, that (? $\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}$ ? ) ye may possess the good land. I will lay down in peace and sleep. And Pharaoh awoke, and he slept and dreamed a second time (שָׁנִית). How long wilt thou sleep, $O$ sluggard; when wilt thou awake from thy sleep? The Lord is for me, I shall not fear; what can man do unto me? Stay with me, I pray thee, fear not. Fear not, Hagar, for God has heard the voice of the lad. A lion has roared, who will not fear? Fear ye not the people of the land. Peace [be] to you, fear not. Many shall see and fear, and shall trust in the Lord.

## 42. Future Kal of the Verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime} y$ and "" $\zeta$.

And I have risen up in the place of (חֵחת) David, my father, and I sat upon the throne of Israel, and have built a house for the name of the Lord, the God of Israel. The word of our God will stand forever. And Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that (Nin) generation; and there arose a new king over Egypt, who knew not Joseph. And Esther arose, and stood before the king. And Judah said unto his father, "Please send the lad with me, and we will arise and go, that we may live ( $\left.\Pi_{\Gamma} \prod_{\tau}\right)$ and not die." And the men arose, and went down to Egypt, and stood before Joseph. Return ye unto me, and I shall return unto you. And they said

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Barak（ $\underset{\sim \sim}{\sim} \boldsymbol{T})$ and said unto him，＂（ro and take with thee ten
 and of the children of Zebulun．＂And God said，＂Let there be light（ $7 \boldsymbol{i c}$ ），＂and there was light．And Moses went up on the mountain and he was there forty days and forty nights．Lay not （ unt）him．

## 39．Future Kal of the Verbs פ＂פ．

They shall not come near and shall not go up with him．And his father Isaac said unto him，＂Come near now，I pray thee，and kiss me，my son，＂and he came near and kissed him．And Joseph said to his brothers，＂Come near to me，I pray you，＂and they came near．Unto thee，O Lord，I lift up my soul．I will lift up the cup of salvation（רששׁעוֹת）and call upon the name of the Lord．Nation shall rot lift up sword（ニワク）against nation，and


 vineyard for money，or，if it seem good to thee（he good in thine eyes），I will give thee another vineyard for it（תָתחת），＂and Naboth said，＂I shall not give thee my vineyard．＂When the woman saw that the tree was good，she took of its fruit and ate；and gave also to her husband with her，and he ate．

## 40．Future Kal of the Verbs＂®．

I shall stay with thee until thy father will come back．David said unto Bathsheba，＂Thy son Solomon shall reign after me，and he shall sit upon my throne．＂And Moses said to the children of Gad and to the children of Reuben，＂Shall your brethren go（＊゙ב゙＂） to war，and you will stay here？＂And the spies went to the


Come ye and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob. Man looks upon the outward appearance (eyes), but God looks on the heart. The human eye will not see all the glory of the Lord. We shall see what will become [of] his dreams. The righteous will see and rejoice. They have eyes and see not, they have ears and hear not. I shall be a father unto him, and he shall be a son unto me. And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.

## 37. The Preterite with Vav Conversive.

If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I return to my father's house in peace; then shall the Lord be my God (be to me God). Go and stand in the gate of the children of the people, and say unto them, "Hear ye the words of the Lord, ye kings of Judah, and all the inhabitants of Jerusalem." This day the Lord thy God commands thee ( $\bar{\tau} \boldsymbol{\eta}$
 thy heart and with all thy soul ( $\underset{\sim}{\sim})$, and thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondınan in Egypt. Take thee Joshua, the son of Nun (ز1), a man in whom there is spirit ( $\boldsymbol{\square} 17$ ), and lay thine hand upon him.

## 38. The Future with Vav Conversive.

And Saul said unto Samuel, "I have sinned, for I have transgressed the commandment of the Lord ( I feared the people and obeyed their voice." Moses hearkened to the voice of his father-in-law and did all that he had said. And Pharaoh sent and called for Moses and Aaron and said unto them, "I have sinned this time (ロบַ) ; the Lord [is] righteous, and I and my people [are] wicked." And Deborah sent and called for

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water for us, if we ask you? We shall draw water for you, that (?) you may wash your hands. We shall not have hunger of bread. Behold, my servants shall be satisfied (שָׁעָ shall be hungry. In the morning you shall be satsified with bread. Pharaoh said, "Who is the Lord, that (רֻׁׁu) I should obey his voice?" David said to Saul, "Wherefore hearest thou men's words,
 boy will obey his father and his mother. The sons of Eli (yִy) would not hearken unto the voice of their father. Thy ears will hear a word. Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune ( $\boldsymbol{7 D}_{\boldsymbol{T}}$ ) thy vineyard.

## 35. Future Kal of the Verbs

I shall not eat bread in this place. Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat. The children of Israel shall not eat any blood. What shall I say to them? How (אִיָּ) can you say, "We are wise, and the law of the Lord is with us?" I shall not find a wise one among you. Do as occasion will serve thee (what thy hand will find). Let us find (we will find) grace in the eyes of my lord (אָאן). Naomi said to the women of Bethlehem (חִּל ? I called and they heard not, so will they call and I shall not hear. A righteous man hates (Fut.) the word of falsehood.

## 36. Future Kal of the Verbs $\mathrm{K}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$.

If the Lord will not build a house, its builders labor (לָפָ vain upon it. We will drink no wine, for our father said to us, "Ye shall drink no wine, nor shall you build a house." Say not, "As he has done to me, so wiil I do to him." Whatever they will say to thee shalt thou do. Know (f.) and see what thou wilt do. You shall not do any work on the Day of Atonement.
"By me kings will reign."
All that I said unto the wornan she shall observe. What thing soever (all the thing which) I command (חִּun) you, (it) you shall observe to do. We shall write a letter (ำ) to our father. I will judge you, O house of Israel, every one according to his ways. I said in my heart, "God will judge the righteous and the wicked" ( $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{\sim}} \underset{\tau}{ })$. The king said to the
 children will learn the way of their father and mother. I shall always remember the land of my birth. Thou wilt surely remember all that thy teachers have done for thee. My sister will put on a new dress. The men will shut the gates of our city. You shall not steal. Stolen waters are sweet (fut. of

## 33. Future Kal of the Verbs Pe Guttural.

Laban said unto Eliezer, "Come in, [thou] blessed of the Lord, wherefore standest thou without (כּ) ?" Saul sent to Jesse, saying ( $7 \sim \mathfrak{N}$ ), "Let David, I pray thee, stand before me, for he has found favor in my eyes." Behold, the two kings stood not before him, how then ( $7 \times ?$ ) shall we stand? But you stay ye not (pause), pursue after your enemies. Many will stand up against the king of the South. I shall not forsake my people
 forsake the house of their God? Hushai (שָּ $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ) said unto Absalom, "Whom (לְחי) should I serve, [is it] not before his son?" I and my house, we will serve the Lord. You shall not serve other gods. Devise not ( $\left.\mathscr{U}^{-i / \prod}\right)$ evil against thy neighbor.

## 34. Future Kal of the Verbs Ayin and Lamed Guttural.

I shall ask the girl whose daughter she is. We shall ask her, "Is there room (a place) in thy father's house for us to lodge in (弓'?)?" The lions will roar in the forest. Will you draw
heads, $O$ ye gates, and lift up, ye everlasting doors. Not unto us, O Lord, not unte us, but unto thy name give glory, for the sake of (y) thy kindness ( 7 (Tְ) and for the sake of thy truth. Elijah said to the woman, "Give me thy son." Give (pl.) her of the fruit of her hands. Gedaliah ( in the land and serve the king of Babylon." Come down and sit. upon the dust ( $\left.\mathcal{7} \mathcal{T}_{\top} y_{T}\right)$, O daughter of Babylon. Go out and do so (s.) Go forth, O ye daughters of Zion, and behold king Solomon. Laban and Bethuel said to Eliezer, "Behold, Rebecca [is] before thee, take [her] and go." Elijah said to the people, "If the Lord [be] God, follow him (go after him); but if Baal, follow him." Know thou and see that there is no evil in my hand. Know (f.) what thou hast done.

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God said unto Balaam (בְּ), "If the men have come to call thee, arise and go with them." Arise, my daughter, go into thy house. Arise ye, go out of this place. Arise, my daughters, hear my voice. Return (parag.) into the city of peace. Jeremiah said to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, "Return ye now ( $\boldsymbol{\aleph} \mathfrak{J}$ ) every one from his evil way." The sons of Dan ( $\dagger \underset{\sim}{\square}$ ) said unto the Levite, "Lay thine hand upon thy mouth and go with us and be to us a father and a priest (ךఇ..)." Set your heart on (consider) your ways. Sing ye unto the Lord a new song; sing unto the Lord, all the earth. Judah said unto his father, "Send (parag.) the lad with me." Hear this, I pray you, ye heads of the house of Jacob.

## 32. Future Kal of the Regular Verb.

Adonijah said, "I will be king." Saul said unto David, "Behold, I know that thou shalt surely be king." The children of Israel said unto Samuel, "A king shall reign over us." Wisdom says,
ye people, pour out your hearts $(\beth \bar{\tau}$ ? $)$ ) before him. My son, shut the gate and stand here with me. The men of Israel said unto Gideon, "Rule thou over us, both (a) thou and (a) thy son, and thy son's son." My daughters, gather up the apples which [are] under the tree. My sons, gather the stones which [are] upon the field. Rejoice, my sister, for our father has returned to our house in peace. Leave [the] cities, ye inhabitants of Moab
 in gold and in silver. Open ye to me the gates of righteousness.

## 29. Imperative Kal of the Verbs $\mathbb{N a}^{\prime \prime \prime}$, and $\pi^{\prime \prime}$.

Open ( $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$ Jeremiah wrote to the men of Judah that [were] in Babylon, "Build ye houses and dwell [in them]; and plant ( $y \mathrm{~V}_{\uparrow}^{1}$ ) gardens, and eat their fruit." Say unto thy brothers, "This do ye." Say ye to
 Say (f.) to the cities of Judah, "Behold your God." Call his name Isaac. Elijah said unto the prophets of Baal (כַּ) (כַ), "Cry aloud
 unto the lad, "Go, find out the arrows." My sisters, find ye rest
 (to thee) my field which [is] in the land of Benjamin." Jacob said unto his son Joseph, "See the welfare of thy brothers, and the welfare of the flock" [whether thy br. and fl. are well]. David said to Abigail (לִִיגִי), "Go up in peace to thy house; see, I have hearkened to thy voice." Jehoshapath (יָּשָin), king of Judah, said to the judges, "See what you are doing."

## 30. Imperative Kal of the Verbs and "ת.

Come hither, my sons, and hear my words. Carry (s.) the child to his mother. Pour out (f.) thy heart like water before the face of the Lord; lift up thy hands ( $\supseteq$ ) toward him. Lift up your
the evil ( $\Pi_{T} \prod_{T}$ ) came upon us, as it is written in the law of Moses. The acts ( $7 \underset{\sim}{7}$ ) of the kings of Judah are written in the book of
 unto me with (?) an open letter in his hand. Thou art sent to the house of Israel. Moses took men, wise and known, and set them over the people. Haman ( ${\underset{\sim}{\tau}}_{\sim}^{\sim}$ ) $)$ said unto his wife, "Also
 king." He was beloved of (?) his brothers.

## 27. Infinitive Kal.

Thou hast not hearkened unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to keep his commandments and his statutes. They could (il? not any longer stand before their enemies. The men would not ( hearken unto him. The sons of Job (ב•ֹ) sent and called for
 them. The Lord has given you a heart to know, and eyes to see, and ears to hear. Isaac sent Jacob to the house of Laban, his mother's brother, to take for himself a wife from thence. We saw certainly that the Lord was with thee. When Saul saw David go
 "Whose son [is] this youth?" [It is] joy to the just to do right
 trees went forth to anoint (קָׁטָׁ) a king over themselves. Naomi went forth out of the field of Moab to return unto the land of Judah.

## 28. Imperative Kal of the Regular Verb and the Gutturals.

Hear, 0 earth, the word of the Lord. Hear, ye children, the advice of your father. Write this in the book. Write ye this song (שִׁירָה) for yourselves. Stand upon thy feet. Open thy mouth. Judge righteously (צ゙). Trust in him at all times;

## 24. Suffixes Appended to Feminine Nouns in the Plural.

Her servants (lads) and her maids went with her. Esau (yָư) saw that the daughters of Canaan were displeasing unto (evil in the eyes of) Isaac, his father. Laban said unto Jacob, "The daughters [are] my daughters, and the children [are] my children, and the flock [is] my flock, and all that thou seest is mine." Our sons and our daughters have become servants, and our fields (עָ (עָֹוֹת) and our vineyards [belong] to others. Thus says Sennacherib (סַנְחריב), king of Assyria ( my fathers have done unto all the nations of the lands?" The Lord, our God, be (יח) with us, as he was with our fathers.

## 25. Particles with Plural Suffixes.

Isaac said unto them, "Why have ye come to me?" Keep
 (7.). my servant Moses. I send thee to them. I sent to you all my servants, the prophets, but you did not hearken unto me. The men of Judah said unto Jeremiah, "We do not (אִיִִּ unto thee." Adonijah said unto Bathsheba, "Thou knowest that the kingdom ( $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ faces on me." He laid his hands upon him. Absalom acquired
 men to run (running) before him. Gehazi (חִּיִחי) ran after him and took from his hand silver and garments. Samuel said unto the children of Israel, "Behold, the Lord has set ( over you."

## 26. The Passive Participle Kal.

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who made the heaven and the earth. Blessed be he that comes (NTM) in the name of the Lord. I have seen what is done (
from the house of her aunt. Samuel said unto the whole house of Israel, "God will be (חיT?) with you, if (ロN) you return unto
 Moses, "We came unto the land whither thou didst send us
 and this is its fruit."

## 22. Suffixes Appended to Masculine Nouns in the Plural.

All the nations ( $\boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{y}$ ) of the earth have seen the glory of the Lord. Joseph had two sons. . They are my brothers, the sons of my mother. My sons went out of my house, and behold, they are (חִ? thy children's children. Thy ( $f$.) children have forsaken me.

 unto thee, and thy wife, and her two sons with her." The children of Israel laid their hands upon the Levites (?!?, ?!? ).

## 23. Continuation.

Our children wrote the words which we said unto them. The words of a wise man's mouth are grace (ח! ). I put my words into thy mouth. The queen of Sheba (פַלְּכַּת שְָּׁא) said unto Solomon, "True is the report ( 7 ) which I heard in my land about ( $\mathcal{Y} \dot{y}$ ) thy sayings (words), and about thy wisdom." I heard the voice of your words. Servants have ruled over us. The servants of Isaac told him that they had found water. My servants went with thy servants. The inhahitants (ישׁׁׁ) of Gibeon (גּבעֹן) said to Joshua and to the children of Israel, "From a very far country your servants have come." King Ahab (בNTN) said unto
 ours?" We have heard with our [own] ears the words of the king.
 our father, our redeemer is of old (بֻּוֹלָם) thy name. Why dost thou not (ָאִיְּ) eat bread? They set for him alone, and for them alone, and for the Egyptians (ج̣צִ) that [were] eating with him, alone. The land in which we diwell is very good. The woman
 not with her. They found Saul and his sons fallen (falling) on
 Joshua (ע゙゙ׁini) said unto the children of Israel, "Behold, I am going to-day the way of all the earth."

## 20. Active Participle Kal of the Verbs $\mathbb{N}^{\prime \prime}$ ) and $\Pi^{\prime \prime \prime}$.

The Lord knows the way of the righteous. We know that he is a good man. I send thee unto my father's house. He does not (אִֵיִִּ The girl obeys the voice of her father. Hagar ( ${\underset{\sim}{\lambda}}_{T} \boldsymbol{N}_{T}$ ) said, "I flee from the face of Sarah." The watchmen (part. of $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ ) saw a man coming out of the city. Behold, the girl is coming out unto the well. Moses said unto the children of Israel, "To-day. ye come out of the land of Egypt." The daughters of ( $\boldsymbol{\Omega i J} \because$ ) the city come out to draw water. I have seen all that Laban does unto thee. The men came from their work which they [were] doing. The house which I am building is large.

## 

Behold, thy son Joseph is coming out unto thee ( $\overline{\boldsymbol{T}} \boldsymbol{\square}$ ? N ). There is no peace to him that goes out and to him that comes in. They are coming from a distant land. The woman is coming into thy house. Many enemies rise up against ( $\boldsymbol{y}$ ) our people. You do not lay to (לyy) heart the word of the Lord. The boy is returning from his work in the field, and the girl is returning

## 17．Preterite Kal of the Verbs 1 ע עע＂ע and

The king arose from（ל̣y）the chair．All the men（sing．） of Israel arose from their place．You have risen up against（ $\boldsymbol{\zeta}$ ） my father＇s house this day．Jeroboam（יךְךָּ from his evil way．The woman returned unto her father＇s house． I returned in peace unto my land and my family．Moses set the law before the children of Israel．I laid my hand upon my mouth． The girl ran into her mother＇s house．I ran after the man who fled into the field．All the men（sing．）of Israel saw that Saul and his sons（ fore have we fasted，and thou hast not seen［it］？

## 18．Particles．

The sons of Jacob said one to another（a man to his brother）， ＂What is this［that］God has done unto us？＂What is this thou hast done unto me？They returned unto the man who had sent them．Pharao＇s daughter came up out of the city of David unto her house which Solomon had built for her．You have forsaken me，and I have forsaken you．Why didst thou not go with us？
 Lord guarded us in all the way wherein we went．Hast thou a brother or a sister？I have a little sister whose name is Huldah （ワクロ）．They have a large house．She has neither father nor mother：

## 19．Active Participle Kal of the Regular Verb， N＂פ，פ＂and •פ．

He that keepeth a commandment keepeth his soul（yֻju）． He who keepeth his mouth and his tongue，keepeth his soul from



## 15. Preterite Kal of the Verbs $\underset{\text { N゙ }}{ }$

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Rebecca found favor before Eliezer. Jacob said unto Laban, "What hast thou found of all the vessels of (?ְ) thy house ?"

 house of the Lord." The children of Israel went three days in
 You have not found anything ( $7 \underset{\tau}{7}$ ) in my hand. The word went out of the king's mouth. Little boys came out of the city. You remember the day [on] which you came out from Egypt, out of the house of bondmen. Adonijah did not invite (call) his brother Solomon. Thou hast called his name Isaac.

## 16. Preterite Kal of the Verbs -1 .

Who is the man that has built a new house? I have seen the house which thou hast built. Judah (חדּח? ) emigrated from her land. Why didst thou not tell me (גְּ לָּ sister was in thy house? They did not tell me that you were in the field. He had (to him was) a son whose name [was] Saul. Nineveh (ח! -1 ) was a great city. The law of truth was in his mouth. Thou hast not been like my servant David. They had no children. Samson (שְִׁׁשׁׁ) said unto the men (sing.) of Judah, "As they did unto me, so have I done unto them." He did not tell his father and his mother what he had done. Ruth told Naomi what she had been doing the whole day. You have done what I told you. Why have ye ( $f$. ) done this ( $\boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{?}$ ) thing? What have they seen in thy house? We have seen the land, and behold, it is very good.

My servant tilled my vineyard. I served before thy father. You served the Lord with all your heart $(\beth \underset{\tau}{\boldsymbol{T}}$ ?.). The boy did not leave his father. The girl did not leave her mother. I have forsaken my house. Moses stood on the mountain forty days and forty nights; he did not eat bread and did not drink ( (שָ water. Thou hast eaten of the fruit of the garden. Thou ( $f$.) hast eaten of the bread upon the table. The boys have eaten their bread with honey.

## 13. Preterite Kal of the Verbs Ayin Guttural.

The man asked about ( $\zeta$ ) our kindred. They saluted thee. The girl drew water from the well. I washed my hands (יָ) in the water which my daughter gave unto me. He cried unto the king. The wife cried unto the prophet Elisha (NWh). The
 wife Hannah (חַּנָ|) went unto their place. The Lord was with me on the way which I went. Why hast thou despised the word of his mouth? The daughters have rejected the word of their father.

## 14. Preterite Kal of the Verbs Lamed Guttural.

A new king was over Egypt who did not know Joseph. He knows no book. What knowest thou that (אi) we know not? I know that thou art great and thy name is great. They know that we are hungry. The children of Israel did not know what it [was]. I have heard what the prophets said. The children of Israel hearkened not unto Moses. My daughter, hast thou not heard the voice of thy mother in the house? Behold, I have sent thee silver and gold. Why did you not obey (hearken to the voice of) your father?
10.

Better（ユ⿱艹⿴囗十⺀））is the end of a thing than（ب̣）its beginning． Isaac said unto Jacob，＂May the Lord give thee the blessing of Abraham．＂Take my blessing．My sleep is pleasant unto me． I saw in my sleep the house of a king．Our year is a year of plenty．The work is great upon the man．I am doing（y）（עשְׁ） a great work．The man has done the housework．His son returned to his work．What is thy work and what is thy land？ Hezekiah（inpin）was upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom．Simei（שְִׁחִי）was from the family of the house of Saul．The man returned unto his birthplace and unto his family．

## THE VERB．

## II．Preterite Kal of the Regular Verb．

My servant David kept my commandment．The woman kept the word of the Lord．Why hast thou not kept his command－ ment？I kept the commandment of my father．I have written

 did not remember the law of Moses．You（ $f$ ．）have not learned wisdom．They have gathered up the fruit of the tree which［is］ in the field．Solomon reigned after his father David．The throne of the Lord［is］in the heavens，and his kingdom ruleth


## 12．Preterite Kal of the Verbs Pe Guttural and ぶख．

The King of Babylon（כְּר），stood on the way．My foot stood in the house of the king．You stood on the mountain and they stood in the field．Thou hast not served the Lord with joy．

## 7. Segholates.

A new king was over the land. Balak ( $\underset{T}{ } \underset{T}{ }$ ) was the king of Moab (עָ Their king went into his land. He was not like my servant David. Abraham said to his servant Eliezer, "Take a wife for (to) my son." The prophet Jeremiah (? ? ? ? went on (to) his way. Thy ( $f$.) book is very nice. His ear is very large. Your king is a good and wise man. and his boy went with him. Little foxes in our forest. He was a stranger in their land.

## 8.

Where is my father? He is in thy brother's house. The daughters returned to their father. The sons returned to their father Jacob. Laban was the brother of Rebecca. Jacob said to Rachel that (כִּ) he was her father's brother. Great wisdom in his mouth. The tree of the land will give its fruit. Their wine is very sweet. The father of the girl went in peace to his house. The tongue of truth in the mouth of the wise. Who is the stranger in thy ( $f$.) house? He is my brother's son. Where are thy father and thy brother? They are in our vineyard.

## 9. Feminine Nouns.

The law of truth in his mouth. The law of thy mouth is good unto me. My law is in their heart. It is the animal which I saw by the river of Chebar (־ָּרְ). My aunt is a good woman. Our aunt is our father's sister. I saw thy (f.) maidservant in the house of her aunt. The name of her maid-servant is Sarah. The fear of the Lord, that is (NT) wisdom. Your advice is a good advice. Keep, my son, the command of thy father. Thy command, my mother, is very pleasant to me.

## SUFFIXES APPENDED TO NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR.

## 4.

The roice of my uncle in the garden. My cup upon my hand. Our city is very small. Thy (f.) fine dress upon the chair. Where is thy uncle? He and my brother are in the house. Your uncle is a good man. Your (f.) voice is very pleasant. Give water to their white horse. Sweet wine in their ( $f$.) cup. I saw in my dream the uncle of my father. A fruit-tree in my brother's garden.

## 5.

King David was the son of Jesse ( $\underset{\substack{\text { שiven }}}{\text { ). Whose son art }}$ thou? I am the son of thy uncle. I saw his tall [elder] son. Thy son Solomon (שִׁלֹ) is very good. Thou and thy son and thy daughter. Jacob, her little son, is in the field. Rachel (לחๆ) thy little daughter. He is my brother, the son of my mother. The name of his mother is Rebecca (חךְ?). Great joy in our heart. Truth and wisdom in her heart. What is his name? His name is Reuben (ךָּר). What is the name of thy (f.) mother?
 a brother and his name [was] Laban (לךְ ל ל ).

## 6.

Blessed be thou, my son David ( $7 \boldsymbol{7} \boldsymbol{T}$ ). Blessed be you of (to) the Lord. Solomon became (was) king in the place of David. Abraham returned $(\underset{\sim}{\underset{T}{*}})$ to his place. The word of truth is upon my tongue. Upon the whole earth is thy glory. Their neighbor is a good man. Where is the little girl? The little girl is in the house ( $\Omega$ ) ( $\boldsymbol{\aleph}$ ) on his tongue. Give bread to thy hungry neighbor.

## EXERCISES

FOR TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO HEBREW CORRESPONDING WITH THE EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION FROM HEBREW INTO ENQLISH PAQES 1-lIO.

## I. The Personal Pronoun, the Article and Prefixes.

The wolf in a forest. A wolf in the forest. I am a man. A child on a horse. The child on the horse. We are in the house. She is on the throne. Thou art a child and he is a man. The father and the mother are in the field. Grass to the ox and meat to the lion. It is the stone ( $f$.) You are in the ship and they ( $f$.) are in the field.

## 2. The Adjective.

A good man. The good man. The man is good. A large ox. The large ox. The ox is large. Give me a fine garment. Take the water out of the pot. We are tall and you are small. The black ink in the cup. Give me a precious (good) stone. Take (to thee) the black kid. The honey is very sweet. The mother and daughter are very good. The milk is white. White milk from the fire.

## 3. The Noun.

A red fox. Red foxes. The large wolf. The large wolves. The small fishes in the river. The strangers are in the garden. To the bird and to the beast. The cups (כוֹס) with honey and with wine. Good servants. Upon the wood (yִִ) upon the fire. Wood from the field. The way of a ship in the water. The small ships. The wolves and the lions are wild beasts. Precious stones to the woman. Thou art a good son and she is a good daughter. The rod for the back of fools.
 קנה חבמה, קנה בינה; אל תשבח ואל תט מאמרי פי: בני, לחבמתי חקשביה, לתבונתי הט אונך: לאו לה תטה משפט אבינך בריבו: וגר לא תונה ולא תלחצצנו, כי גרים הייתם בארץ ולי מצרים: לא תעשו עול במשכט; לא תשא ת פט פני דל, ולא תהדר פני גדול; בצדק תששפט עמיתך: טוב לגבר כי ישא על כנעוריו:
 מובר, כי תבנו בשבט לא ימות; אתה בשב לוט תבנו, ונבשו משאול תציל: אל תהי חבם בעיניך; ירא את יהוה יחה וכור מרע:
 ואבבדה שמך לעולם: י" ישמר צאתךך ובואך מעהח ועד יעו עולם:
 וישם לך שלום:
$\qquad$

1）The first ciass comprises those verbs which have two radical subject to the anomalies of the various irregular verbs：



Verbs of this kind are：
a）N゙פ and M＂ל：＂n M fut．Kal $ก$ Пール・
b）פִּ conv．טיוּ，fut．Hiph．Mị̂，with Yav conv． strike，＂pret．Hiph． inf．תiּin．
c） c $^{\prime \prime}$ and $\mathfrak{N \prime \prime}$ ： inf．
d）＂פ and ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ，
 Nฺฺฺ๊．
 fut．
f） 1 ＂ע and $\mathfrak{N ゙ \prime}$ ：

2．The second class comprises such verbs as have two different roots：


3．To the third class belong those verbs whose flexion is composed of different forms of conjugations，tenses and genders：יר ？ （Psalm 7，6），composed of Kal－ $7 \uparrow 7$ ？－and Piel－7ㄱำ；
 and $\bar{T} 9 \mathrm{~T}$ but these forms are of a very rare occurrence．

 דרך: ותשחקנה חנמלים ותאמרנה. אם שרת בקיץ, לך וכרבר בתרף:
בני, אגר בנעוריך כנמלה; אבל לא האממץ אה לבבך מאחיך אשר עשה במעשה הצלצל:
99.

THE FOX AND THE RAVEN.



 to fool, ${ }^{\text {to mock }}$ a
to mock

 את הערב בשבה חלקות, למען חציל מפּו מאבל תהותו: ויגש אליו ויקרא כמשתהאה. מה יפּת ומה גדללת צבי כל בני בנף:

 התמהמה להרים קילו, ויפל מבּוֹ את הגבינה: ויתנפל עליה השועל פהאם וואבלה ויהעתע בערב: אל האומינו למחליק לשון:

100.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.
Anomalous verbs are those whose flexion differs in a twofold manner from that of the regular verbs :
 בל, מהרושש והוֹן רב:
$\qquad$
98. PILPEL AND HITHPALPEL.



1. The Peel and Hithpael (rarely Pal) of some verbs ע"ע ע" are formed by doubling the two principal radicals, so that these verbs consist of four letters (quadriliteral); Peel is then designated
 (ר)
2. There are a few quadriliteral verbs in which the third radical is doubled: אָּמְלַל second and third radical are doubled; in radical is added.
3. There occur only four truly quadriliteral verbs in the Bible:
 (I Chron. 15, 27).

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET.


וחהי בחרך ותוצאנה הנמלים את הדגן אששר אגרו בקציר ליבשו








97.
 to raise oneself, to rise up Preterite.

I have risen up



Future.
I shall rise up אֶתְקוֹמֵם תִּתְקוֹמִם , חִתְקוֹמוּמִּי
rise up התקְוֹמוֹםם Imperative
rising up מִתְקוֹמִּם Participle
to be raised up pupp
Preterite.
 קוֹמַמְמָּת , קוֹמַמְחּ קוֹמַם , קוֹמְמָה Future.
I shall be raised up אֲ etc. תְקוֹמַם , תְּקוֹמְמִּ

Participle.
מְקוֹמָם

| a relative | בinp $\sim_{T} m$. | to hide oneself | עַלֵּם (חִ) | yesterday | S\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| be pror | ¢ | afflicted, poor | עָ m. | to shave | , |
|  |  |  |  | a debt | בin m. |
| to be astonish | שָׁמם [חִּ | to pray | (1) | to beseech, to i | $\square$ |

 מקרוביו לפניו לאמר . כל אששר לי אבדרתי, עוֹר לי ומבשרך אל
 מחר אתן: למחר התפלל אליו העני כאתמול, ויאמר אליו נבל. משתומם אני עליך כי באת עתה, הלא תראה כי אנשים מדים גדולים מתענגים אמלי? לך ושוב למחר: ביום השלישי שב העני לביה נבל וחנה איננו, בי ברח והתעלם, בי לא החה לו לשלם חובוֹתו:

בנעני קנה לו פםל, וישימהו על אתוּן וֹנחה אתה אל על עירו:
 ולשמע בקול אדניה: וידע הדבר ויקח מקל ויך אוּ אוהה ויאמר אליה. החשבת כי לך ישתחוו? המתפּרים בעשרם ובמשפחהתם לא חבמו מהארוּן דהאת:

| 96. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Imperative. | Future. | Preterite. |
| - | I sball raise up | I have raised up p phen |
| raise up |  |  |
| קוֹמְמוּ , וֹמֵמְנָה |  | \% |
|  | נִּוֹמֵם |  |
| Participle. |  |  |
| P角 |  | p |

1. The formation of Piel, Pual and Hithpael of the verbs $广 \ddot{\forall}$ differs entirely from that of the other verbs : the second radical, instead of receiving Dagesh forte, quiesces in Cholem, and the third

2. Eip has also the Piel ..?. "to fulfill."
3. The Piel, Pual and Hithpael of the verbs $\ddot{\nu} \ddot{\nu}$ are formed in a
 this class are regular in Piel and Hiphil : ח..

| to raise, exalt, (Piel) extol | $a$ Levite $\quad$ !. $m$. | to magnify, to bring up |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a door-keeper רִוֹx $m$. | pain, sorrow בַx $m$. | to found |
| to be depressed, low | to compass, [ Piel] סבב to protect | to impoverish [ה] |




## 95.

Some anomalies of the Hithpael.
HITHPAEL OF THE VERBS שָׁרָׁה AND to keep oneself ?

Imperative:
Participle:

Future.
I shall keep
myself

Preterite.




Imperative.
?
Participle.


Future. I shall pr.myself

Preterite.
I have pros-
rated myself
With Vav conversive:
he, she prostrated herself
they prostrated themselves

1. When the first radical is $\ddot{ש}, \dot{U}$ or $\square$, transposition takes place:
 is, besides, changed into ט : 0 :
2. In the Hithpael of the verb שָׁרָה (originally after the second radical.
 prefixed $\Omega$ drops and is compensated by Dagesh forte: 7

3. There sometimes occurs the form as the passive of

Note. In order to accustom the scholar to read unvocalized Hebrew, a few exercises are presented without vowels.

## VANITY.



- 103 -

to cause oneself to be healed in?

Future.
Imperative:

I shall cause my- אחר self to be healed


Preterite.
I caused myself to be healed


Infinitive construct : in Tn: "to uncover oneself" (

Imperative.
uncover thyself
Participle.


Future.
I shall uncover my- $\underset{\text { self }}{\text { self }}$


Preterite.
I have uncovered ? ?id?
myself

 THE SICK LION AND THE FOX.
 טוּריה וֹקָ










$\qquad$
93.
hithpael of the verbs ayin guttural.
to bless oneself ?

Imperative.
bless thyself

Participle. קִחְּבּרּה

About the changes in these rerbs see Lesson 73.

Future.
I shall bless myself $\mathfrak{T M} \frac{T}{T}$ :




Preterite.


 T



THE STAG.






[^0]
## HITHPAEL OF THE REGULAR VERB.

| to sanctify oneself |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imperative. | Future. | Preterite. |
| $\text { s. thyself } \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { הnphan } \end{array}\right.$ |  | I have sanctified myself |
| הרתַּקְַּּשִּי |  |  |
|  | he will s. himself ? | he has sanctified himself |
|  | she " "herself | she hassanctifi herself |
|  | we shall s. ourselves נִתְprex | herself <br> we have sancti- |
| - |  | fied ourselv |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { you have } \\ \text { sanctified }}}{\text { gr }}$ |
|  | s. $\frac{1}{}$ | yourselves |
| ִִתְתַדְּוֹת |  | they have sanctified themselves |

1. The second radical has frequently Pathach, sometimes Chirek:

2. The Hithpael often denotes to pretend, to feign the action or



| clous | - | to walk |  | strong, a hero |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| understand | []] | to glory, |  | strength |  |
| perfect | - | a git | Tmpr. | Coboan | 边 |
| קדוֹשׁׁ | Э, | - | קוּ | T1, | וֵנִי יִים |
|  |  |  | ? | - | ַַּדֶנִים |
| וֹלִים ֵֵל | ַבִמְ\| |  | R | נָּמִים | ? |
| 7-ש\% | דֵּ | צ゙ |  |  |  |

2. The Hophal of the verbs $\boldsymbol{i "}^{\prime \prime}$ y is similar to that of the verbs "פ : identical : בש゙ׁiT "he has been made to dwell" and "he has been brought back."
3. The prefixed 7 of the verbs $\ddot{\mathcal{y}} \ddot{\mathcal{y}}$ has also Shurek in Hophal: בDּ Afformatives are preceded by Cholem.

| account of | עַ第 | to put to death | מוּת [7][][] | a sack |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| del | \% | to smite, to beat | נָכה [ד] | to be able | [Hoph.] כַל |










## 92.

## HITHPAEL.

The seventh conjugation, Hithpael (Ty inn ), is reflexive, sometimes reciprocal or passive. It is characterized by the Prefix $\Omega \rightarrow$ and a Dagesh forte in the second radical : :T? the Infinitive construct Piel ; the first radical has, consequently, Pathach in all the forms of the verb.


 אֵּהֵּיכֶם：


| 91. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  to be made to dwell（nemp |  |  |
| Participle． <br>  | Future． <br> I shall be made to $\begin{gathered}\text { dwell } \\ \text { دent }\end{gathered}$ | Preterite． <br> I have been made <br> to dwell |
|  |  etc． | תוֹר еtc． |



| Participle． | Future． | Preterite． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I shall be established | I have been established |
|  |  | תִppin |
|  | ete．${ }^{\text {and }}$ | ete． |

to be surrounded（コニロ）בַּ\％

| Participle． | Future． | Preterite． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| מוֹסָב ，מוֹסבנ | I shall be surrounded בootic | רוּתַַּּרִ? |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ete．Mapoin ， |

1．The first radical of the verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ is changed into $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ which receives the Shurek－point：בשׁׂ






90.

HOPHAL OF THE VERBS פ＂פ．


| Participle． שִ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Future. } \\ \text { I shall be brought } \\ \text { near } \end{gathered}$ | Preterite． $\begin{aligned} & \text { I have been } \\ & \text { brought near } \\ & \hline \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ ¢ |  | 隹 |
|  | 止，的？ |  |
| מַpun | ete． | etc． |

1．The verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂have always Kubbuts in Hophal．
2．The verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ whose second radical is $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ ，are conjugated in the



|  | to stand | －יָּ | pussession | （1） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each נגנע［－］ | to pour out | PST | to dream | ח |









 מֶהם :
$\qquad$
89.
HOPHAL OF THE VERBS ל"ה.








88.

## HOPHAL.

The sixth conjugation, Hoplal ( it has the same characteristic $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$, but a different vocalization.


1. Like in Hiphil, the prefixed $\boldsymbol{T}$ drops in the Future and in the Participle, and the Preformatives receive its vowel.
 Participle has this form more frequently than the regular one.

2. The vowel under the Preformative is frequently short and followed by Dagesh forte : יִּב•.

The Secession of the Ten Tribes. (I. Kings 12, and II. Chronicles 10.)

















| to erect | קום [ה] | a thought | \% $f$. | to bring | 7] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a sacrifice |  | a tabernacle | טn $m$. | to deliver, to help | [-7] y \% |
| 0 bring back | שׁוּב [ח] | to remove | טוּר] [ה] | to establish, to dire | [ |














| Imperative. | Future. | Preterite. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lead 1 Ton | 1 shall lead about | 1 have led about |
|  |  |  |
| Participle. |  |  |
|  | נִֵ2 |  |
| ִִִopx |  |  |
|  | ¢ | - |

1. The third pers. masc., sing. Preterite has sometimes Pathach under the first radical : YR…

#       

86. 




Imperative.


Future.

 ?为


Preterite.

הֵ?ִים , הֵمִימָה


חהִִּמוּמו
 before the consonantal Affirmatives of the Preterite ; but sometimes it is omitted : $\underset{T}{\sim}$
2. The shortened Future is
3. The Future Hiphil of the verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime} y$ is identical in form with the Future Kab: "ִִִִין" "he will understand" or "he will cause to understand."
4. A few verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$



8．）．
HIPHIL OF THE VERBS＂ツ．

Imperative．
Future．
Preterite．



| Imperative． | Future． | Preterite． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I shall do good בֵיֵּ תֵּטִּב ，תֵּיטִּבִ | I have done good <br>  |
| Participle． <br>  |  | ワコロロック， |

1．Like the Niphal，the first radical changes into 9 which quiesces in

 ュ゚ทฺฺ
3．A few verbs retain the ${ }^{9}$ in the Future Kal，but change it into $\mathfrak{i}$ in Hiphil ：



The first radical of the verbs drops also in Hiphil and is compensated by Dagesh forte in the second radical (see Lessons 39










草交：
2．In the apocopated Future（see Lesson 38）both the Preformatives and the first radical have Seghol：\}単
3．If the verb begins with a Guttural，Kal and Hiphil are usually identical in form and can only be distinguished by the context： （Kal：＂he went up，＂Hiphil：＂he brought up＂）．In （Kal），the Preform．has Chirek．

4．In the apocopated Imperative，the Prefix iT and the first radical receive Seghol：$\frac{1}{7}$ ；in verbs beginning with a Guttural，they have Pathach ：in．

| to multiply， <br> to increase | to lend | ［i］［ | before |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to give to drink［n］שָּ | to think，to suppose | 明 | descendants | ר $\dagger$ m |
| an enemy שum． | to be thirsty | Nos | a pail，a pitcher | 7 $f$ |











S2.
THE DONKEY IN THE LION'S SKIN.

| to testify ענֶ | to bray | while כִּלעוֹד | at |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to frighten : פּחר [ | a fool or mo | if ל | to drive |
| to strip off [ $n$ ] ${ }^{\text {max }}$ | a skin, a hide עi m. | to mock לָעy | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an ornament, } \\ & \text { to see } \text { splendor } \end{aligned}$ |
| o deceive | to corer oneself | to look, נבבַט [ה] | tru |








 עָלָיִ יִיְלִעִיגוּ לוֹ
 83.
HIPHIL OF THE VERBS


| Imperative. | Future. | Preterite. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I shall carry away MbN <br>  |  <br>  |
|  |  |  |
| Participle. | נִּלֶה | 13. |
| carry- |  |  |
| away |  | \% |


#### Abstract

        



81.

THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW.







4．Before Makkef，this Tsere is shortened into Seghol ：iל－Mọ，









 מִמֻּ่：

80.

## HIPHIL OF THE VERBS PE GUTTURAL AND ぶפ．



| Imperative． | Future． | Pr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I shall set | I have set |
|  |  | ¢ |
|  |  | ＋ |
|  | － |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 者 |

#  <br>  

79. 

FUTURE, IMPERATIVE AND PARTICIPLE HIPHIL OF THE REGULAR VERB.

Infinitive construct: :


1. The Prefix 7, which has Pathach in the Infinitive and in the forms derived from this mode, drops after the Preformatives:
 Participle Hiphil are, therefore, characterized by the Pathach
 with $\mathbb{U}_{!!2 ?}^{?!}$
2. Before the Afformative $]_{T}$ and in the masc. sing. of the Imperative, , is changed into Tsere.
3. This change takes also place in the shortened or apocopated Future :
a) in expressions of command or wish, especially after 3 :

b) after Vav conversive in the second and third pers. sing. and the first pers. plur. : ־?? brought near;" but: F"?ụiv"and I threw."
4. 

## H I P H I L.

1. The fifth conjugation, Hiphil (הִּעיל), adds the idea of causation
 "to cause to remember," "to mention ;" חִּלִ? "to cause to reign," "to make king;" "to cause to be holy," "to consecrate."
2. The Hiphil is characterized by a $\uparrow$ prefixed to the verb and by ${ }^{\prime}$. inserted before the third radical.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PRETERITE HIPHIL OF THE REGULAR VERB. }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. The characteristic , drops before the consonantal Afformatives, and Pathach is substituted for it.
4. The accent rests upon this Chirek and not, as usually, upon the rocal Afformatives $\pi_{\tau}$ and $:$ generally also with Vav conversive : וֹהְטְטִּרוּ (Leviticus 3, 5).

I have consecrated

| thou hast |  | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| he, she has | " | 7 |
| we have | " |  |
| you have |  | \% |
| they " | " |  |

When a verb has a particular signification in Hiphil, or is exclusively used in this conjugation, it is indicated in the vocabulary by a $\pi$ in brackets.







$$
\begin{gathered}
-84- \\
\% \%
\end{gathered}
$$

## PUAL OF THE VERBS ה＂ל．



Participle．


Future．
I shall be uncovered

Preterite．
I have been uncovered

ก

紋
etc．解：

The $\mathbb{N}$ of the verbs $\mathbf{N}^{\prime \prime}$ quiesce in Kamet in the Future Pul ： －

 ：＂：






$-\mathrm{O}$
76.

PUL OF THE VERBS AYIN GUTTURAL. בּבְּךּ


In the Pal of the verbs Ayin Guttural, the Kubbuts is lengthened









$\% 5$.

## P U A L.

The fourth conjugation, Pual (?̣) (M) , is the passive of Piel. It is, likewise, characterized by Dagesh forte in the second radical, but is distinguished from Piel by the Kubbuts under the first radical.

| PUAL OF THE REGULAR VERB. <br> Infinitive absolute : קדּדישׁ ; "to be sanctified" |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Participle. | Future. | Preterite. |
| ? |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { I hare been } \\ \text { sanactified }}}{ }$ |
| תִּ | ת- |  |
| (ה) | :R קקדשׁ | קֶּשׁׁ קדּשׁנ |
| - |  |  |
|  | קָּ | , |

1. The passive conjugations have no Imperative (see Lesson 59, 4).
2. The Participle of the passive conjugations is characterized by Kamets under the second radical (see Lesson 53, 1).

| a butler | פַׁuxpr $m$. | any thing |  | to consume | אִֵּּל |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| an iniquity, a sin | ¢ $m$ m. | setting, west | Nizp $m$. | a pit, a dungeon | \% $m$ \% |
| a chief | ขู\% m. | rising, east | מ\% m. | greatness |  |







1. In the Piel of the verbs $\pi^{\prime \prime \prime}$, the ' quiesces both in Tsere and

 is, thus, the final letter, the characteristic Dagesh is omitted. This apocopated Future is also used in place of the Imperative:

 and Pual. About the verbs $\aleph^{\prime \prime}$ ) see Lessons 55 and 62.
2. The Preterite Niphal and the Preterite Piel of the verbs ذ"玉 are


> THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.









4. With Vav conversive, or when a monosyllabic word or a word with the accent on the penult follows, the accent usually recedes and the There under the second radical is shortened into Seghol:












$\qquad$
\%4. PIEL OF THE VERBS ה"ל.



#    

 \%3.

PIEL OF THE VERBS AYIN GUTTURAL.
Infinitive construct : בּבּרָּ ; "to bless"


1. In the Piel of the verbs Ayin Guttural, the vowel under the first radical is lengthened to compensate for the characteristic Dagesh
 Before $\Pi, \Pi$ and $ע$ the vowel frequently remains short:

2. The second radical receives comp. Sh'va instead of simple Sh'va:

3. The form $77 \ldots$ is more frequently used than 7 끈.

# THE PARABLE OF THE TREES. (Judges 9.) 

 must,
new wine 认̈ר
















 הַלְבָנון:



$\qquad$
81.

## I.IPERATIVE AND PARTICIPLE PEEL OF THE REGULAR VERB.

Participle.



Imperative.
sanctify (thou)
(you)



1. The Participle of Piel and of all the following conjugations has a prefixed $\boldsymbol{\rho}$.
2. The Infinitive, Imperative and Future Piel, when followed by Makkef, have generally Seghol in the final syllable: :

3. The characteristic Dagesh is sometimes omitted in letters with









## FUTURE PIEL OF THE REGULAR VERB.

1. In the Inf. constr. Piel, the first radical has Pathach instead of the Chirek of the Preterite.
2. The Future, Imperative and Participle Tiel are formed from the Inf. constr.
3. In Piel and Pual, the Preformatives have Sh'va.
4. The Tsere under the second radical drops before the rocal Afformatives and verbal Suffixes: יְבְַּּרם , ;-p the Suff. ָ, בֶ, , בֶ, it changes into

5. The verbs Lamed Guttural have either Pathach under the second radical, or retain Tsere and have Pathach furtive under the third radical: :


| to delight in | to row | a wor | to delay, to defer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| intelligence | a vow | deceit מִרמה | to prai |
| to gladden שִׁמַח | strange, a stranger | in | $\underset{\text { another }}{\text { ranger, }} \quad \text { T } m \text {. }$ |
| 1 | to receive, to accept | foolish, impious | wash, <br> to purge |







*) See Syntax § 16, 2.

## - 75 -

69. 

## PI EL.

The third conjugation, Biel (פְּעִל), expresses intense action and is characterized by Dagesh forte in the second radical : שָׁרָ "to break," שִִִּׁדּר renders the Gal transitive: $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}}$ "to be strong," P שTTT "to be holy," "to make holy," "to sanctify."

## PRETERITE BIEL OF THE REGULAR VERB.

1. In the Pret. Piel the second radical has There which drops before the vocal Afformatives; before the consonantal Afformatives it changes into Pathach.
2. The ground-form has frequently Pathach: Fin, pep. The three following verbs have Seghol: דֶּ
3. The rowel under the second radical drops also before verbal Suffixes: "p. "he has sanctified him," :ְֵּּד: "he has destroyed them;" before the Suffixes
 The "has honored thee."
to sanctify ?
I have sanctified

thou hast , " $\underset{:}{\min } \boldsymbol{\sim}$
he, she has "

?




















 תחמור:


4. 

ORDINAL NUMBERS.


1. From eleven upwards, the Cardinals are used instead of the Ordinals.
2. The feminine form of the Ordinals expresses also the fractional numbers : صִחִצִית : = or $=\frac{1}{2}$.
3. The multiplication of the numbers is either expressed by the dual



4. The distributive numbers are expressed by the doubling of the
 "every morning ;" see Syntax § 5, 3).
5. The termination, , by means of which the Ordinals are formed from the Cardinals, forms also Gentile nouns and Patronymics:

 and

1．The Numbers either follow or precede the noun； follows it．

2．The noun which is joined to the Cardinal Numbers 2－10，is always in the plural ；joined to the higher numbers，the noun is generally in the singular when it follows，but invariably in the
 ＂three days，＂

## THE DUAL．

3．The termination ？．－expresses the number＂two＂or the Dual． This termination is also found with nouns，especially with such as



| a side <br> to delight in | $\text { צָּ } m \text { צָּ }$ | the right side upward |  | a ram <br> old | 勺ホ － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oil | 隹 $m$ \％ | a stream | לn | to live | － |













67.

THE NUMBERS．
The Numbers are either cardinal or ordinal．They have two genders，masc．and fem．The Cardinals have also the construct state．

CARDINAL NUMBERS．

| Feminine． | Masculine． |  | inine． |  | culine． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Const． | Absol． | Const | Absol． |
|  |  | אַחֵת | אַחֵת | M | N |
|  |  | שְׁתֵּ | ¢ | שִֵׁיֵ | שׁינִים |
|  |  |  | שֶׁלֹט ， | ； | ， |
| שׁׁu |  | אַרַּ | א－ | ； | N－ |
|  | 14 אַרבּעד עָ |  | T\％ |  |  |
|  |  | שִּׁ | ， |  | שִֶּּׁ |
|  | 16 שִׁex |  |  | ；שִׁבְעַת | טבע |
|  | ； 17 שִׁבִעִ | שִׁמְּנְּ |  |  | ， |
|  |  | \％ |  |  | תיֹשעה |
|  |  | ע゙ֶֶָּ | עֶשֶׁר | ジャ |  |


3. In the Future and Imperative Niphal, the first radical of these verbs receives also Pathach instead of Cholem or Kubbuts : -

| to cultirate | Y | to be warm, hot | חַטם | wax | 2m. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a hinge | men | to measure | מרד | a door | ก\% $f$. |
| to lay waste, | atemp | to melt | מסם | sand | Sin $m$. |










## :


66.

THE OAK AND THE REED.












$\qquad$
65.

## NIPHAL OF THE VERBS ע"ע.


Participle. || Future. || Preterite.


Imperative.


I shall surround


1. Like in Kale, the second and third radical of the verbs $\ddot{y} y$ are
 the inserted Cholem and Seghol see Lesson 50, 3.
2. The final syllable has sometimes There instead of Pathach: -






3. 

NIPHAL OF THE VERBS ע" .
Infinitive construct : : מוֹin) "to be shaken," "to totter."

| Participle. <br> I am <br>  | Future. <br> I shall totter טimy | Preterite. <br> I have tottered |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br>  |  <br>  |
| Imp | ] | - |
|  |  <br>  |  <br>  |

 for $ט$ UN: Before the consonantal Afformatives of the Preterite, this Cholem is changed into Shurek and another Cholem is

2. The accent is before all the Afformatives except


## - 67 -





 - -
63.

> future and imperative niphal of the verbs "פ


1. Like in the Preterite, the first radical of the verbs ${ }^{9} \Phi$ is changed into $\boldsymbol{9}$. The Preformative $\boldsymbol{N}$ has Chirek instead of the usual Seghol.
2. The verbs are regular in the Fut. and Imp. Niphal : אֲָּּלִ, -דינָּ

SELFISH ADVICE.

| a burden N์\% $m$. |  | to ve ashamed[J]0. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to escap | 2] ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | if not, unless |
| slyness | $\rightarrow$ | that, in order to $\mathfrak{y}$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ? |
| accept! | *วข | a blemish, |
| to cut off | $p$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { defect porm- } m \text {. } \\ & \text { a stum- block } \\ & \text { bling ble } \end{aligned}$ |


| before םา่ | folly | ת納f. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to meet, [g] 7บ้ to assemble | both-and | ロ®0 |
| to deliberate [J] $\times y^{\prime}$ | to remore | רִ |
| to lay snares, | the tail | בgit $m$. |
| uprightness | scorn, disgrace | กฐา\% |




$$
62 .
$$



Infinitive construct: titan Th (

Imperative.
appear (thou)
appear (yow)


Future.
I shall appear thou wilt " he, she will " we shall " you will " they "

ה
 운 ?



In the Future and Imperative Niphal, Biel and Hithpael of the verbs $\times$, $\boldsymbol{\aleph}$, the third radical quiesces in There, but before Seghol.

About the verbs $\left.\boldsymbol{n}^{\prime \prime}\right\rangle$ see Lesson 36.




3. The third radical of the verbs Lamed Guttural is preceded by










61.

THE FLIES AND THE HONEY.

| a bowl, <br> a dish <br> to pour out |  | to be able | $\text { m טُ } \mathrm{t} \text {. }$ | a fly <br> to taste |  | to be lost, woe! to perish |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| desire, lust | \% $f$. | a corner |  | to be foolish | [J] |  | דיבקי |













60.

FUTURE AND IMPERATIVE NII＇HAL OF THE VERBS PE，AYIN AND LAMED GUTTURAL AND ぶĐ．
 Imperative．
gather（yourselves）

Inf．constr．： Future．


1．In the Inf．，Imp．and Fut．Niphal of the verbs Pe Guttural and N＂ヨ，the vowel under the Preformatives is lengthened into Tsere， to compensate for the Dagesh forte．
2．The second radical of the verbs Ayin Guttural receives comp． Sh＇va instead of simple Sh＇va ：
59.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FUTURE AND } \\
& \text { REGPERATIVE NIPHAL OF THE } \\
& \text { REGULAR VERB. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Infinitive construct: : "to be guarded." Imperative.

Future.
beware (thou)
beware (you)

|  | I shall be guarded \% |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thou wilt " | " |  |  |
|  | he, she will" | " |  | ת, , |
|  | we shall " | " |  |  |
|  | you will |  |  | ? |
|  | they * M |  |  |  |

1. The other principal form of the Niphal is the Infinitive construct רֹּ , חִנְשׁ Dagesh forte to compensate for the omitted J. The $\pi$ of the Infinitive drops in the Future and its vowel recedes: -וּבִּשׁׁun
2. When the Inf., Fut. and Imp. Niphal are followed by a monosyllabic word, the accent usually recedes and Tsere is shortened into Seghol : תִּ
3. Tsere is generally changed into Pathach before the Afformative $\overbrace{\top}$ (see the paradigm), sometimes also in other forms in pause : Kin
4. As only the active conjugations have an Imperative, the signification of the Imperative Niphal is reflexive or reciprocal.

| to make a | to exult, to rejoice | (\%)a | darkness | foren |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to totter, to stumble בּכ | an arm, power | fr | where | 込 |
| lest | to cut | (19 | a covenant | בִּריוּ |


אֵת־ּרִּ :


$\qquad$
58.
preterite and participle niphal of the VERBS " 2 .
"to be left," "to remain" (כָּñ
Participle.
he is left
they are "


In the Pret. and Part. Niphal, the first radical of the verbs " 2 is changed into $\mathfrak{\imath}$, and the Preformative J has, consequently, Cholem : נִוְחַר for נוֹרַר









Like in the Future Kale, the first radical drops and is compensated by Dagesh forte in the second radical.
LOCAL HE.

The direction or motion towards a place is frequently indicated by the unaccented syllable $\Pi_{T}$ appended to the noun: "a land,"
 When this local He is appended to a feminine noun, the fem. terminaion $\Pi_{T}$ is changed into $\Omega_{T}$ : דָּרָ








The ${ }^{\prime}$ into which the third radical of the verbs $\boldsymbol{n}^{\prime \prime}$ is changed, quiesces in Tsere in the Preterite of the passive conjugations.

Note I. Distinction must be made between the first pers. plur. of the Future Kal and the third pers. masc. sing. of the Preterite


 done."

But as these two forms are identical in the verbs Ayin and Lamed Guttural, N"ל and "he has been heard," אְִִָׂ "we shall find," and "he has been found"), the context must decide : נְ "and
 we will hearken unto thee" (Joshua 1, 17).
Note II. The same remark applies to the Part. masc. sing. Niphal of



In the Preterite of Niphal and of all the following conjugations of the verbs $\mathfrak{N} \boldsymbol{\zeta}$, the third radical quiesce in There before the Affirmatives $\Omega$ and $\rfloor$

Some verbs have a feminine form in the Infinitive Kab : קרָ "to approach," אָּרָ TM "to love," "to fear." Such forms are










гั6.
preterite and participle niphal of the VERBS ה"ל.


Participle.

I am appearing
we are

Preterite.
I have appeared

thou hast "
he, she has "
we have

they "

1．Before Gutturals with composite Sh＇va，the I receives the corre－ sponding rowel．
2．The second radical of the verbs Ayin Guttural receives comp． Sh＇va in all those forms in which the second radical of the regular

3．The Niphal of the verbs $\mathfrak{N}$ is formed like that of the verbs Pe Guttural．

| to separate | poor | מסpm． | to turn，to change | 7 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to be gathered to－prop gether，to assemble | a c | 隹 | a Jew |  |

## 










PRETERITE AND PARTICIPLE NIPHAL OF THE
VERBS 心．う．
 Participle．
he is found she＂＂
they are＂

Preterite．
I have been found


When a verb has a particular signification in Niphal，or is exclusively used in this conjugation，it is indicated in the rocabulary by a g in brackets．

| nare $\quad \mathrm{m}$ m． | sire | ［コ］${ }^{\text {º }}$ | to be broken，［ J ］דָכד contrite | a word |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| be missed［2］דֶקר | fight |  | a sacrifice $\quad$ ח2¢ $m$ ． | yesternight |  |
| a bird | escape | טִלָט［9］ | a fowler $m$ \％ | to despise | בִּזה |










 54．
PRETERITE AND PARTICIPLE NIPHAL OF THE VERBS PE AND AYIN GUTTURAL，AND ぶפ．

Infinitive absolute ： Participle． Preterite．

|  | I have been forsaken |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thou hast | ＂ | ＂ |  |
|  | he，she has | ＂ | ＂ | ว |
| （yy | we have | ＂ | ＂ |  |
| אֵ | you＂ | ＂ |  |  |
|  | they＂ | ＂ | ＂ |  |

## THIRD PART．

## THE VERB IN THE OTHER SLX CONJJUGATIONS； THE N＇UMBERS．

53. 

NIPHAL．
The second conjugation，Niphal（う义ֻコ），is the passive or the reflexive or reciprocal of Kal ；it is characterized by a J prefixed to the stem of the rerb：בִשׁׁרַר＂to be guarded，＂＂to guard oneself＂or ＂to beware，＂＂to take heed．＂

> PRETERITE AND PARTICIPLE NIPHAL OF THE REGULAR IERB.
Participle．
Preterite．

I am guarded or：

I am bewaring
we are guarded or：
we are bewaring


| I have be | been guarded |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thou hast | ＂＂ |  |
| he，she has | as＂ |  |
| we have | ＂＂ |  |
| you have | ＂＂ |  |
| they have | ＂＂ | צִשִׁמִרוֹ |

1．The Participle Niphal is formed from the Preterite ；like all the Participles of the passive conjugations，it has Kamets under the second radical．
 ，identical in form with the Participle fem．sing．；these two forms are only distinguished by the position of the accent，the

3．The signification of the Part．Niph．differs from that of the Part． pass．Kal ：the Part．Niph．represents the action as being done in present time，whilst the Part．pass．Kal has no reference to time： ニּוּ which is being written now．＂
4. To this class belong some verbs wiy, which retain Tsere in the Preterite : שָׁנָ

5. A few verbs, termed middle Cholem, have Cholem after the second
 inflection, but shorten it into Kamets-Chatooph when the accent
 "and I shall be able;" יָּלְ:ִּ : "you were able."

A euphonic $\}$ is sometimes appended to the Afformatives ${ }^{9}$, and $\mathfrak{i}$, especially at the end of a sentence; in the latter case, the vowel of the second syllable is restored : תִּדָּקִין,

The $\bar{M}$ of the Afformative

| labor, serrice to pass over | y |  <br> to be heavy, <br> burdensome <br> a staff <br> מקּ $m$. | faithfulness <br> to despise <br> old age |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a flower an abyss | me |  | love, kindness, mercy grass | TƠT m. |
















品䒜
 52.

KAL OF THE VERBS MIDDLE TSERE AND MIDDLE
CHOLEM.
to be able
Preterite.
I was able
to be heavy כָּ
Future.
Preterite.
 , יֶּ


1. Many intransitive verbs, termed middle Tsere, have, in the Preterite Kal, Tsere under the second radical: inflection, this Tsere is changed into Pathach.
 but: $\gamma^{\prime} \underset{\sim}{2}$ ?.
2. The Participle of these verbs, which is identical in form with the third pers. masc. sing. of the Preterite, has the signification of an adjective:

2．Like in the verbs $\boldsymbol{i}^{\prime \prime}$ ，the Preformatives have Kamets ： $\mathcal{J}_{\uparrow}^{\circ}$ for ゴコロ・•
3．Before the Afformatives ${ }^{7}$ §ָ Seghol with Yod $(\because)$ ；these vowels have the accent．
4．The accent is also pefore the Afformatives $\boldsymbol{T}_{\tau^{\prime}} \mathfrak{p}^{\boldsymbol{i}}$ ，？
5．With Vav conversive，the Cholem of the Future is shortened into Kamets－Chatooph．Before Suffixes，it is either shortened into Kamets－Chatooph or Kubbuts：：









 51.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH．

|  | rightly，well | ${ }_{T}$ | then | is |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| prey | a den מֻist $f$ ． | to be willing， to desire | to be ashamed | בּ9 |
|  |  | a statute，a law pim． | to speak | דיב |
|  | an assembly $f$ ． | ט | to be silen | דימ |
| the（ | a desert | to advise | to meditate | \％ |










$\qquad$
50.

KAL OF THE VERBS ジシ．


Future．


1．These verbs，whose second and third radical are the same，are termed $\because ゙ ソ$ ．These two radicals are generally contracted into one，and the second radical is compensated by Dagesh forte，which is，however，omitted at the end of the word ：$\beth \supseteq$ for $\beth$ ．

## - 51 -


49.

THE INFINITIVE WITH SUFFIXES.


1. The Suffixes of the Infinitive have either a subjective or an oljective signification, and are, accordingly, either nominal or verbal.
2. The Suffixes are appended to the Inf. const. which is inflected like a Segholate (see Lesson 7).
 cation. ${ }^{\circ}$
3. The Inf. of regular verbs with Pathach has sometimes Chirek

4. The Inf. of the verbs $\boldsymbol{J}^{\square}$ and is inflected like the fem.
 .
5. The Inf. const. of the verbs $\left.\Pi^{\prime \prime}\right\rangle$ and ${ }^{\prime \prime} y$ remains invariable before


| to urge, to entreat this time, now ( $\boldsymbol{n}$ ) ay $f$. | to help | עָּזֵרז | to pass the night, to lodge <br> to anoint | ( |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

48. 

THE FUTURE AND IMPERATIVE WITH SUFFIXES. The second pers. masc. sing. of the $\|$ The third pers. masc. sing. of the Imperative.


1. The Cholem of the Fut. Kal drops before the Suffixes; before $\bar{\mp}, \bar{\square}$ and $\lceil$ it is changed into Kamets-Chatooph. In the verbs Ayin and Lamed Guttural, the Pathach is lengthened into Kamets :

2. The Afformative $\underset{T}{7}$ is changed into $: d$ before the Suffixes.
3. A euphonic $\rfloor$ is often inserted before the Suffix, or it is assimilated to the Suffix and compensated by Dagesh forte.
4. In verbs $\boldsymbol{N}^{\prime \prime}$, the $\pi$ with its vowel drops before Suffixes (see








5. By the addition of the Suffixes, the verb undergoes some changes. In the Preterite Kab, the Kamets under the first radical drops, the $\Pi$ of the third pars. fem. sing. is changed into $\pi$, and the Afformatives and

6. In verbs with the consonantal Suffixes (except with $\prod_{\because}$ and
 is
7. In verbs $\pi$ (by, the $\pi$ with its vowel drops before Suffixes:

 :


 חָּרָּ
花 :
 ? ? ?






$4 \%$.

## the Suffixes of the verb.

When the object of the rerb is a personal pronoun, it is generally expressed by a Suffix appended to the verb. These Suffixes are:


1. These Suffixes are appended to all the persons of the verb, but when the same person is subject and object, the reflexive conjugations Niphal or Hithpael are used.
2. The Suffixes are appended to the verb by vowels called Union vowels; to the preterite by Pathach or Kamets, to the Future by Tsere or Seghol. These Union vowels are only used in those
 while the Suffixes are appended immediately to those verbal forms

3. 

DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

> Plural.

Singular.
these those



1. These Demonstrative Pronouns receive the article when they follow the noun; when they precede the noun, they include the verb "to be :"

| these men |  | ; this man | (האיט הרצה |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| these are the men |  | - this is the man | נזה האֵישׁ |
| those men |  | ; that man |  |
| those are the men |  | ; that is the man |  |

2. The Interrogative Pronouns are:
 what?

 are we ?"
3. H Dis the usual form ; it is generally connected by Makkef with the following word and followed by Dagesh (קָּ "what is thy name?" It is sometimes contracted with the following word : صַּלְּבֶם "what is to you ?" "what is this ?"
4. him?"
5. ת תin
an oath אָבָּ

ーی



6. 

## PRECAUTION.

| a fro | 隹 | to dry up | יֵֵי | nd | \% m m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| end | $p$ p $m$. | deep | (1) | end | \% |
| leginning | \%. | to answer | עָנֵה | how? | NTM |




 45.

CHARITY.

| to dissipate | 7\% | to give wa to cease | cis | a storehouse. | - | needy | $\underset{:}{x} m .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hunger, famine empty | 2 $m$. ר | to touch, to reach liberal |  | treasury <br> poor <br> riches | 7 $m$. in $m$. | a friend man | 2ix $m$.的 $m$. |
|  |  | to be rich |  | to favor |  | to lay up | 73 \% |








## COMPARISON．

1．The Comparative is expressed by the simple adjective and the particle ${ }^{j}$（or the prefix $?$ ）before the object compared：： ＂paceeter than honey．＂This form of the Comparative is also used after verbs of quality ： will be greater than he．＂
2．The Superlative is expressed by the article before the adjective and

 ＂I am the youngest in my father＇s house．＂The object is some－


THE PARTICLES פְּמֹֹ AND WITH ŠUFFIXES．

| from me | ִִקִִִּ | like me | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from thee | ִִּפְ ， | like thee | כַּ |
| from him，her |  | like him，her | כַּ |
| from us | ？ | like us | タゴこコ |
| from you | ִִכִּ ，ִִּ | like you | כַּ |
| from them |  | like them | （כְ |
| first，former ראשׂׂ only <br> P？ | pearls $m$ ． small，young צִִיר |  | a reproof $f$ <br> a banquet，פטשתח $m$ a feast |







2. The second and third pers. plur. have also the form תֹקמוּשְינָה
3. Kubbuts is frequently substituted for Shurek: ו $_{\text {ו }}^{\text {M }}$ ค
4. With Vav conversive, Shurek is generally shortened into KametsChatooph in all those forms which have no Afformatives, except in the first pers. sing. ; the accent is then לִ?
5. Some verbs $\boldsymbol{~}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \boldsymbol{y}$ have Cholem instead of Shurek in the Inf., Imp. and Fut. Kal (see 1) : צִּ "to be ashamed." בָּ "come," אָּ "I shall come;" this Cholem remains also in the Fut. with Vav

6. The Fut. Kal of the verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime} \geqslant$ is formed in the following manner
 of the 7 ).






















42.
future kat of the verbs ע" ע"י $\begin{array}{r}\text { ע } \\ \text {. }\end{array}$


1. In the Future Kab of the verbs $\boldsymbol{j}^{\prime \prime y}$, the Preformative have
 for ip).
2. The rowel under the second radical is Tsere (see Lesson 30); with Var conversive and before monosyllabic words, this Tsere is shortened into Seghol and the accent recedes; but in pause:












3. 

## FUTURE KAL OF THE VERBS פ פ".

1. The first radical of some rerbs quiesces in the Future Kal, but drops in the Inf. const. and in the Imp.; the Imp. of thas both forms: שin and ש่า
2. A few rerbs, "פ retain also their , in the Inf. const. and in the Imp.: 70,



| I shall p | possess | ย |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thou wilt | " | 9\%ํา , |
| he, she will | 11 " |  |
| we shall | " | ! |
| you will | " | ก |
| they will | " | กไช้า |











$\qquad$
40.

FUTURE KAL OF THE VERBS "こ.

I sat
thou didst sit
he, she sat
we sat


1. The first radical of the verbs " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ drops in the Future Kal (see Lesson 30), and the Preformatives receive the long vowel There: בשִׁ

## 






39.

## FUTURE KAL OF THE VERBS コ＂ミ．

1．The first radical of the verbs 9 drops and is compensated by Dagesh forte in the


2．The verb $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{J}}$ J loses also its final $;$ before the Afformatives $\Omega$ and $\rho$ in the Preterite，
 ．ñ for
3．Verbs ending with $\pi$ drop this letter before the Afformatives beginning with ת ：

Inf．const．：ת תég（to come near．＂ I shall come near ど thou wilt＂＂ he will＂＂品 ，थ
we shall＂＂جִּ



1．The paragogic $\Pi_{T}$ is often appended to the first pers．sing．and plur．of all the active Future Tenses ；this lengthened form ex－ presses self－excitation，willingness ： $7 \boldsymbol{\square}$

2．The particle $N_{T}$ is sometimes added to give still greater emphasis to the expression ：N＂・フ？？＂I will go．＂
3．This particle is also added to the third pers．Fut．to express an


| I made | ！ | 1 kept | ！ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thou didst make | ？ | thou didst keep | ！ |
| he．she made | ？ | he，she kept | ？ |
| ке | ยข่ ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | we | ！ |
| you | ？ | you |  |
| they |  | they |  |

1．The third radical of the verbs $\left.\Pi^{\prime \prime \prime}\right\rangle$ drops when the Var conversive is prefixed to the Future，and the accent recedes ：
2．The Preformatives receive Chirek or Tsere，and the first radical
 the Preformatives and the first radical have Pathach ： but in
3．This shortened or apocopated Future is also used without Vav con－ versive to express a wish，a prohibition，therefore always after
 us；＂אַלֹתִּ
4．If the second radical is one of the letters コ，ワ，ロ，コ，コ，P，ת， the apocopated Future has this form ： N＂ํㅡ․
5．In the Future with Vav conversive of the verbs バפ，the accent
 －集：

| but，except שִּ אִם | to pity，to spare | to kill ה ה |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eath（תוص c．）$m$ ． | a sword 2 าก $f$ ． | to $\sin$ אטח | anger グ ${ }^{m}$ ． |
| $\text { רישִּy } m \text {. }$ | to burn， | as the Eternal lives ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | to be great，\＄a to grow |
| poor $\quad$ ． | a（ewe）lamb | the bosom $\quad$ m | much in |






2．In the first and second pers．sing．of the Preterite with Vav con－ rersive，the accent is removed to the last syllable，but not in the verbs バ〉 and バウ．

| the face six | （ شٌ | an old man produce so，thus |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ge | f． | to labor | עָּרי | that | הַ m |













38.

## the future with vav converisive．

When the Future is connected by 9 with a Past Tense either ex－ pressed or understood，it receives the signification of the Preterite． This 1 prefixed to the Future has Pathach and a following Dagesh； before $\mathfrak{N}$ this Pathach is lengthened into Kamets．
36.

## FUTURE: KAL OF THE VERBS ל"ל.

Inf. const. : תib: "to disclose."

In all the conjugations of the verbs $\pi^{\prime \prime \prime}$, the third radical quiesecs in Seghol in the Future and in the Participle masc. ; before the Afformatives $\cdot$. and $\geqslant$ it drops, and before the Afformative $n \underset{\tau}{ }$ it is changed into ${ }^{\text {a }}$ quiescent in Seghol.

I shall disclose thou wilt " he, she will " we shall sou will they will









 יִשְׂרָאל מַעַל אַדְמָּוֹ:
$\qquad$ 37.

VAV CONVERSIVE.

1. When a verb in the Preterite is connected by 9 with a preceding verb in the Future or Imperat, 1, its time is thereby changed into the Future ; this $\boldsymbol{p}$ is called Vav conversive ( "go and say" (and thou shalt say), $\overbrace{T}$ "thou shalt keep and do."

## FUTURE KAL OF THE VERBS 心＂פ AND ※゙〉．

| Inf．const．：מֶּ＂to find．＂ |  | Inf．const．：אַכ＂to eat．＂ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I shall find | N（\％） | I shall eat | לذN |
| thou wilt＂ | ＇אצִ\％， | thou wilt |  |
| he，she will＂ | ¢מצִ， | he，she will＂ | לวู่นึ ， |
| we shall | ］ | we shall | \％ |
| you will＂ | Пנָּטִ | you will |  |
| they will＂ |  | they will |  |

1．In the Future Kal of the verbs ぶゅ，the ぶ quiesces in Cholem； in the first pers．sing．it drops．

The second syllable has generally Pathach，in pause often Tsere ： ל
2．In the Future Kal of the verbs $\mathfrak{N ゙ \prime}$ ，the $\mathfrak{N}$ quiesces in Kamets， before $\begin{aligned} & \text { נָ } \\ & \text { in Seghol（see Lesson 29，2）．}\end{aligned}$

| raveu | \％ | notany לj－St | uncleain | טֵָּ＊ | the face | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| evil | רֶעֶ $f$ ． | to count，to assignapup | sorrow | 住m． | sweat | \％$f$ ． |
| a fig-tree, a fig |  | to befall | a st | 隹 $m$ 。 | a ditch | $\cdots \mathrm{m}$ |










FUTURE KAL OF THE VERBS AYIN AND LAMED GUTTURAL.

Plur.
we shall hear בִשְַׁמַ I shall hear




Inf. const.: לیej "to ask."

Plur.



These verbs have Pathach in the second syllable (see Lesson 28, 6). The second radical of the verbs Ayin Guttural receives composite Sh'va instead of simple Sh'va (see Lesson 33, 1).

| to flourish, to blossom פָרד |  | why then? | לֹלִ לָ | also | Kֵ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to reap | קָּר | to withhold | טִנַע | to sow | 1\% |
| to be afar off | - | a flower | 葹 | verdure | P7\% $m$. |
| to be hungry | רָעִב |  |  |  |  |










## 





33.

## future kat of the verbs pe guttural.

Infinitive construct: עֲ "to stand."

1. According to the general rule, the Guttural receives composits $\mathrm{Sh}^{\prime}$ va in all those forms in which the first radical of the regular verb has simple Sh'va.
2. The vowel under the Preformatives is always that of the following Chatooph.
3. Before the Affirmatives and it the $\mathrm{Sh}^{\prime}$ 'va of the Chatooph drops and the vowel alone re-


Plural.



Singular.
I shall stand Ty
 he will stand
 the day before bribe! yesterday :- neighbor yesterday.

Sing
a friend,
neighbor
wicked









## FUTURE KAL OF THE REGULAR VERB.

Infinitive construct: :שְׁרֹ "to keep."

## Plural.

we shall keen
sou will keep
they will keep

1. c.


Singular.

| I shall keep | N 1. |
| :---: | :---: |
| thou wilt keep |  |
| he will keep | \% |
| she will keep | 3. |

1. The Preformatives, originally unvoweled, receive Chirek in the Future Kal of the regular verb, but $\mathfrak{N}$ receives Seghol.
2. Some verbs have Pathach instead of Cholem in the second syllable : ?
3. The rowel of the second syllable drops before the Afformatives ' . -nd $\mathfrak{i}$, but is restored in pause : יִשְׁחְּ

4. Before Makkef, Cholem is shortened into Kamets-Chatooph:

5 . The accent is always on the principal syllable ; it is, consequently,
 (see Lesson 11, 2).

|  |  | unleavened מעצה $f$. bread <br> a neighbor $m$. | willing diligent | חרקֵּּ | if, or to steal | אִּנַב |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | justice ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ¢ | when, if | ? | a festiv | $t \pm \underline{m}$. |













 32.

## THE FUTURE (עָחִיד).

The Future is formed from the Infinitive construct by prefixing the letters $\mathbb{N}, \Omega, 9, 〕$, which are called Preformatives. For the better distinction of the gender and number, the Afformative ${ }^{\bullet}$. is appended in the second pers. fem. sing., the Afformative $\mathfrak{i}$ in the second and third pers. masc. plur., and the Afformative $\Pi_{T}$ in the second and third pers. fem. plur.

THE PREFORMATIVES AND AFFORMATIVES OF THE FUTURE ARE:

|  |  | Plural. |  | Singular. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The second pers. mase. | we | 3 1. c. | I | N 1. |
| sing. has the same form as | you |  | thou | $\{$ |
| and the second pers. |  | (1) ¢ 2. |  | , 3. m. |
| plur. bas the same form as | they | $i_{i}$ |  | $\bigcirc 3$. |


| 1325 | עֵ>ל | height מרוֹם m. | hither, hero |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| provision |  | an ant | to be wise |
| property, wealth | \% | to lift up, to carry נ | to remain |
|  |  |  |  |










## 31.



| The fem. plur. of the verbs ". $\%$ is wanting. | sing (thou) <br> sing (you) |  | arise (thou) arise (rou) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$$
\text { PARAGOGIC } \pi_{\tau}
$$

An additional or paragogic $\boldsymbol{T}_{\top}$ expressing wish, entreaty, emphasis, is often appended to the masc. sing. of the Imperative:
 particle $\mathfrak{N}_{\top}$, which is used with all the forms of the Imperative, expresses the same idea, and may be translated by "please," "I pray."










 30.

LIIPERATIVE KAL OF THE VERBS ごき AND＂玉．


1．The first radical of the verbs 9 and 9 ＂ 9 ，which are regular in the Preterite，drops in the Imperative Gal（see Lesson 27）；like－
 Imperative from $\bar{\square}$
2．Some verbs． ִִִּקִּ

29.

IMPERATIVE KAL OF THE VERBS N゙פ，心＂＇AND ヷ？．


1．In the verbs N＂פ，the first radical receives Chatooph－Seghol instead of simple Sh＇va．
2．In the verbs ボ in Seghol．
3．In the verbs $\boldsymbol{T}^{\prime}$ ，the third radical quiesces in Tsere；before＇． and $\eta$ it drops，before $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ it is changed into ${ }^{9}$ quiescent in Seghol．

28.

## IMPERATIVE (Mצ̣).

The Imperative is derived from the Inf. const. It is only used in the second person and has four forms, two in the singular (masc. and fem.) and two in the plur. (mas. and fem.). The fem. sing. is formed by adding the Afformative ', the masc. plur. by adding the Afformative $i$, and the fem. plur. by adding the Afformative $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \text {. }\end{aligned}$

## IMPERATIVE KAL OF THE REGULAR VERB AND THE GUTTURALS.



1. Some regular verbs have Pathach instead of Cholem : קררב ,לְבַשׁ: .
 .
2. Before Makkef, the Cholem is shortened into Kamets-Chatooph :

3. Sometimes Kamets-Chatooph instead of Chirek is found under the first radical :
4. In those forms of the Imperative in which the second radical of the verbs Ayin Guttural has composite Sh'va, the first radical receives the corresponding vowel (see page 13).
5. The second radical of the verbs Ayin and Lamed Guttural receives Pathach instead of Cholem.
to sit
to take to go out to arise


| T | to keep | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nษบ＝Nบข | to stand | บ |
| תibi $=$ ה ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | to ask | ¢＊＊ |
| －－－ | to hear | －${ }^{\text {ci }}$ |

1．The Infinitive construct of the verbs $\boldsymbol{1} \boldsymbol{\square}$ ends with $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ ．
 is formed by dropping the first radical and by appending the Segholate ending $\cap$ ！（with Gutturals $\Omega$＿ 1 ）．But a few verbs ＂ 9 form their Inf．constr．like the regular verbs： $7 \Phi_{\tau}=7$ ？＂to found．＂
3．The Inf．constr．of some verbs doubly irregular（ゴפ and ぶう，or ＂ワ and $\mathfrak{N}$＂$\rangle$ is contracted into one syllable．



## INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE．

 with immutable Cholem in all verbs．It is used before or after finite verbs to denote continued action，energy，intensity ：שְִׁ：עׁוֹ שָׁninin ＂hearken diligently unto me；＂

| in leap，to dance רקר | to kiss | 9 | to go down | 7า | to weep | บอ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to laugh priv | to mourn | 7อ | pasture | קִרצה | to sojourn | 77： |
| to hate w | evening | บา． | to come nea | ¢ | to fear | ヘา． |







26.

THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE KAL（בֵּינוִֹי פָּעוּלו）．
disclosed

|  | forsaken | ゴที่ <br>  ロ＂： ת | guarded | Sing． m． <br>  Plur． m． ת |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

1．This Participle is characterized by the rowel $?$ which is inserted between the second and third radical．
2．The passive Part．Kal of the verbs $\mathbf{N ゙}^{\prime} \supseteq$ is formed like that of the verbs Pe Guttural．
3．In the pass．Part．Kal of the verbs $\boldsymbol{M}^{\prime \prime}$ ）the $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$ is changed into＇
 formed like that of ${ }^{7} \underset{\tau}{ }$ ．







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ————— } \\
& 2 \% . \\
& \text { INFINITIVE (щְקוֹר). }
\end{aligned}
$$

The second ground－form is the Infinitive שִׁמֹר ．This Infinitive is called construct，because it is either connected with one of the pre－
 of the verbs in Kal is as follows：






$\qquad$ PARTICLES WITH PLURAL SUFFIXES.
To some Particles only plural Suffixes are appended.









| Serrants of |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plural. | Singular |
|  | my |
|  | thy ser- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { y } \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | vants |
| עַ | his servants |
|  | her serrants |



| spirit, soul | soul, person | they shall be w? | blood - ָדָ m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pour, to sheed | therefore 1 | al |  |
| \% weigh, | to redeem, to deliver | a deed,work מֻex m. | gracions |







 ${ }_{24}^{04}$
SUFFIXES APPENDED TO FEMININE NOUNS IN THE PLURAL.






 חתּקְּלֵתִּ :
22.

SUFFIXES APPENDED TO MASCULINE NOUNS IN THE PLURAL.

In the construct state and before suffixes, the $\square$ of the termination $\square$. drops, but the ' remains and forms the characteristic feature of the suffixes of the plural: דּרוֹרִ "our uncle," but "דוֹרִּ "our uncles." an asylum, refuge Spies $m$. the south m.








1．The Gutturals preceded by the vowels i，，‘．．．＇．，take Pathach furtive（see page 13）．The Part．sing．fem．of the verbs Lamed Guttural has two Pathachs instead of two Seghols．
2．The sing．fem．of the Participles $\mathfrak{N}^{\prime \prime}$ is formed by contraction：

3．In the Participles of the verbs $\pi^{\prime \prime}$ ，the $\pi$ drops before the termination and suffixes（see Lesson 8，4．）

| to roar an image |  | from the face of，מפּ from <br> a flock，sheep ins c． | an animal，$\quad \pi$ ． straight，right q eir | to come，to e oxen，cattle |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a secret | 成 | רָ m． | towards， to meet | fle | 霖 |










21.
 Inflect thus the Part．of שִׁיר．

The accent distinguishes the third pers． fem．sing．of the Preterite from the fem． sing．of the Participle：：＂she has arisen，＂היא קטְׂה＂she is arising．＂

| thou art arising | ¢ֵתדּ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | אֵת |
|  |  |
| you are＂ | תוֹp |


| a shepherdess <br> prayer | กข้า $f$ ．的的 | speaking <br> he yet | עִּוֹרַנְּבּר | a generation <br> to flow | . דוֹר זיב |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

3．The fem．sing．of the Participle has more frequently the termina－ tion $\cap .$. than $\Pi_{T}$ ．
 inflected in the same way；in the act．Part．Kal of the verbs Ayin Guttural，the second radical receives composite Sh＇va in the place


| remain | עֵָּר |  | dark | \％ | to love | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| st， | צnד $m$ ． | to fall נָ |  | טָהוּ | among | 习in |
| to judge | ¢ | to lay upon，טְטָ | to sit， | ִישׁׁ | to redeem | K1 |
| a palm－tree |  | Vוֹ | alone | לִבַד | alive |  |












$$
20 .
$$

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE KAL OF THE VERBS LAMED GUTTURAL，ボל AND ボ！．


|  |  | ther <br> stren |  | this | $\text { תNi } f \text {. }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o go up | ¢ \% | night | ¢ | a male | רָT ${ }_{\text {T }} \mathrm{m}$. |







 דָיָּה לוֹ

$\qquad$
19.

## THE PARTICIPLE (בִּיוֹנִי).

1. The Participle is formed from the ground-form of the verb.
2. The Participle has the character of a noun and can, therefore, be inflected as such. Preceded or sometimes followed by a noun or a personal pronoun, the Participle expresses the Present Tense: it agrees with the noun or pronoun in gender and number.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE KAL OF THE REGULAR VERB


Plural.
we are keeping


1. Kal has two Participles, one active, the other passive.
2. In the active P'articiple Kal, the first radical receives Cholem (i or $\cdot$ ), the second Tsere (..).







 צֵּ צּקְ？

PARTICLES.

The Particles comprise adverbs，prepositions，conjunctions and inter－ jections．They are either expressed by the prefixes ロ つ コ，or hy entire words．Both these prefixes and words can be combined with nominal suffixes（suffixes appended to the noun），seldom with verbal suffixes．

PARTICLES WITH SUFFIXES．


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 18 \text { - } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
16 . \\
\text { PRETERITE KAL OF THE VERBS ザラ. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

The third radical，which quiesces in $\top$ ，was origi－ nally ${ }^{\prime}$ ：before the conso－ nantal Afformatives this original ，returns and quies－ ces in Chirek．
In the third pers．sing． fem．$\pi$ is changed into $\pi$ ， in order to avoid the repeti－ tion of $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ ．Before the vocal Afformative s the is drops．

Plural．
we have disclosed

| we have disclosed | 1－3 | I have disclosed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － | thou hast＂ |
| you have | ¢ | thou hast | they have＂．he has＂ she has＂Tanc


| to see | －ベワ | to be sick | to build | בּנT | to be | NTT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| liquor | าコセ์่ m． | as，when | to remove | －${ }^{\text {T }}$ | where？ | K＊ |
| to drink | － | to make，to do y | to be，to |  | an ark | ก |








 PRETERITE KAL OF THE VERBS ；＂y AND＂y．

Conjugate thus：

1．The stem of these verbs is monosyllabic．The second rad－

2．Verbs having for their second radical a quiescent are con－ jugated like the verbs ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂Y＂．
3．Several verbs have both forms of $i^{\prime \prime y}$ and $=1 " \geqslant$ ：ごツ and ごツ， $\mathfrak{j}$ and an？：







15.

PRETERITE KAL OF THE VERBS ぶう．









#     <br>  <br> 14. 

PrETERITE KAL OF THE VERBS LAMED GUTTURAL.


## HE INTERROGATIVE.

 "is your father well ?" $\overbrace{\uparrow}^{\top}$ a letter with Shiva or before a Guttural this prefix is
 prophet here?" The letter with Sh'va has sometimes Dagesh: חַשְׁpuc "is it fat?" Before Gutturals with Kamet it is $!$













13.

Preterite kal of the verbs ayin guttural.
The second radical being
a Guttural, receives a com-
posite Sh va in all those
forms in which the second
radical of the regular verb
has a simple Sh'va.

 and $\eta$ in pause，see above）．
3．As the Afformatives and distinction of the gender，the rowel in the first syllable of the verb drops ：

The Accusative is usually denoted by the particle









12.

PRETERITE KAL OF THE VERBS PE GUTTURAL イNDがこ。

Conjugate thus the verb ${ }^{\mathbf{N}} \mathrm{E}$ ：
to eat
The first radical of these rerbs being a Guttural，it receives a composite Sh＇va in all those forms in which the first radical of the regu－ lar rerb has a simpleSh＇va．
you stood
they stood
to stand Plural．

you stood

עַ
Singular．
$I$ stond
thou stuodst
he stood
she stood




9．Ayin Ayin，$\searrow \boldsymbol{y}$ ，verbs whose second and third radicals are the same： $2 \underset{\sim}{2}$ ．
10．Lamed Aleph，ぶう，verbs whose third radical is $\mathbb{N}$ ：NファT Nక్రข．
11．Lamed $H e, M^{\top}$＂ל
$\qquad$
11.

THE PRETERTTE（ 7 ปัָּ
The conditions of Person，Number and Gender are indicated in the Preterite by appending to the ground－form fragments of the personal pronoun，which are called Afformatives．
The Afformatives are either consonantal：

The Afformatives of the first person sing． and plur．，and of the third person plur．are used for both genders and therefore called common（c．）．The third person masculine sing．is not indicated by any Afformative， but is implied in the ground－form of the verb．


PRETERITE KAL OF THE REGULAR VERB．


1．The vowel in the second syllable of the verb drops before the vocal Afformatives $\pi_{\tau}$ and $\%$ ： $\boldsymbol{U}_{\boldsymbol{T}}$ ；but is restored and


## III．CLASSIFICATION．

1．The verbs are divided into regular or perfect，and into irregular or imperfect verbs．
A rerb is reguler when its three radicals remain intact．
The regular verbs（שְׁ？include the Gutturals，that is，verbs which contain one or more radicals of the letters $7 \boldsymbol{\cup} \cap \boldsymbol{N}$ ； the changes which these verbs undergo affect only the vowels，

2．A verb is irregular when one or more of its three radicals are affected by its conjugation．
The irregular verbs are either defective（רחִרים），or quiescent

Defective verbs are those which in some forms drop one or more

Quiescents contain among their radicals one of the letters $1 / \rightarrow N$ ，


Recluplicates have for their two last radicals the same letters：

3．The Gutturals and irregular verbs are designated by one of the letters of the verb $\frac{\square}{\sim} \geqslant$ ．The first letter of this verb being $\Sigma$ ， the second $\ddot{y}$ ，and the third $\zeta$ ，the following grammatical terms are used：

1．Pe Guttural，verbs whose first radical is a Guttural ：$\square_{-}^{2}$ ，

2．Ayin Guttural，verbs whose second radical is a Guttural：

3．Lamed Guttural，verbs whose third radical is a Guttural：

4．Pe Aleph，N゙פ，verbs whose first radical is バ：


## THE VERB.

## I. CONJUGATIONS.

1. The ground-form (نׁרְ $)$ ) of the verb is the third person singular
 ally consists of three letters which are called radicals.
2. Most of the nouns and adjectives are derived from the verb and consist, likewise, of three radicals.
3. There are seven different forms of the verb, which are called conjugations. The names of these conjugations are derived from the verb $\sum \boldsymbol{y}$ yT

4. 
5. ל
6. $\zeta \boldsymbol{Y}$ = Pal.
7. 
8. $\frac{ู บ ุ ด ~}{T}=$ Hophal.
9. לִּ

The first conjugation is generally called Kal (ל- "light"), because it is formed without any additional letter or Dagesh.

## II. INFLECTION.

To verbs belong Person, Gender, Number, Tense and Mode.
To indicate these grammatical conditions, is to inflect or conjugate the verb.
Verbs have:
a. Three persons, first (1.), second (2.) and third (3.).
b. Two genders, masculine (m.) and feminine (f.).
c. Two numbers, singular (s.) and plural (pl.).
d. Three modes, Infinitive, Participle and Imperative.
e. Two tenses, Preterite and Future.
2. When a letter with Sh'va precedes such nouns, it receives Chirek


:3. Nouns with the unaccented final syllable $\Omega_{\because}$ (after (Gutturals $\AA_{-}$) and with the accented terminations $\Omega$. and $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ are also feminine:
 "a kingdom."
4. A few feminine nouns have the termination $\Omega_{\tau}: \Omega_{\tau} \supseteq ِ$ "a gift," ภา7: "help."
j. The nouns with the unaccented termination $\Omega_{\because}\left(\Omega_{-}\right)$are also Segholates; their inflection agrees with that of the masculine Segholates.
6. Several nouns ending in $\Pi_{T}$ are inflected like Segholates : $\Pi_{\tau} \boldsymbol{N}$ ? ${ }_{T}$,
 puph
7. Some nouns have both terminations $\Pi_{\tau}$ and $\Omega_{\because}: ~ \Pi_{\tau} \mathbb{N}$ and $\Omega \because \%$
 tion $\Pi_{.}$is most frequently used in the construct state.


## 








## 9.

INFLECTIO OF FEMININE NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR.









 Plural. Singular.

a year of famine
Plural. $\mid$ Singular:

 Kamet or There of their first syllable; thus these two nouns coincide in their declension: "שׁׁנְ "my year" and "my sleep."

1. In those Segholates whose second radical is ?, this letter receives Chirek instead of Seghol ; in the construct state and with suffixes this Chirek drops and the first vowel is lengthened into Tsere.
 with suffixes and


2. Nouns terminating in $\Pi$ change this termination into $\Pi$.. in the const. state, and drop the $\boldsymbol{T}$ before the suffixes:


## THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The relative pronoun for both genders and numbers is "which," "that."
Its abbreviated form is $\underset{\sim}{~}$ שith following Dagesh : Nשׁ

| near | בip | a vineyard | 包 $m$. | mourning | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| far, distant | pim | we shall eat | נֵֹֹ | sicknes | ก mo |
| I drank | שָׁnִיתִי | uth | ก m . | shall yield |  |







 ְְלֵב כְּםִילִים בְּבֵּת שִׁמְחָה:

1. Nouns which have a Seghol under the second radical are called Segholates.
2. This Seghol drops when suffixes are appended, and the first vowel undergoes a change.

3. When the third radical of such nouns is a Guttural, Pathach is substituted for Seghol : بֶּ When the second radical is a Guttural, both vowels of the noun are Pathach: פַּ for for









; a father
the father of my mother "חִבִ אִּ Plural.

Singular.

8.

6. ; a word 7フ7 $m$. the word of Moses דיבֵּ טוֹשה Plural. $\mid$ Singuiar.

| rd |  | $m y$ word |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| your word |  | thy word |  |
|  |  |  | 7-7ִ |
| their word | \{ | his word |  |
|  | \} | her word |  |

; a place

Plural. $\quad$ Singular.

| our place | מְקוֹמִ | $m y$ place | : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| your |  | thy place | מְpוֹp] |
| place | מְipup |  | מֶpisp |
|  | Lpipun | his place | מִ |
| their place | מטpun | her place |  |

These nouns drop the vowel of the first syllable in the construct state or when suffixes are appended; the Kamets of the second syllable of words like state and before the suffixes and כֶן .


SEGHOLATES.

Decline thus:

| a book | 7 $m$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| my book | ¢? |
| ear | \% |
| my ear | 9in |

#    

1


ธ.
the mother of the child בیּ ? ${ }^{2}$ Jural. $\quad$ Singular.

Plural.
Singular.

 construct state, or when suffixes are appended. But most of the









## - 4 -

SUFFLXES.
4.

Suffixes appended to Nouns in the Singular.
the uncle of the king דוֹר

| Plural. | Singular. | Plural. | Singular. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| our uncle | my uncle | our il ! 1. c. | my | 9 1. c. |
|  |  | $\text { your }\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} \square \dddot{\square} & \text { 2. } & m . \\ \mathfrak{l} & \text { 2. } & f . \end{array}\right.$ | thy | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll} 7 & 2 . m \\ 7 & & \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  | their $\left\{\square_{\top} 3, m\right.$. | his | 1 3. m. |
|  |  |  |  | $7_{\tau} 3 . f .$ |

1. When two nouns are so closely connected that the second noun is in the Genitice or Possessive Case, the first noun is said to stand in the Construct State.
2. The noun in the genitive remains unchanged, but the noun in the construct state is shortened, if possible; and drops the article:
 "the house of the king."
3. A noun which is not connected with a following one is said to stand in the Absolute State.
4. If a personal pronoun stands in the place of a noun in the genitive, it is expressed by terminations or Suffixes appended to the noun in the construct state : "77 "the uncle of mine" = "my uncle." The suffixes are, consequently, the genitive of the separate personal pronoun.

| רדֹאִיחִי I have seen an oren ㄱּ תַּ $m$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a bed } \\ & \text { sly } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | where? <br> a drean |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




feminine nouns without this characteristic termination : stone," רִּ "a foot."
3. The plural of masculine nouns is formed by appending $\square$., the plural of feminine nouns is formed by appending $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ i.
4. Many masculine nouns form their plural in אָּבוֹת ת

5. Many feminine nouns form their plural in $\square$ ": $\square$ " $a$ word,"

6. Some nouns of each gender take indifferently or or
 ロשִׁ
7. Many nouns ${ }^{\top}$ are used in both genders: "tongue ;" they are called nouns of the common gender.











1. The adjective agrees with its noun in gender and number. 2. The terminations $\bar{T}_{\tau}$ for the feminine singular, $\square^{\prime}$, for the masculine plural, $\boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{i}$ for the feminine plural are appended to the masculine singular.
2. The adjective represents the attribute, when it follows the noun, and the article is either prefixed to both words or to none of them:
 represents the predicate (including the copula), when it either precedes or follows the noun to which the article is prefixed: בivo

|  |  |  |  | beautiful, fine <br> white <br> to me |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| black |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fat | שֶׁ? | pleasant | עִרִב |  |  |  |  |
| gire ! | 沉 | take | קי | to | 7? | wa |  |







> 3.
> THE NOUN.

|  | Feminine. |  |  | Masculine. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aunts |  | ; an aunt | דוּרָד | uncles | דִוִֹים | ; an uncle |
| maidservants |  | ; a maid- |  | hor | סוּסִים | ; a horse |

1. Nouns have two genders: masculine and feminine.
2. Masculine nouns have no characteristic termination; nouns with the accented final syllable $\Pi_{-}$are feminine. There are also

## SECOND PART.

THE PRONOUN, THE ADJECTIVE, THE NOUN, THE PARTICLES, THE VERB IN THE CONJUGATION KAL.


1. There are two genders in the Hebrew language, the masculine and the feminine. The pronoun of the first person, both in the singular and plural, has but one form for both genders and is therefore called common; the second and third person have a different form for each gender.
2. When the personal pronoun is connected with a noun or an adjective as predicate of a verb, or with an adverbial phrase, it
 דוּ


$$
2 .
$$

## THE ADJECTIVE.



## VII．QUIESCENT LETTERS．

The quiscent letters（see page 6），especially $\mid$ and 9 ，are often omitted and the vowel is then said to be written defectively（ $\underset{\sim}{7}$ ）： בִּ
 ．מָָּׁאחּי

## VIII．THE PREFIXESロクコンタ。

1．When one of the prefixes $?$ ？$?$
 －
2．The prefixes $\boldsymbol{\text { 〕 コ }}$ ，have often Kamets before the accented syllable，especially before monosyllabic particles，and before names wit＇l a disjunctive accent when short words are connected

 and generation，＂בִּ＂between water and water．＂
3．The prefixes $\boldsymbol{y}$ コ $\mathfrak{j}$ have Tsere before
 is prefixed to the verb
 has the vowels of this word，the prefixes $\boldsymbol{y}^{\text {g }}$ フ receive Pathach


5. The Dagesh forte is omitted:
 exception).
b) often in letters with Sh'va:洸花:
 - ויִּ•••
VI. DISTINCTION BETWEEN KAMETS AND KAMETSCHATOOPH.

In order to distinguish Kamets from Kamets-Chatooph, which are represented by the same sign ( $\tau$ ), it is important to know the following rules.
$\tau$ is Kamets (long):

1) in an open syllable : עָשָ

2) in an accented closed syllable : אָּרָּ $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ is Kamets-Chatooph (short):
3) in an unaccented closed syllable ; hence in the following cases: a) when it is followed by silent Sh'va: :



d) in the final closed syllables of verbs with Vav conversive : ברָּ
4) before Chatooph-Kamets : עֲ Chatooph-Kamets is dropped, the preceding vowel is never-
 under the article or under a prefix including the article is long: בארד "in a ship."
a) at the beginning of a sentence: T: $_{\pi}^{\square}$
b) at the beginning of a word either preceded by a closed syllable, or by an open syllable with a disjunctive accent: עַ

c) in the middle and at the end of words after a silent Sh'va: .רִשְׁת rule, see 2, b.).
2. The Dagesh is omitted:
a) when the letters $\Omega$ ปコ

b) after a silent Sh'va which has been substituted for a vocal



c) at the beginning of a word preceded by an open syllable with

3. The Dagesh forte, which doubles the letter, stands in all the letters except $\urcorner \boldsymbol{\cup} \boldsymbol{\Pi}$, and is always preceded by a vowel : עַ,
 and hardens the letter: ©
4. When two words, the first of which ends in an open syllable, are closely connected, a euphonic Dagesh, called $\bar{T}$ conjunctive, is often put in the first letter of the second word: As it is shown by these examples, the first of these two connected words is either monosyllabic and followed by Makkef, or the accent, if the first word consists of two or more syllables, is


2）after an unaccented long vowel（usually followed by Metheg）： ，יר ור ，？？
3）after a Metheg ：
4）after a silent Sh＇va ：אַרִ
5）under a letter with Dagesh forte：：
6）under the first of two similar letters：？？？
The Sliva is silent：
1）after a short rowel（except with Metheg，see III，3）： －No

 Sh＇vas at the end of a word，both are silent：：

## IV．SYLLABLES．

1．A word contains as many syllables as it has vowels ：$\cong$（ 1 s.$)$ ，

As the Sh＇va is no vowel，but only the sign for the absence of a vowel，it can not form a syllable；the letter with silent Sh＇va closes a syllable，the letter with vocal or composite Sh＇va begins a


2．Every syllable begins with one or two consonants：$T_{\top}^{\prime} \mathbb{U}$ 而； the single exception is the prefix 9 ：
3．The syllables are either open or closed．
Open syllables end with a vowel or a quiescent letter：：

Closed syllables end with one or two consonants： $\mathfrak{\square}$
 －

> V. DAGESH.

1．The Dagesh lene，which indicates the hard sound of the letters ภココフィコ，occurs：
3. A word followed by Makkef (see page 14) loses its accent, and the rowel which was accented is shortened: בּ,
4. When the accented syllables of two connected words immediately


5. The Metheg (bridle) which stands before rocal and composite Sh'va preceded by a syllable (see pages 9 and 10 ), is also generally used as a secondary accent with the second open syllable before tho


## II. PAUSE.

The pause at the end of a sentence or phrase causes the following changes:

1) The accented syllable is lengthened : biat for
2) The accented vowel which is dropped by the addition of a vocal termination, is restored and, if short, lengthened: ? for
3) The vocal or composite Sh'va of a monosyllabic word is changed into an accented vowel : שֶׁר

4) The vocal Sh'va which precedes an accented syllable is changed into a vowel to which the accent recedes : $\bar{\square}\}_{T}$ for $\bar{\tau} ?$

5) In some words the accent recedes without lengthening the vowel:

III. DISTINCTION BETWEEN VOCAL AND SILENT SH'VA.
The Shiva is vocal:


## APPENDIX.

## I. ACCENTS, MAKKEF AND METHEG.

1. As it was said on page 16, the accent is either on the last syllable
 is designated in the Bible are also used as signs of punctuation. They are eitherDisjunctives which indicate a larger or shorter patise, or Comjunctives which indicate that the word is connected by its meaning with the following word. The principal Disjunctives are:
a) The Silluk (טִלוּק or corresponds to the period; it is indicated by a perpendicular stroke under the accented syllable of the last word of a verse, and is followed by two points resembling the colon : ישְׂרִֵ:
b) The Athnach ( $\left.\boldsymbol{\Pi}_{\boldsymbol{T}}: \mathbf{N}\right)$ which divides the verse into two parts and corresponds to the semicolon, ישׁרָּ
c) The Seghol (רֶג),
 spond to the comma.

## COMPLETE LIST OF THE DISJUNCTIVE ACCENTS:

 CONJUNCTIVE ACCENTS:


2. The place of the accent frequently determines the sense of the word Mamong us," בִּ
敢

## 




CONSONANTS (אוֹתִיוֹת).

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Form | Name | Sound | Num- | Form | Name | Sound |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | N | $\text { Aleph }{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { not } \\ \text { pronounced } \end{array}$ | 40 | - | Mem بִים | $m$ |
| 2 | $2 コ$ | Beth דִּית | $v, b$ | 50 | 3 | Nun ${ }^{19}$ | $n$ |
| 3 | ; $\dot{\text { d }}$ | Gimel ${ }^{\text {apm }}$ | $g$ in $g o$ | 60 | $\square$ | Samech 7 | $s$ in see |
| 4 | 77 | Daleth $\ ?$ | d | 70 | y | Ayin עַ | not |
| 5 | $\pi$ | $\mathrm{He} \quad!$ | $h$ in he | 80 |  |  |  |
| 6 | 1 | Vav il | $v$ | 80 |  |  | , |
| 7 | i | Zayin \! | $z$ | 90 | Y 3 | Tsade | $\left.t s \text { or the } \begin{array}{l} \text { ormman } \end{array}\right\}$ |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | Cheth | d) in tod) | 100 | $p$ | Koph ${ }^{\text {ip }}$ | $k$ |
| 9 | 0 | Teth טִיֶ | $t$ | 200 | 7 | Resh | $r$ in rich |
| 10 | , | Yod - | $y$ in you |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}* \\ \end{array}\right.$ | Shin | sh in she |
| 20 | 73. | Caph | d) or $k$ | 30 | ( | Sin | $s$ in see |
| 30 | ? | Lamed 7? | $l$ | 400 | กร | Tav in | $s, t$ |

The above pronunciation of the consonants or letters is that of the so-called German Israelites, i. e. most of the Israelites in Germany, France, Eugland, America, etc. The descendants of the exiled Spanish and Portuguese Jews differ in the pronunciation of the following letters: $=-b h, \boldsymbol{M}=t h, y$ almostong. The students at colleges and universities adopt the more correct Portuguese pronunciation.

## LESSON XIX.

## Psalm 121.





 מִעַתָּה וְעַד־עוֹלָם :
 I. The five books of Moses (Pentateuch הָרָּ ins):





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {; ישׁׁעְ }
\end{aligned}
$$

The thirteenth book consists of the 12 "Minor Prophets:"
 צִּקְנָה,

> III. Kethoobim (Writings


NAMES OF THE MONTHS:

שְׁבָט, אִדָדר (וּאֵדָר or אִדָר שִִֵׁי):

## LESSON XVIII.

> NIGHT PRAYER.






## ANOTHER NIGHT PRAYER.








| a servant | fire | - | gold | 2-TTm. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from a serrant | out of fire | - | from gold | บกํา\% |
| from the servant | out of the fire | -nty | and frome gold | コกi゙M |
| a shepherd רֶעה m. | milk | ב | a hand | 7 |
| from a shepherd | out of milk | W\% | out of a hand | ? |
| from the shepherd | and ont of milk | בלחTTM | and out of. a hand | 1-9\% |





## LESSON XVII.










The Prefixes $\}$







## LESSON XVI.

The accent is either on the last syllable of a word (מִּלְ penult, i.e. on the syllable before the last (בִלְּר). Most of the words are $y$. The accent on the penult is indicated in this book by a vertical stroke over the syllable; every word without this stroke is consequently
AFTER AN ACCENTED LONG VOWEL THE SH'VA IS SILENT.


## GRACE AT MEALS.





 EXERCISE FOR TRANSLATION.



the herb






## LESSON XV．

If the letter which precedes $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$（except sometimes $\mathfrak{N}$ ）has no rowel or Sh＇va，the dot over $\boldsymbol{ש}^{-j}$ represents also the rowel ${ }^{\bullet}(9)$ ；so does the dot over $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ ，if this letter itself has no vowel or Sh＇va．

 But：



## ADORATION．（Continued from page 14．）





 ？！




The definite article is $\because$ followed by Dagesh forte；before 7 ソ $ー N$


| man | －1 | ；a man | どッ | the meat | า | ；meat | 73． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| the mother | ExT | ；a mother | ロא | the bear | 2T1 | ；a bear | －7 |
| the head | บห์า | ；a head | רา | the heart | 20 | ；heart | 2 |
| the wise man | םวกT | ；a wise man | － | the basket | T1 | a basket | 0 |
| the cloud |  | ；acloud | 㔼 | the tooth |  | ；a tooth |  |

## LESSON XIV.

When two or more words are connected by a hyphen (-), called Makkef, (מַמֵּק), the last one only has an accent.

$\mathfrak{i}$ is a Vav with Dagesh, when the preceding letter has a vowel; otherwise it is a Shurek. In i preceded by a vowel or a Sh'va, or followed by a vowel, the $i$ must be pronounced.




> ADORATION.





 צִּתחהת, אֵּן עוֹד :

## EXERCISE FOR TRANSLATION.


 שִּגנ:



## LESSON XIII.

$$
\text { FINAL }\rceil \text { WITH DAGESH FORTE (ך = ŋ). }
$$

Two Shivas at the end of a word are both silent, also the Sh'va under a final letter with Dagesh forte.


MAPPIK (מִִַּ).

A dot in final 7 causes this letter to be aspirated and shortens the proceeding rowel-sound; this dot is called Mappik.



The Pathach ( - ) under the gutturals $\cup \cap \square$ at the end of a word is not read after, but before the letter.





The Prefixes $\}$


## LESSON XII.

## DAGESH FORTE.

When a Dagesh stands in a letter directly following a vowel, this letter is doubled in its pronunciation; such a Dagesh, called Dagesh forte (ワָּ




 הַגוֹרָל בַּקּקשׁׁ


In the middle of words, letters with a Dagesh and Shiva are doubled, so that they are pronounced with two Sh'vas, the first silent and the second vocal.
אִּטְך (






## LESSON XI.

Nַטִּרי
















The Prefix $\ddagger$ ( $\mathfrak{̣}$ before a Sh'va) : like, as.


## LESSON X．

## COMPOSITE SH＇VA（ワワワั）．

Under the Gutturals $\ddot{\%}$ MーN，one of the short vowels $\tau \because-$ is usually added to the vocal Sh＇va，to render it more audible．The general name of this Sh＇va is composite Shiva or | n |
| :---: |
| ；the particular name | varies according to the rowel，and is－：Chatooph－Pathach，$\because$ ：Cha－ tooph－Seghol，r：Chatooph－Kamets．

WORDS BEGINNIN゙G IVITII COMPOSITE SH＇VA．


COMPOSITE SH＇VA IN THE MIDDLE OF IVORDS．
The Metheg before the composite Sh＇va indicates that the preceding



The composite Sh＇va occurs also under other letters than シாாボ， especially when two letters are alike．


## LESSON IX．

VOCAL SH＇VA AFTER THE LONG VOWELS ；；$\because . .$. т After a long rowel（usually indicated by a Metheg aזe），the Sh＇va is vocal and pronounced with the following syllable．
－







When there are two Sh＇vas in the middle of a word，the first is silent， the second vocal．






The Prefix $\underset{\vdots}{\square}$（ 9 before a Sh＇va）：in，with，at，on，by．

| with a kid | ִִִִִִּי | ；a kid | ¢ | in a room | בִּחדר | ；a room | ח\％ m ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| with honey | －7 | ；honey | － | orse | בִ | ；a horse | סוּם |
| by a fool |  | ；a fool | בּכִּיל | book | ִּ | ；a bouk | 促 |
| in a garment |  | ；a garme | ！ | on | ］ | ； | ציֶ |
| witl fruit | ִִִּרִ | ；fruit | $\bigcirc$ | in | 隹 | ；snow | 隹 $m$ ． |

## - 8 -

## LESSON VIII.

$$
S H^{\prime} V A .
$$

Two dots (:), called Sh'va (היְּ), are placed under an unvoweled consonant at the beginning or in the middle of a word. In the middle of a word this Sh'va is silent ( $n \underset{\tau}{ } \boldsymbol{\sim}$ also in the final $T$.
The short vowel $\tau$ has the sound of $o$ in "of."


At the beginning of a word or syllable, the Sh'va has a slight sound


## WORDS BEGINNING WITH VOCAL SHVA.








The Prefix ? (? before Labials or a Sh'va): and, but, or


## LESSON VII.










 שֶׁלח
 דִִָּר:




 לרִיב טַחֵר :


LESSON VI．

## DIVISION OF LETTERS．

According to their sound，the letters are divided into：
1．Gutturals：7）ジールバ
3．Linguals：フコンทー
$\therefore$ Palatals：$P=$ ，i
1．Dentals：$\ddot{(7)}$ ごご 5．Labials： $7: 1$ ・コ

The letter 7 partakes of both a guttural and dental character．
GROUPS OF LETTERS SIMILAR IN THEIR FORMS．


> THE QUIESCENT LETTETSS , ノーバ.
$\mathfrak{N}$ is always mute ； 7 without a vowel is mute at the end of syllables and words ；$;$ is mute in the vowels $\dot{\dagger}$ and 9 ； 9 is mute in $\quad$ ，..$\prime$
 جך －forms a diphthong in＇$\square^{\prime}{ }^{9} \tau^{\prime}{ }^{7}, \quad " ;$ end cf a syllable or a word；in the termination ${ }^{\top}$ ，the ，is silent． בָנך רָ ：


## - 5 -

## LESSON V.

## DAGESH LINE.

## 

The letters $\cap$ ป $\beth$ receive the hard sound, when there is a dot within called Dagesh.





 out modifying their sound.




THE FINAL LETTERS.

## 






## － 4 －

## LESSON IV．

## 勺コンロாハハースゴ 






 עָּרֵ



 ？






## LESSON III.

$$
\mathfrak{n} \text { (long) }
$$

bo bio bio bio bo ai io iv iv io 4 (has the sound of $m$ )
 (has the sound of $f$ )
シ
$\oint$ (has the sound of $s$ in "so"; Portuguese the in "thou") ת

## $\pi 10$ is

3 (has the sound of $t s$, or of the German 3 in " $3 u$ ") ל

00 (has the sound of $s h$ in "she")
 (has the sound of $s$ in "see")
 Yo

* (is not pronounced)


$-\cdots \quad-\cdots \quad \sum_{\text {(is not pronounced; Portuguese almost } u g \text { ) }}^{0}$




LESSON II．
（has the sound of $l$ ）
$\begin{array}{llll}i b & i b & i b & i b \\ i & b & b & b \\ i & i\end{array}$
7 （has the sound of $r$ in＂rich＂）
กา กา กา กา กา
？？？？？

$P$（has the sound of $k$ ）

$P \rightarrow P ר P T P T$
0 （has the sound of $s$ in＂see＂）
 D？D？$\square$ ？D？

$$
0,7
$$


（has the sound of $v$ ；Portuguese $b h$ ）

（has the sound of the German（t）in＂rod）＂）


コ2ロアクリMMTd」i，


VII.

## PARAGRAPH.




NUMBER OF
Hebrew Exercises．
14
Pret．Kal of the Verbs Lamed Guttural， English Exercise，
15 Pret．Kal of the Verbs $\aleph^{\prime \prime}$ ， English Exercise，
Pret．Kal of the Verbs $\pi^{\prime \prime}$ English Exercise，
17 Pret．Kal of the Verbs ＂ע and י＂ע， English Exercise，
Particles with Suffixes， English Exercise，
Active Participle Kal of the regular Verb， $\mathbb{N}^{\prime \prime} \Phi$ ， 2＂פ and＂ 9 ，
English Exercise，
20
Act．Part．Kal of the Verbs Lamed Guttural， N＂ל and $\boldsymbol{n}^{\prime \prime \prime}$ ，
English Exercise，
21 Act．Part．of the Yerbs， $1 " y$ and $">y$ ，
English Exercise，
22－23 Suff．to masc．Nouns in the Plural，
English Exercises，
24 Suff．to fem．Nouns in the Plural，

24－25
English Exercise，
25 Particles with plural suf－ fixes，
English Exercise，
26 Passive Participle Kal， English Exercise，
27 Infinitive Kal， $\begin{gathered}\text { English Exercise，}\end{gathered}$
28－31 Imperative Kal， English Exercises，
32－36 Future Kal of the reg． Verb，Gutturals，※＂פ，

English Exercises，123－126

NUMBER OF
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## PREFACE.

EXPERIENCE, the surest test for a school book, has proven the practical value of this work. For a number of years this test has been made by schools and colleges in this country, in England and Australia.

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The Hebrew as well as the English exercises have been selected mostly from the Bible. Great care was taken to apply also to each English exercise the words of the alphabetical list at the head of the preceding Hebrew exercise. New words are either inserted in their respective place or can be found in the English-Hebrew vocabulary.

One of the features that has evoked much favorable comment, is the prominent type for the prefixes, suffixes, preformatives, afformatives, etc., by which the student is enabled easily to find the roots of the words. Thinking with the old grammarians that Preterite, Future and Vav Conversive sufficiently express the idea of the tenses, I did not deem it necessary to change these designations. In the conjugations I conformed with the sequence of persons to which the students of modern and classical languages are accustomed.

He who begins the study of a language should acquaint himself with the essential forms, and acquire a number of words before he enters into the labyrinth of an exhaustive grammar. The road that shall gradually lead him into the paradise of Hebrew literature should be made pleasant at the beginning, and not be encumbered with minutiae and intricacies. After having gone through an elementary book, and having read at the same time some easy chapters of the Pentateuch and other parts of the Bible, he is properly prepared for a scientific course of grammar, and will successfully pursue a study, the first elements of which he has acquired with so great facility.

That this improved and enlarged edition of a book which claims to be but elementary, may continue to fulfill this purpose, is the wish of

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## HEBREW

## READER AND GRAMMAR

WITH

## EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION,

BY
S. MANNHEIMER,

Professor at the Hebrew Union College.

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