

Die Aug. 00 1/2

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Su



JACOBI ALTINGI  
SYNOPSIS  
INSTITUTIONUM  
CHALDÆORUM

*ET*  
SYRARUM.



FRANCOFURTI *ad* MOENUM,  
Sumptibus viduæ beati KNOCHII.  
& J. G. ESSLINGERI.

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Anno MDCCXLVII.

1747

E BIBLIOTHECA  
LYCEI  
WERNIGERO-  
DANI.

L 206



## Benevolo Lectori S.

Quum ineunte anno 1643. Professionem Linguarum Orientalium in hac Academia auspicarer, præter Hebræam mihi etiam docendam esse vidi Chaldæam. Huic enim in Veteris Instrumenti Libris datus est locus, non tantum sparsis hinc inde quibusdam sive vocabulis, sive vocabulorum formationibus, sed etiam insertis integris sententiis ac capitibus: ut manca mutilaque sit intelligentia Vet. Test. nisi Chaldææ quoque linguæ aliqua fuerit parta notitia. Quamobrem ne quid deforet Studiosis Prophetici sermonis, quorum mihi demandata fuerat institutio, illicò cogitare cœpi de adornanda Synopsi Chaldaicâ, nec non Syriacâ, quoniam adeò affine est, & tantum non idem cum Chaldæo idioma Syrum, sola propemodum dialecto discrepans, cujus exempla in novo Test. occurrunt, ex quo prima hujus versio expressa fuit. Insistens igitur Celeberrimorum Virorum Johannis Buxtorfii Patris, & Ludovici de Dieu vestigiis, utramque concinnavi, ac censendam mihi Nob. & Clarissimo Constantino L'empereur ab Oppyk, hujus approbationem quoque nactus anno Professionis meæ primo. Ab eo tempore in Collegiis privatis, Chaldæis, Syrisque, Synopsion illarum copiam feci auditoribus, qui abundè manustructionis ita sibi subministratum agnoverunt, & grati prædicarunt. Etsi verò non hi solum postularent, verùm etiam ipse Celeb. L'empereur censuisset optimè de literis istis me meriturum, si publici juris facerem: quandoquidem nihil tam exactum & compendiosum exstaret, quod privatim & publicè juventuti istarum linguarum studiosæ proponi posset: persuaderi tamen mihi passus non sum, cum quod tantam laudem

non agnoscerem, tum hac quoque de causa, quia tantum certitudinis heic non reperi quoad puncta eorumque mutationem, quantum quidem in Hebræis. Ergo satis duxi, quum Hebrææ punctationis Fundamenta primum vulgarem, annotasse, quæ ex linguarum Chaldææ Syræque analogiâ anomalam istic habebant rationem, quibus ultimam sectionem implevi; ipsa autem illarum præcepta manserunt inedita, quamvis manu plurimum frequenter descripta, qui discentes à me acceperant, & postea docentes aliis vicissim impertierant. At nunc tandem instantibus *φιλῆσφαίων* efflagitationibus, ne describendo fatigaretur amplius Studiosi, assensus sum, maxime quia typographus characteres Syros nactus erat, ut appendicis loco accederent postremæ editioni Grammaticæ Hebrææ. Cæterum constitueram initio sociare Chaldæa & Syra, unoque Aramææ synopsis nomine insignire; sed forma libri non permisit, fueruntque ab invicem sejungenda, sic tamen ut comparanti convenientia utriusque linguæ nullo negotio animadverti queat. Porro id unum rogandus hic mihi es, Lector amice, ut quo affectu ista Sacræ eruditionis subsidia à me communicantur, quo item Hebræa nostra jamdudum amplexus fuisti, eodem hæc quoque excipias, ac tuo ipsiusque Ecclesiæ bono feliciter iis utaris, fruaris, atque hoc pacto me, imo & te, votorum condemnes. Scripti Groningæ Frisiorum Kalend. Augusti 1676.

JOH. ALTING.

SYN.





# SYNOPSIS INSTITUTIONUM.

## SECTIO I. *Generalis.*

### CANON. I.

**L**ingua Chaldæa communes habet cum Hebræa Literarum characteres, & potestatem.

§. 2. Puncta, quæ ad Sonum moderandum faciunt, pariter cum Hebræis communia sunt, tam Vocalia, quam Servilia.

§. 3. Quiescentes item literæ eadem sunt. Attamen loco ן plerunque usurpatur א.

Pro א finali adhibetur ן, quotiescunque aliud א immediatè antecedit, vitandi concursus ergò, תליתא־א־א tertium, pro תליתא־א־א Dan, 2, 39. Excipe א־א־א in herba Dan. 4, 12. 20.

Alias quoque pro finali א scribitur, ן, ex frequenti permutatione harum literarum, : א־א־א־א ad occidendum Dan, 2, 13. : א־א־א־א fragile v. 42.

Jod mobile ex Syrifmo vocalem suam rejicit in locum præcedentis schevatis, & in ea quiescit, vel plane excidit: quod factum in א־א־א in vita conservans, pro א־א־א Dan, 5, 19. |

§. 4. Vocalis longa sæpè loco brevis, & vicissim brevis loco longæ occurrit: atque tunc non ex figura, sed ex analogia æstimandæ sunt **בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל** caro Dan, 2, 11. **עֲבִירְתָּא** opus v. ult. **וּבְאוֹשְׁתָּא** & mala Eze 4, 12. **הִרְגִּישׁוּ** con-  
venerunt Dan. 6, 6. Vocales etiam longæ omnes, nisi defectum vel quietem compen-  
sent, aut quieti inserviant, mutabiles sunt.

§. 5. Scheva simplex Mobile est, quoties reperitur post syllabam perfectam: videlicet 1. initiale, 2. post vocalem longam absolventem syllabam, 3. post scheva mutum, vel explicitum, vel implicitum in dagefch. Quiescens est, quod ad absolvendam syllabam facit: nempe 1. post vocalem brevem omni alio complemento temporis deficientis destitutam, 2. post vocalem longam vicariam brevis vocalis, 3. finale, etiam geminum.

§. 6. Scheva compositum loco simplicis mobilis assumitur à literis Gutturalibus, (aliquando etiam à non-gutturalibus,) ac regulis Hebræorum parat.

Prima radicalis **שׁ** pro schevate mobili more Syrorum interdum accipit tzeri in initio dictionis, **שׂוֹרֵא** accensa, pro **שׁוֹרֵא** Dan. 3, 22. **שׂוֹרֵא** abi, pro **שׁוֹרֵא** Ez. 5, 15.

Patach furtivum loco simplicis quiescentis subscribitur literis **שׁוֹרֵא** radicalibus, quando ultimæ sunt post tres ultimas vocales magnas,

gnas, & kibbutz גְּבִיחַ *altum*, רוּחַ *Spiritus*  
& quando penultimæ sunt sequente Schevato  
muto. שָׂבַעְתָּ *satiatus fuisti*.

§. 7. Diphthongescit Jod seheva mu-  
tum sub se habens, antecedente patach vel  
cholem, הוּיָהּ *fuisti* Dan. 2, 31. אֵי תִי *est* v. 30.  
מֵי *aque*, in Targum.

§. 8. Dages Lene imprimitur literis בְּנֵר  
כַּפֵּר ab initio & in medio dictionis post  
scheva quiescens. Affixa secundæ personæ  
tamen illud non admittunt, תִּכְוֶן *lex vestra*  
Dan. 2, 9.

§. 9. Dages Forte geminat literas. A Gut-  
turalibus & Resch non admittitur, ejusque  
loco vocalis brevis antecedens mutatur in  
oppositam longam. Compensatio tamen  
istâ frequenter negligitur. Excidit quoque  
nonnunquam ex litera schevata. Interdum  
loco illius Nun schevatum collocatur. וּמְנַדְעָא  
& *scientia*, pro מֵי עֵי Dan. 2, 21. הִנְעֵר *in-*  
*troduxit*, pro הֵעֵר v. 25. הִנְעֵר *eduxit*, pro  
הִנְעֵר Dan. 5, 2.

§. 10. Apex unus geminusve inscribitur  
supernè literis numeralibus, vocibusve de-  
curtatis; quod Rabbinis familiare est.

§. 11. Accentus à Daniele & Ezra adhibiti  
sunt

sunt iidem , qui apud Hebræos in usu sunt, iisdem fere observatis legibus.

§. 12. In Derivatione vöcum ab Hebræa origine permutantur sæpissime literæ , tum ejusdem organi , חֲבֵרָה Chald. טְבֵינָא *infamia*, בְּרוֹל Chald. פְּרוֹלָא *ferrum* : tum ejusdem classis , טוֹב Chald. טַאב *bonum esse*, בְּהִי Ch. אֲרַעָא *inane* tum similis figuræ, אֲרִין Ch. אֲרַעָא & אֲרַקָא *terra*, בֵּינָא Ch. בֵּיעָא *ovum* : tum denique sibilantes cum mutis lingualibus , בּוֹשׁ Ch. תְּלַת *tres* ; וְהָב Ch. תְּלַת *erubuit*, שְׁלוֹשׁ Ch. אֲרַבָא *aurum*, אֲבִי Ch. אֲרַבָא *caprea*, בְּן Chald. אֲרַמְלָא Ch. אֲרַמְלָא *vidua*.

§. 13. Serviles literæ sunt undecim , quot Hebræis ; atque etiam eadem, nisi quod Daleth servile sit , & contra Schin radicale. Mne-mosynon illarum est אֲבִי דְּבָרִי - מִתְנַדָּה *pater*

§. 14. Præfixa septem numerantur בְּרֵהוּכַל מ. Ex quibus more Hebræo accedunt מ & וְכַלבִּי itemque הִי interrogativum. Demonstrativum הִי duntaxat jungitur, pronomini-bus quibusdam separatis tertiæ personæ per kametz; הִיא הִיא *ista*, הִיא הִיא *iste*, הִיא הִיא *isli* : ast cum הִיא & הִיא habet patach. Relativum הִיא per scheva adhæret : Daniel autem & Ezras pro illo הִיא separatum solent adhibere.

§. 15. Pro

אֲרַבָא

§. 15. Pro terminali puncto tzeri substituitur patach, quotiescunque sequitur Cheth, Ajin, vel Resch.

§. 16. Hebræorum Cholem plerunque mutatur in hametz,  $\text{אֶרְבָּי}$  *seculum* à  $\text{אֶרְבָּי}$ . Eorundem duplex segol, nec non tzeri & segol nominum segolatorum in scheva & patach transit,  $\text{עֶבֶר}$  *servus*, à  $\text{עֶבֶר}$  &  $\text{סֵפֶר}$  *liber* à  $\text{סֵפֶר}$ : ast geminum patach vicarium abit in scheva & tzeri,  $\text{טַעַם}$  *statutum*, à  $\text{טַעַם}$ .

§. 17. Duo schevata mobilia concurrere nequeunt, sed eorum prius mutatur in vocalem brevem, posterius autem fit quiescens. Vocalis illa brevis substituitur fere juxta leges Hebræorum, sive utrumque scheva simplex fuerit, sive alterutrum compositum. Posterius autem scheva quando abjicitur, prius redit.

§. 18. Gutturales easdem anomalias pariunt, quas apud Hebræos: ut nec dages admittant, nec scheva simplex mobile. Vide §. 6. & 9.

SECTIO II. de Nomine & Particula.

§. 19. Genus Nominum aut Masculinum est, aut Fœmininum; in paucis Commune. Præter ea, quæ significatione Muliebria sunt, etiam alia nonnulla ejusdem generis in litteram radicalem exeunt. Alias Fœminina desinunt.

I. in א. servile, non tamen emphaticum, אֲבִירָא *potentia*, חֲכִמָא *sapientia*.

Retinetur tamen apud Danielelem & Ezram frequenter ה. Hebræorum, וּמְלָה כְדָבָה וּשְׁחִיתָהּ & *verbum mendax ac corruptum* Dan. 2, 9.

II. in ית. vel ית heemantica; quæ sæpe ת suum abjiciunt, quando absolutè usurpantur extra constructionem regiminis, vel affixionem. נְגִלְרִית vel נְגִלְרִית *serquilibrium*, unde נְגִלְרִית Dan. 2, 2. & נְגִלְרִית Ezr. 6, 11. צְלוֹת vel צְלוֹת *precatio*, מְלָכִי & מְלָכִי *regnum*.

Numeralia cardinalia sub masculina terminatione fœminina sunt, sub muliebri autem virilia.

§. 20. Loco He demonstrativi Hebræorum nominibus à fine jungitur א. emphaticum, usu tamen latiore, & quidem.

Masculinis nudè: צְדִיק צְדִיק *justus*, מֶן מֶן *mons*, אֲרָז־רָז־אֲרָז *arcantum*. Veruntamen א. & י quiescens ante emphasin in Jod mobile transeunt, מֶן מֶן *Dominus*, נֶקִי נֶקִי *innocens*. Terminatio י. ante emphasin in א. mutatur, & tunc א. emphaticum in ה. abit, juxta §. 2. יְהוָה יְהוָה *justus*, יְהוָה יְהוָה *Judeus*.

Fœmininis in radicalem literam vel in ת fer-

fervile terminatis, nudè: נִיר נִירָּ ignis, מְלִכָּת, מְלִכָּתָּ regnum. Desinentibus verò in א, mutato Aleph in Thau, & præcedente kâmetz in scheva, חֲכָמָּ חֲכָמָּ, sapientia, מְדִינָּ מְדִינָּ, provincia. Finita in אָּ, ex masculinis in י, loco Aleph rursus sumunt primitivum Jod, sed schevatum, & fœmininum Aleph seu He in Thau mutant, קְדִמָּ, קְדִמָּ, prima.

Fœm nina orta à masculinis substantivis solam emphaticam formam habent, quæ etiam pro absoluta usurpatur, à מֶלֶךְ מְלִכָּ, rex descendit. solam מְלִכָּתָּ regina, non item מְלִכָּ: soluta tamen locum habent, quando vel in regimine occurrunt, quando vel in pluralem flectuntur מְלִכָּתָּ regina.

§. 21. Motio masculini in fœmininum fit 1. in substantivis additâ ad formam absolutam syllaba תָּ, à גְּבִירָּ גְּבִירָּ vir, fit גְּבִירָּתָּ mulier, non גְּבִירָּתָּ.

Unicum מְלִכָּתָּ regina descendit à forma emphaticâ masculinâ, demtâ emphasi.

2. In Adjectivis ad eandem formam absolutam adscitâ terminatione א, fœmininâ מְבִירָּ bonus, bona, מְבִירָּתָּ ardens m. & f. Sed Adjectiva in א, vel Jod quiescens finita, mutant

tant ultimam literam in Jod mobile, ante terminationem fœmininam, שְׁנַיָּא שְׁנַיָּא *diversus, diversa*, נְקִי נְקִי vel נְקִיָּא נְקִיָּא *innocens f.* Adjectiva terminata in י, mutant eam terminationem in א, atque huic fœmininam annectunt, יהוּדַיָּא *Judeus*, יהוּדַאָּה *Judea*.

§. 22. Forma emphatica masculinorum ab eâ, quæ fœmininis absoluta est, non discrepat in Adjectivis: distinctio autem ex constructione petenda est. תְּקִיף תְּקִיפָה *fortis m.* תְּקִיפָה תְּקִיפָה *fortis f.* נְקִיָּא masc. emph. & fœminia. absol. *innocens m. & f.* בְּשַׂרְאָה masc. emph. & fœm. absol. *Chaldeus, & Chaldæa.*

§. 23. Dualis terminatio est, רַגְלַיָּא, שְׁנַיָּא *pedes*, קַרְנַיָּא *cornua*. Pleraque autem pluralis ejus loco venit, עֵינַיָּא *ala*, עֵינַיָּא *oculi*.

Duo ista תְּרַיָּא *duo*, & תְּרַתַּיָּא *dua*, jod quiescens habent.

Pluralis Masculinorum definit in ין.: formatur à singulari emphatico demtâ emphasi, (quæ ratio quoque est formandi dualis,) רַיָּא *arcanum*, גְּבַרְאָה גְּבַרְאָה *vir*, בְּשַׂרְאָה בְּשַׂרְאָה *Chaldeus*.

Alt



Ast Participia verborum quiescentium tertiâ faciunt hâc exclusa in plurali יָלֵא ; גְּלֵא  
 גְּלֵא *revelans*, שְׂרֵא *solutus*.

Pluralis Fœmininorum terminatur in יָלֵא :  
 formaturque à singulari absoluto, abjecto יָלֵא  
 fœminino, גְּבִירָא גְּבִירָא *fortitudo*, *robur* ;  
 גְּבִירָא תְּקִיפָא תְּקִיפָא *valida*. Quæ desinunt in termi-  
 nationem masculinam, flectuntur à singulari  
 emphatico, more masculinorum, אֶצְבַּע  
 אֶצְבַּעָא אֶצְבַּעָא *digitus*. Formæ in Thau ex-  
 euntes hoc amittunt, & antecedaneas literas  
 quiescentes movent, מְרַעִירָא מְרַעִירָא *grex*,  
 זְכוּרָא זְכוּרָא *meritum*, *innocentia*.

§. 24. Plurali Emphasis accedens Mascu-  
 linorum quidem יָלֵא in יָא - mutat : אֶרְוָא  
 אֶרְוָא גְּבִירָא גְּבִירָא *ar-*  
*cana*, גְּבִירָא גְּבִירָא *viri*. Eadem est ratio Dua-  
 lium, מֵיָא מֵיָא *aque*.

At finita in יָלֵא faciunt hic יָא ; קְדָמֵי  
 קְדָמֵי *primus*.

Fœmininorum autem יָלֵא in יָא, vertit, אֶצְבַּעָא  
 אֶצְבַּעָא בְּתוּלָא בְּתוּלָא *virgines*,  
 אֶצְבַּעָא אֶצְבַּעָא *digiti*.

Anomalix in formatione pluralis numeri obser-  
 vanda veniunt istæ ;

I. Masculina nonnulla pluralem habent termina-  
 tionis fœmininx : hæc autem plerunq; adsciscunt

Vau

Vav mobile, rarius He, ante terminationem fœminam, אֲרִיאָ אֲרִיאָ, princeps, dux, פָּחָה פָּחָה, leo, שָׁם שָׁמָּה, equus, אָב אָבִי, pater, שֵׁם שֵׁמָּה, nomen.

II. Fœmina nonnulla, pluralem habent terminationis masculinae, רוּחַ רוּחִים, spiritus, מִלָּא מִלֵּין, verbum, חֶטֶן חֶטִין, triticum.

III. Nonnulla masculina utriusque terminationis pluralem admittunt, קוֹל קוֹלִים, vox, קָלָא & קָלִין, קָלָא & קָלִין, dies, יוֹמִין & יוֹמִין, נַפְשֵׁן & נַפְשֵׁין, anima fact.

§. 25. Casus interdum particulis variantur. Indicat autem Genitivum דְּ vel דִּי, דָּוִדִּי Davidis, דִּי-פָּחָה figuli. Dativum לְ, לְדָוִד Davidi.

Accusativum יָת, יָת דָּוִד Davidem, interdum etiam לְ, ex Syrismo לְהוֹחִיָּה לְמֵאנֵי וְהַבָּה ad afferendum vasa aurea Dan. 5, 2.

Vocativum aliquando emphasis, מִלְכָּא, מִלְכָּא, res Dan. 4, 27.

Ablativum מִן vel מִן, מִן דָּוִד a Davide. Sed ablativum instrumenti vel auxilii, בְּ, בְּרַגְלֵיהָ, pedibus suis Dan. 7, 19.

§. 26. Regimen non admittit formam em-

emphaticam nisi intercedat ד vel די קַדְדַּי  
 ex templo domus Dei  
 עַד-גִּירָא דִּי-כְתֹל הַיְבֻלָּא דִּי-בֵּית אֱלֹהָא  
 Dan. 5, 3. מַלְכָּא דִּי מַלְכָּא  
*super calcem parietis palatii regis* v. 5 quan-  
 quam etiam illi די locus sit, quando regimi-  
 nis forma adhibetur חֲסָף דִּי-פְחָד argilla fi-  
 guli Dan. 2, 41. נְהָר דִּי-נְהָר fluvius ignis  
 Dan. 7. vers. 10.

Regimen poscit in Masculinorum Singula-  
 ri formam absolutam, אֱלֹהֵי שָׁמַיָא Deus cælo-  
 rum Dan. 2, 37. סֵפֶר מִשְׁנֵה סֵפֶר מִשְׁנֵה  
*secundum scripturam libri Moysis* Ezr. 6, 18.

In eorundem Plurali י, prof. וְחֻזֵּי רֵאשֵׁי  
 & visones capitis mei ex חֻזֵּי דִּי Dan. 7, 15.  
 קַדְדַּי ex קַדְדַּי vers. 18.

Regimen idem in Fœmininorum Singulari  
 mutat א, formæ absolutæ in ת, - , מַלְכָּא  
 מַלְתַּת מַלְכָּא Dan. 2, 10. חַיַּת אַגְרִי bestia agri  
 Dan. 4, 20. Ad terminationes in ת in variatas  
 relinquit, אֲנָשָׁא בְּמַלְכוּת אֲנָשָׁא in regno hominum  
 Dan. 4, 25.

In istorum Plurali tollit א, ex forma em-  
 phatica, וְאֶצְבָּעָהּ רִגְלָיָא & digiti pedum Dan.  
 2, 42. מִן-יּוֹמָתָהּ עַלְמָא a diebus seculi Ezr. 4, 15.

§. 27.

§. 27. Affixa junguntur per propria puncta Singularibus utriusque generis, & Pluralibus fœmininis emphaticis, demtâ emphasi. **נְשָׂמָה** **פֶּשֶׁר** **פְּשָׂרָה** **פְּשָׂרָה** *interpretatio ejus*, **נְשָׂמָה** **מִתְּנָתְךָ** **נְשָׂמָתְךָ** *anima tua*, **נְשָׂמָתְךָ** **מִתְּנָתְךָ** *dona tua*.

At Pluralibus masculinis absolutis accedunt ablato Nun cum puncto præcedente, & manente Jod, indice numeri multitudinis, **יְמֵי** **יָמִין** **יָמִין** *dies ejus*, **עֲבָדֶיךָ** **עֲבָדֶיךָ** *servi tui*. Eademque est ratio Dualium, **רַגְלָיִם** **רַגְלָיִם** *pedes ipsius*.

Participiis eâdem ratione Affixa accedunt, quâ Nominibus.

§. 28. Terminale punctum tzeri, patach, & segol formæ absolutæ, in emphasi, motione adjectivorum, declinatione aut affixione tollitur, succedente schevate. **זְרָמָה** **זְרָמָה** *imago*, **עֲלָמִין** **עֲלָמִין** *seculum*, **זְמַן** **זְמַן** *tempus*, **קִדְשָׁה** **קִדְשָׁה** *sanctitas*.

§. 29. Forma **פָּקַד** seu **פָּקַד** corripit cholem istis in casibus in oppositam brevem kametzchatuph vel kibbutz, **עֲשָׂבָה** *robur tuum*, à **עֵשֶׂן** vel **עֵשֶׂן**, sic **רַחֲקִין** *angustia*.

§. 30. Forma **אָן** in iisdem incrementis Jod

Jod scheinato præmittit patach, עֵין עֵינַי *oculus*. Aliquando Hebræorum more Jod quiescit in tzeri, עֵין יְהוָה & *Oculus Dei ipsorum*, Ezr. 5, 5. לַיְלָה לַיְלָה *nox*, ubi insuper Jod mobile accessit.

§. 31. Forma פָּקִי Jod movet, quemadmodum apud Hebræos, unde vocalis antecedens, quæ brevis relinquitur, in scheva abit, פָּקִי פָּקִי *fletus*, עָנִי עָנִי *afflictus*.

§. 32. Monosyllaba in patach mutant illud in scheva; דָּמָה דָּמָה *sanguis*, בְּרִי בְרִי *filius meus*. Eorundem tzeri aut schutek servatur פֶּיטָה פֶּיטָה *petra*, סוּסָה סוּסָה *equus*, פִּנְסָה פִּנְסָה *os*. At פִּנְסָה *nomen* habet שָׂמָה ab Hebræo שָׂמָה Defectiva radicali secunda accepto dages tzeri in chirek breve vertunt, & cholem in kibbutz; patach autem retinent, vel in chirek breve mutant. גִּבְּהָה גִּבְּהָה *signum*, גִּבְּהָה גִּבְּהָה *fovea*, טֶלַח טֶלַח *ros*, פֶּתָה פֶּתָה *bucella*.

§. 33. Pronomina separata sunt Personalia.

1. Pers. com. { Sing. אֲנִי vel אָנֹכִי *ego*.  
 { Plur. אֲנֵנוּ, אַנְתְּנָה, אַנְתְּנָה *nos*.

2. pers. { Sing. com. אַתָּה & אַתָּה *tu*.  
 { Plur. { masc. אַתְּמוֹן & אַתְּמוֹן *vos m*.  
 { fem. אַתְּמוֹן & אַתְּמוֹן *vos f*.

b

3. pers.

3. perf.	{	masc.	{sing. הוּא <i>ipse</i> .
			{plur. הַבּוֹן הַבּוֹן <i>ipsi</i> .
	{	fœm	{sing. הִיא <i>ipsa</i> .
			{plur. הַגִּיז <i>ipsæ</i> .

Demonstrativa, דָּא דְנָא: *iste*: דָּד *iste* vel דָּד *iste*: דָּבָא *ista*; דָּבָא *iste, ista*, אִלּוּ *illi*, אִלּוּ *illæ*.

Interrogativa personæ, מַה מָּן *quis?* rei, מַה מָּן *quid, quod?*

Relativum, דָּי *qui, quæ*, cui æquipollet, דָּ præfixum,

§. 34. Affixa mediantibus certis punctis (vocalibus aut sechevate) agglutinantur Nominibus ac Participiis: & quidem Singularibus masculinis & fœmininis utriusque numeri: e. gr. מַלְכָּא *m. f. rex*, מַלְכוּתָא *f. sing. regnum*, מַלְכוּתָא *f. pl. regnâ*.

1. p. com	{	pl.	{sing. י per (.) מַלְכוּתֵי מַלְכוּתֵי מַלְכוּי
			{pl. אָנָּא per (ר) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא
2. p.	{	Sing	{masc. דָּ per (ר) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא
			{fœm. אָנָּא per (..) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא
	{	pl.	{masc. דָּין per (.) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא
			{fœm. אָנָּא per (.) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא
3. p. sing.	{	masc.	{הָ per (.) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא
			{הָ per (ר) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא

3. P. pl. { masc. הוּן per (:) מַלְכוּתְהוּן מַלְכוּתְהוּן מַלְכוּתְהוּן  
 { fœm. הוּן per (:) מַלְכוּתְהוּן מַלְכוּתְהוּן מַלְכוּתְהוּן

Ante ה f. aliquando scribitur parach בַּפְּמָה in ore ejus Dan. 7, 5. אַל-גִּבְתָּהּ in dorso suo v. 6.

Fœminina pluralia habent interdum cum affixo  
 3. perf. sing. masc. וְהִי סִפְתוֹתֶיהָ labia ejus, cum affixo  
 3. perf. sing. fœm. plerunque הִיא per (י) חַרְבֵּתֶיהָ  
 visitates ejus.

Pro הוּן & הוּן apud Ezram legitur הָם & כֹּהֵן  
 interdum, וְשִׁמְתֵיהֶם nomina  
 לָכֶם vobis Ezr. 5, 9. ipsoꝝ.

Pluralibus masculinis, & dualibus; e. gr.  
 מַלְכֵינָא reges.

1. p. com { sing. י per (-) מַלְכֵי  
 { pl. י & נָא per (י) מַלְכֵינָא מַלְכֵינָא } excluso utrobique jod multitudinis.

2. pl. { sing. { masc. הָ per (י) מַלְכֵינָא otiante Jod. plur.  
 { fœm. הָ per (י) & כִּי per (י) מַלְכֵינָא מַלְכֵינָא  
 { plur. { masc. הוּן per (י) מַלְכֵינָא  
 { fœm. הוּן per (י) מַלְכֵינָא

3. per Sing. { masc. הָ per (י) jod in vav quiescens  
 mutato, מַלְכוּתֵי  
 { fœm. הָא per (י) eliso vel otiante  
 jod, מַלְכוּתֵיהָ

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 P.



3, pers. plur. { smasc. מלביהוּן per ( )  
 { scem. מלביהוּן Per (-) }  
 מלביהוּן

§. 35. Tria hæc אב *pater*, אח *frater*, חם *socer*, in singulari ante annexa adsciscunt schurek, cui illa nudè junguntur. Adhibentur autem tunc affixa tertiæ pers. singularia syllabica אהי & אהי *pater tuus*, אחיהו *frater ejus*, חמהו *socer ejus*, f. Attamen cum affixo primæ pers. singulari analogia observatur, אבוי *pater meus*.

§. 36. Particulæ quædam affixa adsciscunt more nominum. Imitantur autem

I. Singularia, אחר *post*, בדיל *propter*, מן *à, ab*, את *nota accusativi* cujus patach, ut syllabam absolvere queat, in kametz mutatur.

II. Pluralia, בתר *post*, על *super*, קדם *ante*, sic אימי *est*.

III. Utraque, tam Singularia quàm Pluralia, בין *inter*, חלקי *pro*, קבל *ante*, coram, תחות *sub*, pro.

### SECTIO III. de Verbo.

§. 37. Verbum tribus Conjugationibus variatur, quarum singulæ Activum & Passivum habent. Secunda autem Dageflata est, cæteræ Non - dageflata.

I. Pe-



- |                  |         |                  |           |
|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. <i>Pehal.</i> | פְּקַד  | <i>Ipehel</i>    | אֲתִפְקַד |
| 2. <i>Pahel.</i> | פָּקַד  | <i>Itpahal.</i>  | אֲתִפְקַד |
| 3. <i>Aphel.</i> | אֲפִקַד | <i>Ittaphal.</i> | אֲתִפְקַד |

§. 38. Terminale punctum Conjugationum ac Temporum corripitur in *seheva* in Præteritorum tertiâ fœmininâ & primâ communi singularibus, nec non in Futurorum secundâ fœmininâ singulari, & secundâ ac tertiâ utriusque generis pluralibus. Alias constanter manet.

Excipiuntur Verba Quiescentia mediâ radicali, quæ terminale punctum in prima & tertia conjugatione nusquam mutant.

§. 39. Præteritorum tertia fœminina singularis formatur à masculina addito פְּקַדַת : & differt a prima singulari, communi, quæ hujus loco addit פְּקַדְתָּ.

Tertia fœmin. sing. desinit in geminum segol, si radicalis ultima fuerit Resch: Sin hæc sit Cheth vel Ajin in geminum patach: manente puncto primæ radicalis, דָּבַרְתָּ duxit f. שִׁבַּחְתָּ laudavit f. Anomale segol est pro patach, in וְהִדְבַּרְתָּ & comminuit, pro אֲדַבַּרְתָּ Dan. 2, 45.

Secunda sing. communis est, addens תָּ ex פְּקַדְתָּ.

Quiescentia tertiâ radicali in masculino semper תָּ

b 3

ha-

habent, **הָיִיתָ** *fuisſi* & in prima perſona interdum **וְ** adhibent, **וְשָׁגַתִּי** *erravi*.

Aliqua addunt ſecundæ maſculinæ **וְ** vel **וּ** paragogicum antecedente kamets, **וְחִשְׁבֹתָ** *cogitaſti*; & ſine eo quandoque kamets, ſumunt ex Hebraiſimo, **וְשִׁבַחְתָּ** *laudavi* Dan 5, 23.

Tertia pluralis in maſculino **וְ** addit, & **וְ** in fœminino. **וְפָקְדוּ** m. & **וְפָקְדָא** f.

Secundæ & primæ plurales annectunt ſines pronominum **וְהֵן** m. **וְהֵן** f. & **וְהֵן** comm. **וְפָקְדֵיהֶן** m. **וְפָקְדֵיהֶן** f. & **וְפָקְדֵיהֶן** com.

§. 40. Participia ſectuntur ut nomina. Extra Pehal **וְ** characteriſticum præfigitur.

Activa omnia geminum habent Præſens & Præteritum, Paſſiva unum.

§. 41. Infinitivus in Pehal habet **וְ** characteriſticum cum chirek ob ſcheva primæ radicalis, quod ſi hæc gutturalis fuerit, ſegol eſt ſub **וְ** **וּמַפְקֵד**, aut **וּמַעֲבֵד** *ad faciendum*.

Extra Pehal à ſine adſciſcitur **וְ** præcedente gemino kametz, **וְפָקְדָא**.

§. 42. Imperativus formatur in omnibus Conjugationibus, tum Activis, tum etiam paſſivis. Perſonas ejus diſtinguunt afformantes ſing. fœm. **וְ** plur. maſc. **וְ** & plur. fœmin. **וְ** ſing. fœm. **וְ** plur. maſc. **וְפָקְדוּ** plur. fœm. **וְפָקְדֵינָא**.

§. 43.

§. 43. Futurum hæcitur ex Imperativo, per præformantes & affirmantes,

Præformantes sunt איתן quæ Hebræorum more personas distinguunt, nisi quod ' solum tertias Plurales designet in utroque genere,

Affirmantes sunt secundæ singul. fœmin. תִּפְקְדִי, תִּפְקְדִי, Secundæ & tertiæ pluralium masculinarum quidem תִּפְקְדוּ יִפְקְדוּ, fœmininarum autem תִּפְקְדוּ יִפְקְדוּ.

In secunda fœm. sing. interdum negligitur Nun, תִּפְקְדִי *transi.*

§. 44. Passiva omnia habent characterem תִּפְקְדִי; cujus תִּפְקְדִי primæ radicali cognatæ רָטַת per dages inferitur; eidemque sibilanti postponitur, & insuper post וּ in ד, & post ז in ט mutatur. Si tamen Thau istud geminandum sit per dages, cum sibilante locum permutare nequit. אֶתְשַׁלַּח *inventus fuit*, אֶתְשַׁלַּח *traditus est*, neque etiam cognatæ inferi, אֶתְשַׁלַּח *submersus est*, pro אֶתְשַׁלַּח: אֶתְשַׁלַּח *jucati sunt*.

Pro אֶתְשַׁלַּח ex Hebraismo aliquando אֶתְשַׁלַּח scribitur.

§. 45. Conjugatio Prima Verborum Perfectorum (quæ uti apud Hebræos tribus literis radicalibus constant, iisque semper præ-

sentibus, atque omnibus mobilibus,) in Activo Pehal sic formatur.

Præteritum sub radicali primâ scheva habet, sub secunda patach, פָּקַד.

Heic aliquando occurrit chirek breve, vel tzeri, rarò cholem. יָבַל potuit, יָתַב sedit, קָרַב accessit. שָׁלַט dominatus est, דָּרַמוּךְ dormivit.

Quæ terminantem vocalem heic habent tzeri vel cholem, retinent eam in tertia fœmin singular. aliqua etiam eandem servant in prima ling. בָּטְלָת cessavit, חָרוּבָת vastata fuit: sic נִסְבָּרָת accipi.

Participii præsentis, seu Benoni puncta sunt kamez & tzeri פָּקֵד.

Non est infrequens chirek breve pro tzeri, נָחַת descendens, דָּלֵק ardens.

Participium præteritum seu Pehil habet puncta scheva & chirek longum, פָּקִיד.

Infinitivus desinit in patach, מִפְּקֵד.

Imperativus exit in kibbutz. פָּקֵד.

Aliquando finis est patach, כָּתַב scribe. Maxime quando media vel ultima est gutturalis mobilis aut resch. בָּחַן proba, שָׁחַח mitte, עָבַר transi, vel tzeri עָבִיד fac, אָזִיל abi.

Futurum sequitur terminationem Imperativi,

Passi-

Passivum Ithpehel terminatur in tzeri: at  
ejus Imperativus ordinariè in patach.

Tzeri istud in præteriti tertiâ sing. fœm. retineri  
solet, אֶתְרִיבָּת *confissa fuit*, si quidem ea fuerit  
terminatio in Pehal.

Loco Ithpehel nonnunquam adhibetur Participi-  
um præteritum activi Pehal, flectiturque instar præ-  
teriti, sic ut chirek longum per omnes personas  
constanter retinear. כָּטִילָה *occisa est*, à כָּטִילָה  
Sic אֶתְקַלְתָּ *appensus fuisti*, à תְּקַלֵּל, & אֶתְקַלְתָּ  
*avulsa fuerunt* à מְרִיטָה.

§. 46. Conjugatio Secunda characterem  
habet dages forte in media radicali, quod pa-  
tach ante se postulat.

Dages cum vocali antecedente aliquando cum י  
vel ם permutatur, סִוְּבַר *portavit*, יִשְׁוֹב *eripuit*.

Activum Pehal ubique exit in tzeri: præ-  
terquam in Participio præterito Pehil, quod  
patach habet.

Nonnunquam in Pehal finis est chirek breve קָטַל  
*interfecit*.

Passivum Ithpahal ubique finitur in pa-  
tach.

§. 47. Conjugatio Tertia in Activo Aphel  
habet characterem ׀ cum patach; cujus ex-  
clusi vocalem servant characteres tempo-  
rum.

Pro ׀ isto subinde ex Hebraïsmo scribitur הָ, sed  
b s quon

quod à characteristicis temporum non excluditur, quæ illud antecedunt *shevata*. *קְהַשְׁבָּח* invenimus.

Terminans vocalis est tzeri, in Pehil patach.

Adhibetur interdum loco tzeri chirek longum defectivè scriptum: quod in tertia plur. præteriti, itemque in Imperativo exprimi consuevit, *קְהַרְהוּ* irritantur.

Passivum Ittaphal Thau per dages geminat, & posterius semper suscipit patach, vocalem characteristici activi & exclusi, cujus loco usurpatur euphoniæ ergo, *אֶתְּפַקְדוּ* pro *אֶתְּפַקְדוּ*

Punctum terminale est patach.

Daniel & Ezras loco hujus passivi constanter usurpant Hophal Hebræum, cujus character est ה cum kametzchatuph. *הִתְקַנַּח* confirmatus fui, mutato tzeri ultimo in patach, Dan. 4, 33. *הִתְקַרְבַּת* deversata fuit, Ezr. 4, 15.

## Paradigma Verborum Perfectorum.

### Prima Conjugatio.

#### Activum PEHAL.

#### Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	<i>פָּקְדוּ</i>	<i>פָּקְדוּ</i>		<i>פָּקְדַת</i>	<i>פָּקְדַת</i> 3.
	<i>פָּקְדוּם</i>	<i>פָּקְדוּם</i>	Com.	<i>פָּקְדַת</i>	2.
Com.	<i>פָּקְדוּנָא</i>	<i>פָּקְדוּנָא</i>	Com.	<i>פָּקְדַת</i>	1.

*Beno-*

*Benoni.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדָא	פִּקְד

*Pehil.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדָא	פִּקְד

*Infinitivus.*

מִפְקְדוֹן

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּקְדוֹנֵי	פִּקְדוֹ	פִּקְדִי	פִּקְד

*Futurum.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּן	תִּפְקְד	יִפְקְד
תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּן	תִּפְקְדוּן	תִּפְקְד
Com.	נִפְקְד	Com.	אִפְקְד

*Passivum ITHPEHEL.*

*Præteritum.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
אִתְּפְקְדוּ	אִתְּפְקְדוּן	אִתְּפְקְדַת	אִתְּפְקְד
אִתְּפְקְדוּן	אִתְּפְקְדוּן	Com.	אִתְּפְקְדַת
Com.	אִתְּפְקְדוּ	Com.	אִתְּפְקְדַת

*Participium.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
מִתְּפְקְדוּ	מִתְּפְקְדוּן	מִתְּפְקְדָא	מִתְּפְקְד

*Infini-*



## SYNOPSIS.

*Infinitivus.*

אַתְּפַקְדָא

*Imperativus.*

f	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
		אַתְּפַקְדוּ		אַתְּפַקְדִי	אַתְּפַקְדִי

*Futurum.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.	
	יִתְּפַקְדוּ	יִתְּפַקְדוּ		תִּתְּפַקְדִי	תִּתְּפַקְדִי	3.
	תִּתְּפַקְדוּ	תִּתְּפַקְדוּ		תִּתְּפַקְדוּ	תִּתְּפַקְדוּ	2.
Com.		נִתְּפַקְדוּ	Com.		אַתְּפַקְדוּ	3.

## Secunda Conjugatio.

Activum PAHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.	
	פַּקְדָא	פַּקְדוּ		פַּקְדִתִּי	פַּקְדִתִּי	3.
	פַּקְדִתִּי	פַּקְדִתִּי	Com.		פַּקְדִתִּי	2.
Com.		פַּקְדִתִּי	Com.		פַּקְדִתִּי	1.

*Benoni.*

f	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	מִפְקְדוּ	מִפְקְדוּ		מִפְקְדִי	מִפְקְדִי

*Pehil.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	מִפְקְדוּ	מִפְקְדוּ		מִפְקְדִי	מִפְקְדִי

*Infinitivus.*

פַּקְדָא

*Impe-*



*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
פִּקְדָנָא	פִּקְדִי

*Futurum.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדִי
תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדִי
Com.	Com.
נִפְקְדִי	אִפְקְדִי
	3.
	2.
	1.

*Passivum ITHPAAL.*

*Præteritum.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
אֲתִפְקְדוּ	אֲתִפְקְדִי
אֲתִפְקְדִי	אֲתִפְקְדִי
Com.	Com.
אֲתִפְקְדָא	אֲתִפְקְדָא
	3.
	2.
	1.

*Participium.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
מִתְפְּקְדִין	מִתְפְּקְדָא

*Infinitivus.*

אֲתִפְקְדָא

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
אֲתִפְקְדוּ	אֲתִפְקְדִי

*Futurum.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
יִתְפְּקְדוּ	יִתְפְּקְדִי
תִּתְפְּקְדוּ	תִּתְפְּקְדִי
Com.	Com.
נִתְפְּקְדִי	אִתְפְּקְדִי
	3.
	2.
	1.

Tertia

SYNOPSIS.  
Tertia Conjugatio.  
Activum APHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
אֶפְקְדוּ אֶפְקְדוּ	אֶפְקְדָה אֶפְקְדָה 3.
אֶפְקְדַתֶּן אֶפְקְדַתֶּן	Com. אֶפְקְדַתְּ 2.
Com. אֶפְקְדַתֶּנּוּ	Com. אֶפְקְדַתְּ 1.

*Benoni.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
מִפְקְדוּ מִפְקְדוּ	מִפְקְדָה מִפְקְדָה

*Pehil.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
מִפְקְדוּ מִפְקְדוּ	מִפְקְדָה מִפְקְדָה

*Infinitivus.*

אֶפְקְדָא

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
אֶפְקְדוּ אֶפְקְדוּ	אֶפְקְדִי אֶפְקְדִי

*Futurum.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
יִפְקְדוּ יִפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדִי יִפְקְדִי 3.
תִּפְקְדַתֶּן תִּפְקְדַתֶּן	תִּפְקְדִי תִפְקְדִי 2.
Com. תִּפְקְדַתֶּנּוּ	Com. תִּפְקְדִי 1.

Passi-

Passivum ITTAPHAL.

*Præteritum.*

f. Plur. m.	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	f. Sing. m.	אֲתַפְקְדָה	3.
	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	Com.	אֲתַפְקְדָה	2.
Com.	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	Com.	אֲתַפְקְדָה	1.

*Participium.*

f. Plur. m.	מִתְפַקְדִין	מִתְפַקְדִין	f. Sing. m.	מִתְפַקְדָה	מִתְפַקְדָה
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*Infinitivus.*

אֲתַפְקְדָה

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m.	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	f. Sing. m.	אֲתַפְקְדִי	אֲתַפְקְדִי
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*Futurum.*

f. Plur. m.	יִתְפַקְדוּ	יִתְפַקְדוּ	f. Plur. m.	יִתְפַקְדוּ	יִתְפַקְדוּ
	יִתְפַקְדוּ	יִתְפַקְדוּ		יִתְפַקְדוּ	יִתְפַקְדוּ
Com.	יִתְפַקְדוּ	יִתְפַקְדוּ	Com.	יִתְפַקְדוּ	יִתְפַקְדוּ

§. 48. Inchoata Nūn (& pauca à Jod incipientia,) sequente dageslabili, primam radicalem schevate muto notandam propter characteristicam antecedentem, inserunt secundæ per dages forte. Fit istud in Infinitivo & Futuro Pehal, & per universam Conjugationem tertiam Aphel, Ittaphal, atque etiam Hophal

Hophal, si quando ex Hebraismo usurpatur.  
הִפְקַן *eductus est.*

In Imperativo Pehal prima per aphæresin  
tollitur, פִּיק *exi*, קוּס *macla*, מָר *custodi.*

Alibi omnia habent regularia.

## PEHAL.

*Infinitivus.*

מִפֵּק

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
יִפְקְוּ	יִפְקֶה	יִפְקֵה	יִפְקֶה

*Futurum.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
יִפְקְוּ	יִפְקִיז	תִּפְקֵה	יִפְקֵה 3.
תִּפְקְוּ	תִּפְקִיז	תִּפְקִיז	תִּפְקֵה 2.
Com.	יִפְקֵה	Com.	אִפְקֵה 1.

## APHEL.

&c.	אִפְקֵת	אִפְקֵת	אִפְקֵה	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִפְקֵה	מִפְקֵה	מִפְקֵה	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	מִפְקֵה	מִפְקֵה	מִפְקֵה	<i>Pehil.</i>
			אִפְקֵה	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	תִּפְקִיז	תִּפְקֵה	תִּפְקֵה	<i>Futurum.</i>

## ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אִתְפְּקֵת	אִתְפְּקֵת	אִתְפְּקֵה	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְפְּקֵה	מִתְפְּקֵה	מִתְפְּקֵה	<i>Participium.</i>
			אִתְפְּקֵה	

		אֲתַפְקָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֲתַפְקִי	אֲתַפְקִי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תַּתְפֵּק	יִתְפֵּק	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 49. Geminantia mediam radicalem in participiis Pehal, in Ithpehel toto, in tota quoque conjugatione Secunda analogia sunt.

At Dan. 4, 4. עֲלֵיזִין *ingredientes*, juxta literas analogum est, puncta verò anomaliam poscunt ejiciendæ mediæ.

Alias media radicalis ejicitur unà cum puncto antecedente, ac compensatur per dages, quod inscribendum vel tertiæ radicali, si nulla antecesserit characteristica, & vox augetur à fine, עֲלֵיזִין *ingressa est*; (attamen si tertia schevata fuerit, dages ex eâ excidit יִקְתוּן *comminuistis*.) Vel primæ radicali, quoties antecedit characteristica, יִבּוּ *diripiet*, מִתֵּן *gratiam facere*, quod habet dages implicatum.

Imperativus & Futurum Pehal communissime in cholem desinunt.

In Hophal est הֲעֵר *introducitur est* Dan. 5, 13. & הֲעֵרִי *introduci sunt* v. 15. utrobique dages implicite comprehenso in vocali brevi.

## SYNOPSIS.

## PEHAL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.	
דָּקָא		דָּקוּ	דָּקַרְתְּ		דָּק	3.
דָּקַמְתּוּ		דָּקַמְתֶּם	Com.		דָּקַתְּ	2.
Com.		דָּקַמְתֶּם	Com.		דָּקַתְּ	1.

*Infinitivus.*

מִדָּק

*Imperativus.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
דָּקַמְתְּ		דָּקוּ	דָּקוּ		דָּק

*Futurum.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.	
יִדָּקוּ		יִדָּקוּ	תִּדָּק		יִדָּק	3.
יִדָּקוּ		יִדָּקוּ	תִּדָּקוּ		תִּדָּק	2.
Com.		יִדָּקוּ	Com.		אִדָּק	1.

## APHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.	
אִדָּקַא		אִדָּקוּ	אִדָּקַרְתְּ		אִדָּק	3.
אִדָּקַמְתּוּ		אִדָּקַמְתֶּם	Com.		אִדָּקַתְּ	2.
Com.		אִדָּקַמְתֶּם	Com.		אִדָּקַתְּ	1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
מִדָּקוּ		מִדָּקוּ	מִדָּקַא		מִדָּק

Pe-

*Pehil.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
מִדְּקוֹן      מִדְּקוֹן	מִדְּקָא      מִדְּקָא

*Infinitivus.*

מִדְּקָא

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
מִדְּקוֹנֵי      מִדְּקוֹנֵי	מִדְּקָא      מִדְּקָא

*Futurum.*

יִדְּקוֹן	יִדְּקוֹן	יִדְּקָא	יִדְּקָא	3.
מִדְּקוֹן	מִדְּקוֹן	מִדְּקוֹן	מִדְּקָא	2.
Com.	יִדְּקָא	Com.	מִדְּקָא	1.

ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אִתְדַקְתָּ	אִתְדַקְרֵי	אִתְדַק	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.		מִתְדַקָּא	מִתְדַק	<i>Participium.</i>
			אִתְדַקָּא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.		אִתְדַקְרֵי	אִתְדַק	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		תִּתְדַק	יִתְדַק	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 50. Prima Aleph schevate muto infignienda in Pehal quiescit expressa vel latens in tzeri, מִמְדָּר aut מִמְדָּר *dicere*; aut insuper mutata in jod, יִמְדָּר *comedet*.

In Conjugationum Primæ & Secundæ

Pe-

6 2

Passi-



Passivis, aut sequitur analogiam, aut elisa  
compensatur geminatione Thau caracte-  
ristici per dages; אָתְּאָכְרַל vel אָתְּכַרַל *come-*  
*stus fuit*, אָתְּאָסַנַל vel אָתְּסַנַל *sanatus fuit*.

In Pahel subinde tollitur, migrante vo-  
cali ejus ad characteristicam schevatam, מְאֵלֶךְ  
*docens* pro מְאֵלֶךְ

In Conjugatione tertia Aleph mutatur  
in Vav, quiescens in cholem, אָכַל *comede-*  
*re fecit*; ast in mutuatitio Hophal in schurek,  
הִכְרַת *perditum est*.

Amittunt Aleph in Imperativo Pehal אָבִיטְ *abiit*,  
& אָתְּנַל *venit*: interdum tamen analoga sunt.  
Verbum אָבִיטְ in Conjugatione tertia Aleph mu-  
tat in Jod quiescens in tzeri, הִימִינַל *credidit*. Sed  
אָתְּנַל ibidem in jod mobile verit, אָבִיטְ *adduxit*,  
in Targum.

## PEHAL.

&c.	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	<i>Pehil.</i>
	מְכַלְתָּ vel מִכְלַתְתָּ	מִכְלַתְתָּ vel מְכַלְתָּ	מְכַלְתָּ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּכְלַתְתָּ	תִּכְלַתְתָּ	תִּכְלַתְתָּ	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPE-



ITHPEHEL.

&c.	אַתְּכֵלְתָּ	אַתְּאֵכֵל	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵתְּאֵכֵלְךָ	מֵתְּאֵכֵל	<i>Participium.</i>
		אַתְּאֵכֵלְךָ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אַתְּאֵכֵלְיָ	אַתְּאֵכֵל	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תֵּתְאֵכֵלְךָ	יֵתְאֵכֵל	<i>Futurum.</i>

PAEL.

&c.	אַכַּלְתָּ	אַכַּלְתָּ	אֵכֵל	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵאֵכֵלְךָ	מֵאֵכֵלְךָ	מֵאֵכֵל	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	מֵאֵכֵלְךָ	מֵאֵכֵלְךָ	מֵאֵכֵל	<i>Pehil.</i>
			אֵכֵלְךָ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֵכֵלְיָ	אֵכֵל	אֵכֵל	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תֵּאֵכֵלְךָ	תֵּאֵכֵל	יֵאֵכֵל	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPAAL.

&c.	אַתְּאֵכַלְתָּ	אַתְּאֵכַל	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵתְּאֵכַלְךָ	מֵתְּאֵכַל	<i>Participium.</i>
		אַתְּאֵכַלְךָ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אַתְּאֵכַלְיָ	אַתְּאֵכַל	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תֵּתְאֵכַלְךָ	יֵתְאֵכַל	<i>Futurum.</i>

APHEL.

&c.	אֵכַלְתָּ	אֵכַלְתָּ	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵכַלְךָ	מֵכַלְךָ	<i>Benoni.</i>

&c.	מֹכֵלָא	מֹכֵל	<i>Pehil.</i>
		אוֹכֵלָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אוֹכֵלִי	אוֹכֵל	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תֹּכֵל	יֹכֵל	<i>Futurum.</i>

## ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אֶתְּכֹלֶת	אֶתְּכֹל	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְּכֹלֵא	מִתְּכֹל	<i>Participium.</i>
		אֶתְּכֹלָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֶתְּכֹלִי	אֶתְּכֹל	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּתְּכֹל	יִתְּכֹל	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 51. Prima Jod schevate muto insigni-  
enda post characteristicam, in Pehal quiescit  
in tzeri vel chirek, מִירֵד *parere*, תִּיקַר *pre-*  
*tiosum sit.*

Interdum in chirek breve & dages resolvitur, יִכֵּל  
*poterit*, & hoc ipsum dages in Nun schevatum ver-  
titur, quod in verbo יִדַע *novit*, frequens est, אֶנְדַע  
*sciam.*

In Imperativo Pehal Jod per aphæresin  
abjicitur, & terminale punctum est tzeri, תִּב  
*sede.*

In Conjugatione tertiâ Jod mutatur in  
Vav, quiescens in cholem, הִנֵּדַע *notum fecit.*

Ast in Hophal peregrino in schurek, הִוִּסְפַרְתָּ  
*addita est Dan. 4, 33.*

Inter-

Interdum in Aphel Jod manet, quiescens in tzeri, **היבֵר** *deportavit*, rarius diphthongescens cum patach. **הֵיבֵר** *lactavit*.

Analogia obtinet in Pehal præterito (cujus finis est tzeri) & utroque participio, in Ithpehel item, nec non in Pahel & Ithpahal totis.

PEHAL.

		<b>מִילֵר</b>	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	<b>לֵר</b>	<b>לֵר</b>	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	<b>תִּילֵר</b>	<b>יִילֵר</b>	<i>Futurum.</i>

APHEL.

&c.	<b>אוֹלֵדַת</b>	<b>אוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	<b>מוֹלֵדָא</b>	<b>מוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	<b>מוֹלֵדָא</b>	<b>מוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Pehil.</i>
		<b>אוֹלֵדָא</b>	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	<b>אוֹלֵדֵי</b>	<b>אוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	<b>תּוֹלֵד</b>	<b>יּוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPAAL.

&c.	<b>אֶתּוֹלֵדַת</b>	<b>אֶתּוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	<b>מֵתּוֹלֵדָא</b>	<b>מֵתּוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Participium.</i>
		<b>אֶתּוֹלֵדָא</b>	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	<b>אֶתּוֹלֵדֵי</b>	<b>אֶתּוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	<b>תֵּתּוֹלֵד</b>	<b>יֵתּוֹלֵד</b>	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 52. Media Vav quiescens in Conjugationibus Primâ & Tertiâ ejicitur unâ cum puncto antecedente, & characteristicæ possident *scheva*, *מָדָד* *proficisci*.

In Pehal Præterito terminale punctum est *kametz*, *בָּרַת* *pernoctavit*, quod ubique retinetur, eidemque adhæret accentus, præterquam in secundâ plurali, quamobrem in 1. singul. tzeri in segol abit, *כִּסְמַת* *posui*.

Verbum *מֹרַת* *mori*, poscit *chirek* longum *מִירַת* *mortuus est*.

Benoni pro Vav adsciscit Aleph, quod in motione & declinatione in Jod mobile transit, *קָאֵם* *stans*, *צִיּוּמִין* *jejunantes*.

In Daniele retinetur Aleph, *קָאֵמְיָה* *stantes*, Dan. 7, 16. *זֵאֵעִין* *trementes* cap. 5, 19. *רְיָאֵרִי* *habitantes*, cap. 4, 32. pro quibus Maforethæ legi volunt *זֵייעוֹן* & *רְיִירִי*.

Pehil exit in *chirek* longum, *שִׁים* *positus*.

Verbum hinc formatum habet *kibbutz*, *שִׁמַּת* *posita fuit*.

Infinitivus definit in *kametz*, *מָשַׁט* *natare*.

Imperativus & Futurum in *schurek* plerunque vel *kibbutz*, *קִימוּ* *surge* f. *תְּרוּר* *habitabit*.

At *שָׁוַם* *posuit*, in Imperativo *chirek*, *הִיךְ* *abiit*, in Futuro *kametz* habet.

Infini-

Infinitivi extra Pehal regulariter finiuntur.

In Ithpehel Thau characteristicum geminatur, & kamets, finis præteriti activi (rarius chirek longum) obtinet per universam conjugationem, **מתשם** *oppositus*.

Passivum tertiæ Ittaphal hinc non differt nisi terminatione, quæ heic patach est, **מתקם** *erectum fuit*.

In neutro horum Passivorum admitti potest metathesis ante sibilantem; vix etiam syncope ante cognatas.

In Aphel terminale punctum est chirek longum, rarius tzeri; hoc tamen semper adest, quoties tertia radicalis in medio schevate quiescente notanda est, **התיב** *respondit*, **אתתביתן** *respondistis*, **הרים** *erexit*.

In Conjugatione secunda Vav mutatur in Jod mobile, & analogia de cætero observatur, **קומא** *stabilire*.

Hebræorum more etiam media ejecta compensatur geminatione tertiæ radicalis, & loco dages & vocalis brevis antecedentis assumitur cholem, **קרום** *extollens* Dan. 4, 34.

PEHAL.

Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Plur.	m.	
קמא		קמו	קמת		קם	3.
קמתן		קמתון	Com.		קמת	2.
Com.		קמתנה	Com.		קמת	1.
						Be-

*Benoni.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
קִימָוּ	קִימָה vel קָיָם

*Pehil.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
קִימָוּ	קִימָה קָיָם

*Infinitivus.*

קָיָם

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
קִימָוּ	קִימָה קָיָם

*Futurum.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.	
יִקְמוּ	יִקְמוּ	יָקוּם 3.
תִּקְמוּ	תִּקְמוּ	תִּקְמוּ 2.
Com.	נִקְמוּ	אִקְמוּ 1.

## ITHPEHEL.

&c.	אִתְקַמַּת	אִתְקַם	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְקַמָּה	מִתְקַם	<i>Participium.</i>
		אִתְקַמָּה	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אִתְקַמִּי	אִתְקַם	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּתְקַם	יִתְקַם	<i>Futurum.</i>

## PAHEL.

&c.	קִימַת	קָיָם	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִקְיָמָה	מִקְיָם	<i>Benoni.</i>

*Pehil.*

&c.	מְקַמֵּן	מְקַמֵּן	<i>Pehil.</i>
		קִמֵּן	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	קִמֵּי	קִמֵּי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תְּקַמֵּן	תְּקַמֵּן	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPAHAL.

&c.	אֶתְקַמֵּן	<i>Prateritum.</i>
&c.	מֵתְקַמֵּן	<i>Participium.</i>
	אֶתְקַמֵּן	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	יִתְקַמֵּן	<i>Futurum.</i>

APHEL.

*Prateritum.*

3.	f. Plur.	m.	f. Plur.	m.	
2.	אֶקַּמְתִּי	אֶקַּמְתִּי	אֶקַּמְתִּי	אֶקַּמְתִּי	3.
1.	אֶקַּמְתֶּן	אֶקַּמְתֶּן	Com.	אֶקַּמְתֶּן	2.
	Com.	אֶקַּמְתֶּן	Com.	אֶקַּמְתֶּן	1.

*Benoni.*

f. Pur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
מְקַמֵּן	מְקַמֵּן	מְקַמֵּן	מְקַמֵּן

*Pehil.*

מְקַמֵּן	מְקַמֵּן	מְקַמֵּן	מְקַמֵּן
f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.

*Infinitivus.*

אֶקַּמֵּן

*Impe-*

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
אַקְמוּ	אַקֹּם

*Futurum.*

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
יִקְמוּ	יִקֹּם
תִּקְמוּ	תִּקֹּם
Com. יִקְמוּ	Com. יִקֹּם

## ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אַתָּקַם	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתָּקַם	<i>Participium.</i>
	אַתְקֹמֶה	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אַתָּקַם	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	יִתָּקַם	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 53. Quiescentia tertiâ radicali in Aleph He vel Jod desinunt, ac diversimodè quiescunt. Præteritum Pehal in אָ, vel הָ, vel יָ, vel יָ, terminatur, Ithpehel, Pahal & Ithpahal in יָ, Aphel & Ittaphal in יָ, rarius in יָ.

Quando desinit in אָ, vel הָ, tunc 3. fœm. sing. in תָ, vel תָ, & 3. m. plur. in יָ exit, pereunte utrobique אָ aut הָ רִבְתָּהּ f. מָטְוּהָ pervenit. רָמוּ profecerunt. In 3. f. plur. manet אָ cum antecedente kamez. תִּזְאוּרָה viderunt f. In 2. & 1. pers. utriusque numeri אָ mutatur in Jod quiescens in tzeri vel



vel chirek , בָּנִיתָ *adificasti*, חִוִּיתָ *fuit*, צָבִיתָ *voluit*, in Pehal aliquando diphthongescens cum patach in 2. singulari חִוִּיתָ *vidisti*.

Quando desinit in י ubique terminatio illa, manet, atque in 3. m. plur. Vav vocali cassum adsciscitur, שָׁנוּ *mutarunt*. In 3. f. utriusque numeri ante affirmantes Jod per dages geminatur, כָּתִיבָהּ *caligavit*, f. חָמְיָהּ *viderunt* f. Interdum loco hujus dages א adhibetur בְּלוֹיָהּ *veteravit*. Quod א si etiam in 3. m. plur. accedat, affirmanti י reddit punctum schurek, צָדִיאוּ *destruxerunt*.

Quando desinit in י tunc Jod mobile est in 3. f. sing. antecedente schevate. אֶטְעִיָהּ *seduxit* f. quiescit autem in chirek in 3. plur. cui affirmans masculina nudè, fœminina mediante kametz jungitur. אֶסְחִיאוּ אֶסְחִיאוּ *lavarunt* m. f. in reliquis personis in tzeri quiescit אֶחְמִיָהּ *videre fecisti*.

Participia finem habent אֶ... vel י... , בָּעָהּ *rogans*, בָּנִיתָ *adificatus*. At Pehil in Pahel & Aphel י... vel juxta alios י... , מְחַפֵּי vel מְחַפֵּי *tectus*. Perit autem tertia in plurali masculino, cujus finis est, י... juxta §. 23. בָּנִיָּהּ *adificantes*: in fœmininis verò in Jod mobile transit, שָׁנוּיָהּ *diversa*.

Infinitivus Pehal in אֶ... exit, deficiente nonnunquam מ characteristico, לְמִשְׁרָהּ *solvere*, לְהוּ *esse*.

*esse*, quod in hoc verbo apud Danielem & Ezram Perpetuum est. Extra Pehal tertia ante affirmantem est *N*, aut etiam ejus loco Jod mobile, לִאֲסֹאֵה *sanare*, לְהַשְׁנִיחַ *mutare*.

Imperativorum finis est *י*, in tertia conjugatione *י*. Ante affirmantes tertia radicalis eliminatur. Afformantes femininas in utroque numero antecedit kamets, הָיוּ *vide f.* קָרְוּ *vocate f.* קָרְנָה. Afformans Masculina plura, quiescit in cholem, וָאוּ *venite m.* In Aphel ante *N* tertia abit in Jod, quiescens in tzeri, cui affirmans nudè jungitur, אֲרִיבֵנָה *adducite f.*

Futurorum communis terminatio est, *י*, vel *N*. Perit autem tertia accedentibus affirmantibus in 2. fœm. sing. & 2. ac 3. masc. plural. sed in 2. & 3. fœm. plural. in Jod mobile transit. Afformans 2. fœm. sing. est *י*, vel *י* & masc. plural. יוּ & frequentius וּן *flagitabis f.* יִשְׁתּוּן *bibent*, יִשְׁתּוּן *habitabunt. f.*

## PEHAL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.	
גְּלָאֵה	גְּלוּ	גְּלָת	גְּלָה	3.		
גְּלוּתוֹן	גְּלוּתוֹן	גְּלוּת	גְּלוּת	גְּלוּת	גְּלוּת	2.
Com.		גְּלוּתֵי	Com.	גְּלוּתֵי	גְּלוּתֵי	1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
גְּלוּ	גְּלוּ	גְּלוּ	גְּלוּ	גְּלוּ	

*Pehil.*

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f. Plur. m. f. Sing. m.

*Peñil.*  
 גָּלוּן גָּלוֹן גָּלוּיָא גָּלוּיָא

*Infinitivus.*

מִגְלוּא

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur. m. f. Sing. m.

גָּלְאֵנָה גָּלוּ גָּלְא גָּלוּ

*Futurum.*

f. Plur. m. f. Sing. m.

גָּלוּן	גָּלוּן	תְּגָלוּ	יְגָלוּ	3.
תְּגָלוּן	תְּגָלוּן	תְּגָלוּן	תְּגָלוּ	2.
Com.	גָּלוּ	Com.	אֲגָלוּ	1.

ITHPEHEL.

*Prateritum.*

f. Plur. m. f. Sing. m.

אֲתְגָלוּיָא	אֲתְגָלוּ	אֲתְגָלוּת	אֲתְגָלוּ	3.
אֲתְגָלוּרָא	אֲתְגָלוּחַק	אֲתְגָלוּת	אֲתְגָלוּת	2.
Com.	אֲתְגָלוּנָא	Com.	אֲתְגָלוּת	1.

*Participium.*

f. Plur. m. f. Sing. m.

מִתְגָלוּן מִתְגָלוּן מִתְגָלוּיָא מִתְגָלוּ

*Infinitivus.*

אֲתְגָלוּחַח

*Impe-*

*Imperativus.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
אַתְּגִלְוּ	אַתְּגִלוּ	אַתְּגִלִּי	אַתְּגִלִּי

*Futurum.*

יִתְגַּלֶּוּ	יִתְגַּלוּ	תִּתְגַּלֶּוּ	יִתְגַּלִּי	3.
תִּתְגַּלְוּ	תִּתְגַּלוּ	תִּתְגַּלְוּ	תִּתְגַּלִּי	2.
Com.	נִתְגַּלִּי	Com.	אַתְּגִלִּי	1.

## PAHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
גְּלִיָּא גְּלִיָּא גְּלִיָּא	גְּלִיָּא	גְּלִיָּת גְּלִיָּת גְּלִיָּת	גְּלִיָּת
גְּלִיתִן	גְּלִיתִן	גְּלִיתִי	גְּלִיתִי
Com.	גְּלִיָּא	Com.	גְּלִיתִי
	&c.	מְגִלִּי	<i>Benoni.</i>
	&c.	מְגִלִּי	<i>Pehil.</i>
	&c.	גְּלִיָּא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	&c.	גְּלִי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
	&c.	יִגְלִי	<i>Futurum.</i>

## ITHPAHAL.

&c.	אַתְּגִלִּי	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְגַּלֶּא	<i>Participium.</i>
	אַתְּגַלְּא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אַתְּגִלוּ	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	יִתְגַּלִּי	<i>Futurum.</i>

## APHEL.

APHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f. Plur. m.	אֲנִיּוֹ	אֲנִיּוֹ	f. Sing. m.	אֲנִי	3.
	אֲנִיּוֹתָן	אֲנִיּוֹתָן		אֲנִי	2.
Com.	אֲנִיּוֹתָא	Com.	אֲנִיּוֹתִי	אֲנִי	1.
		&c.	בְּנִי	Benoni.	
		&c.	פְּבִילִי	Pehil.	
			אֲנִיּוֹתָא	Infinitivus.	
		&c.	אֲנִי	Imperativus.	
		&c.	יִבְלִי	Futurum.	

ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אֲתִּיבְלִי	Præteritum.
&c.	מִתְּבִילִי	Participium.
	אֲתִּיבְלִי	Infinitivus.
&c.	אֲתִּיבְלִי	Imperativus.
&c.	יִתְבִּילִי	Futurum.

§. 54. Cum Participiis interdum componuntur Pronomina primæ & secundæ personæ decurtata.

*Benoni.*

f. Plur. m.	פְּקִדְנֵנוּ	פְּקִדְנֵנוּ	f. Sing. m.	פְּקִדְנָא	1. p.
	פְּקִדְנֵינָא	פְּקִדְנֵינָא		פְּקִדְנָת	2. p.

*Pehil.*

f. Plur. m.	פְּקִדְנֵנוּ	פְּקִדְנֵנוּ	f. Sing. m.	פְּקִדְנָא	1. p.
	פְּקִדְנֵינָא	פְּקִדְנֵינָא		פְּקִדְנָת	2. p.

d

§. 55.

§. 55. Affixa Verbis jungenda partim alia sunt à nominalibus, partim aliter accedunt.

1. Perf. sing. וַיְּ per patach, plur. נָא per kametz jungitur, utrumque etiam Imperativis per scheva, וַיְּפָקְדֵנִי *visitavit me*, נָאפָקְדֵנָא *nos*.

Affixa 2. perf. utriusque generis & numeri, & 3. perf. sing. הִי utriusque generis, communi lege verbis & nominibus annectuntur. - Sæpe tamen ante hæc, uti etiam ante וַיְּ & נָא 1. per assumitur Nun epentheticum.

Pro הוּן & הוּן quæ verbis non conveniant, usurpantur מִן m. & נִן f. dageffato Nun, ad compensationem Nun epentheticum, & præcedente chirek Quoties tamen sine puncto adsciscuntur, tam chirek quàm dages perit, וַיְּפָקְדֵנִי וַיְּפָקְדֵנִי *visitavit, eos, eas*.

In Futuro ante omnia affixa intervenit Nun epentheticum præcedente chirek, dageffatum quidem cum cæteris affixis, schevatum autem cum הוּן & כִּי, וַיְּפָקְדֵנִי *visitabit me*, וַיְּפָקְדֵנֶכֶן *vos*.

In 3. & 2. masc. plur. ׀ affirmantis tollitur, & per dages compensatur, וַיְּפָקְדֵנֶהָ *visitabunt eum*.

§. 56. Personis Verborum in ׀, ׀, aut ׀ terminatis affixa nudè junguntur. וַיְּפָקְדֵנִי *visitaverunt me*, וַיְּפָקְדֵנָא *visitaf. nos*, גִּלְוֶהָ *revelarunt tibi*.

Adhibentur autem heic affixa 3. perf. sing. syllabica הוּי & הוּא וַיְּפָקְדֵהוּ *visitare m. illum*.

Omnia verba finita exeuntia in ׀, sive id radicale fuerit, sive affirmativum, ante affixa amittunt ׀ illud,

illud, retinent kamets, cui affixa nudè copulantur,  
 מַחֲנִינֵנוּ *percussimus eos*, ex מַחֲנֵנוּ, גְּלוּי *revelavit*  
*ipsi*, ex גְּלוּי

§. 57. Infinitivis Nominalia & Verbalia  
 affixa addi possunt. מִפְקְדֵנִי vel מִפְקְדֵנִי vel  
 מִפְקְדֵנִי *visitare me*.

Extra Pehal mutant אָ, in וָ, ante Affixa,  
 לְשׁוֹכְתֶךָ *ad liberandum te*.

§. 58. Terminale punctum Verbi, etiam  
 ubi affirmans accessit, ante affixa tollitur  
 substituto schevate: unde prius, simutabile  
 antecedit, in patach abit, סָתְרָה *destruxit*  
*eum*, אֶשְׁקָתָה סֵתֶר *osculata est eum*, ex  
 נִשְׁקָתָה, שְׁלַחְתָּךְ *misi te*, ex שְׁלַחְתָּךְ.

Immutabilis tamen manet ante affixa.

I. Vocalis secundæ radicalis in Præterito-  
 rnm 2, perf, utriusque generis & numeri, &  
 1, perf, plurali. רָחַמְתֵּנִי *amasti me*, ex רָחַמְתָּ,  
 אֲסַקְתֵּנוּ *ascendere fecisti nos*, ex אֲסַקְתָּנוּ,  
 פִּקְדְנָהּ *præcepimus illi f. ex*, פִּקְדְנָהּ.

II. Vocalis substantialis defectivorum  
 & quiescentium media radicali. דָּקַדְנוּ *com-*  
*minuit f. vos*, ex דָּקַת, לְטִיבֹן *maledixit il-*  
*lis*, ex לְטִיבֹן.

III. Vocalis Imperativi Pehal, si fuerit  
 kibbutz, קִטְרֵנוּ *alliga eos*, ex קִטְרֵנוּ.



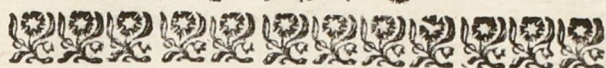
IV. Kametz in 3. f. sing. Præteriti Pehal  
 quiescentium tertia & formæ גִּלְתָּ, עָרְדָּתָה, *eru-*  
*divit f. eum.*

§. 59. Tertia Aleph, He, aut Jod ante af-  
 fixa abjicitur. בָּקְרִי & *discavit illum*, ex בָּקְרָא.  
 vel in Jod mobile mutatur, נִסְוֶה & *tentavit eum*,  
 ex נִסְוֶה, אֲנִישִׁינִי & *oblivisci fecit me*, ex אֲנִישִׁי  
 In Infinitivo Pehal abit in Jod mobile.  
 מְרַלְיָכוּן & *revelare vos*, ex מְרַלְיָא.

§. 60. Specialis anomalia est, quod for-  
 ma גִּלְוֹ verborum quiescentium, tertiã ante  
 affixa pluralia 3. perf. assumat Aleph  
 epentheticum, גִּלְוֹאֵינִן & *revelarunt*  
*illos, à גִּלְוֹ.*







SYNOPSIS  
**INSTITUTIONUM**  
**SYRARMUM**  
 SECTIO I. GENERALIS.  
 CANON PRIMUS.

**L**ingua Syriaca, quæ dialecto tantum ab Hebræis differt, Literas habet quod ad figuram diversas, quod ad potestatem verò cum Hebræis & Chaldæis fere easdem. Schema illarum tale est:

Ⲁ Olaph	<i>spiritus lenis.</i>	ⲁ Lomad	l.
Ⲃ Beth	bh.	Ⲃ Mim	m.
Ⲅ Gomal	gh.	Ⲅ Nun	n.
Ⲇ Dolath	dh.	Ⲇ Semchat	f.
Ⲉ He	h.	Ⲉ Ngae	H.
Ⲑ Wavv	vv.	Ⲑ Phe	ph.
Ⲓ Zain	ds.	Ⲓ Tzode	tz.
Ⲕ Cheth	hh.	Ⲕ Quuph	k.
Ⲗ Teth	t.	Ⲗ Risch	r.
Ⲙ Jud	j.	Ⲙ Schin	sch.
Ⲛ Coph	c.	Ⲛ Thau	th.

Harum quinque figuram in fine mutant & Finales appellantur, Ⲁ, Ⲃ, Ⲅ, Ⲇ, si geminum concurrat ⲀⲀ, ⲂⲂ, ⲄⲄ, ⲆⲆ.

Decoris ergo ad scriptionem accelerandam literæ

OP-





Petocho  $\dot{\text{P}}$  vel  $\dot{\text{P}}\text{ba}$ .

Rebhozo  $\dot{\text{R}}$  vel  $\dot{\text{R}}$  aut  $\text{be}$ .

Chebhozo  $\dot{\text{C}}$  vel  $\dot{\text{C}}\text{bi}$ .

Zekopho  $\dot{\text{Z}}$  vel  $\dot{\text{Z}}\text{bo}$ .

Ozozo  $\dot{\text{O}}$  vel  $\dot{\text{O}}$  aut  $\text{bu}$ .

Puncta sedem non mutant; figuræ vero supernæ interdum infernæ fiunt, & vice versa.

Ozozo non scribitur sine  $\text{O}$  nisi in  $\dot{\text{O}}$  *omnis* &  $\dot{\text{O}}\dot{\text{G}}$  *propter*.

Punctum Ozozo superius Kibbutz notat, inferius Schurek.

Vocales non perpetuò suis consonis adscribuntur, sæpe prorsus negliguntur: judicium autem ex analogia Grammatica sumendum est.

§. 3. Quiescunt tres literæ  $\text{P}$   $\text{O}$   $\text{I}$ . Olaph quidem cum vocalibus Petocho, Rebhozo & Zekopho in medio,  $\dot{\text{I}}\dot{\text{O}}\dot{\text{I}}$  *Deo*,  $\dot{\text{I}}\dot{\text{C}}$  *consolatus est*,  $\dot{\text{I}}\dot{\text{C}}\dot{\text{P}}$  *comedat*,  $\dot{\text{I}}\dot{\text{C}}\dot{\text{Z}}$  *servi*,

$\dot{\text{I}}\dot{\text{P}}$  *arcanum*,  $\dot{\text{I}}\dot{\text{R}}$  *justus*. Wavv verò cum Ozozo, in nominibus peregrinis etiam cum Zekopho,  $\dot{\text{O}}\dot{\text{Z}}$  *regnum*,  $\dot{\text{O}}\dot{\text{Z}}\dot{\text{O}}$  *Paulus*.

Jud denique cum Rebhozo & Chebhozo,  $\dot{\text{R}}\dot{\text{I}}$  *michi*,  $\dot{\text{R}}\dot{\text{I}}\dot{\text{Z}}$  *duo*.

$\dot{\text{O}}$  semper mobile.

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Mobile 1. sub initiali litera vocali cassa,  
2. in medio post syllabam perfectam, 3. sub  
litera ex analogia dageffata.

Alias quiescens est seu mutum.

Mobile præcedente muto indicatur puncto sub-  
scripto.  $\sigma\Delta\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}$ ? *timor ejus.* Crinesius.

Mutum sequente mobili indicatur virgulâ trans-  
versâ superne inscriptâ:  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ג}}$  *regina,* Amira.

Sed utrumque rarum est.

§. 6. Compositum scheva nullum est.  
Euphoniæ tamen gratiâ pro simplici mobili  
gutturalibus interdum adscribitur Petocho

vel Rebhozo,  $\dot{\text{ו}}\text{-}\dot{\text{א}}$  pro  $\dot{\text{ו}}\text{-}\dot{\text{א}}$  *Deus,*  $\dot{\text{א}}$

pro  $\dot{\text{א}}$  *ego* Olaph prima vel media radi-  
calis in verbis, & Olaph character futurorum  
pro schevate mobili semper habent Rebho-

zo.  $\dot{\text{א}}$  pro  $\dot{\text{א}}$  *comedit.*  $\dot{\text{א}}$  pro

$\dot{\text{א}}$  *petent.*  $\dot{\text{א}}$  pro  $\dot{\text{א}}$  *congregabo.*

§. 7. Diphthongum quodammodo refe-  
runt Wav præcedente Petocho, Rebhozo

Chebhozo vel Ozozo  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}$  *collocavit,*

$\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}$  *pascet eum,*  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}$  *multiplicati*

*sunt,*  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}$  *promisso.* & Jud præcedente

Petocho vel Zekopho.  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}$  *revelasti,*

$\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{ב}}$  *nudus.* d § §. 8.

§. 8. Sex literas אבגדהוז variat punctum. Supernum ט durities, tollit adspirationem, locumque fortitur ab initio & post scheva mutum. Infernum ח molli-  
ties adspiratas esse ostendit, quoties scheva  
mutum non antecedit. אבגדהוז diadema, אבגדהוז  
fractus fuit. Utrumque infrequens admo-  
dum est, & fere tum demum adhibetur,  
quando ambiguitas distinctionem postulat.

§. 9. Dages forte ex analogia deprehen-  
ditur. Si in literam Begadcephath incidat,  
ea Kuschoi accipit, אבגדהוז evangelizavit:  
sin in antecedaneam, eadem Begadcephath  
adspirationis indice Ruchoch insignitur.  
אבגדהוז triticum, אבגדהוז plan-  
tabunt, אבגדהוז plantavit: at אבגדהוז vo-  
lent, אבגדהוז voluit.

§. 10. Adhibentur nonnumquam lineo-  
lae vel puncta, (præter ea, de quibus dictum  
§. 1. 2. 5. 8. & 9.) ac partim in orthographia,  
partim in etymologia locum habent.

Ad Orthographiam facit:

1. Lineola transversa supernè inscripta literis  
numeralibus pluribus, aut vocibus decurtatis,  
אבגדהוז quindecim, אבגדהוז pro אבגדהוז laus.

2. Li-

2. Lineola similis subscripta quibusdam literis, quæ otiosas, & in lectione negligendas esse indicat. Vocatur Virgula occultans, & crebrò subintelligenda est. Otiantur hoc modo perpetuò *Olaph* in אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *alius*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *alia*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *ultimus*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *ultima*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *homo*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *secretum*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *ego*, quoties pro verbo substantivo usurpatur. *Dolath* in אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *Ecclesia*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *novus*. *He* in אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *dedit*, quando tertia schevata est, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *Romauns*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי & אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי pro nominibus, cum nominibus agglutinatis, & אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *fuit*, quoties vel tempora verborum format, vel emphaticè adhibetur. *Lomad* in אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *abiit*, si אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי schevandum sit & אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי vocalem habeat, quæ tunc ad אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי transfertur. אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *pro* אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *ivi*. *Nun* in אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *annus*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *vice*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *redempta*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *urbs*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *navis*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *uxor*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *latus*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *gigas*, אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי & אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *tu* pronomiibus. *Risch* in אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי *filia*, quoties constructum est אֱלִיפַתְאֵלְאִי. Adhæc prior geminatarum in pluralibus nominibus ortis ex gemi-

geminantibus mediam radicalem, & unam duntaxat  
in singulari exprimentibus, **מַרְיָא** **מַרְיָא** *maria*,  
**מַרְיָא** *fluctus*.

3. Punctum diactiticum vario situ ambiguitatem  
lectionis tollens; inprimis notandum, quum vocales  
absunt. Cujusmodi occurrit in sequentibus:

**אִידָמָא** *quis. quæ.* **אִידָמָא** *manus.*

**אִתָּמָא** *veniens.* **אִתָּמָא** *signum.*

**אִתָּמָא** *venit.*

**בִּישָׁא** *miser.* **בִּישָׁא** *malus.*

**בִּכְיָא** *flens.* **בִּכְיָא** *fletus.*

**דִּינָא** *judex.* **דִּינָא** *judicium.*

**הוּ** *ille.* **הוּ** *ipse.*

**הוּ** *illa.* **הוּ** *ipsa.*

**הֵנִין** *illi.* **הֵנִין** *ipsi.*

**הֵנִין** *illa.* **הֵנִין** *ipsa.*

**חֲדָתָא** *nova.* **חֲדָתָא** *novus.*

**לָהּ** *illi f.* **לָהּ** *illi m.*

**מִן** *quis.* **מִן** *a, ab.*

**מַלְכָּא** *rex.* **מַלְכָּא** *consilium.*

**עֲבָדָא** *opus.* **עֲבָדָא** *servus.*



אִשׁוֹן עֲוֹן iniquus, אִשׁוֹן עֲוֹן iniquitas, אִשׁוֹן עֲוֹן infans.

אִשׁוֹן שְׁנָתָה annus, אִשׁוֹן שְׁנָתָה somnus.

Ad Etymologiam pertinent,

1. Punctum geminum supernè inscriptum Nominibus utriusque, & Verbis fœminini generis, ad indicandum numerum pluralem. Duo hæc puncta Ribbui, multitudinis dicuntur, & cum puncto literæ Risch coalescunt, juxta Lomad autem interdum inclinantur, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן sepulchra aperta,

אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן bona אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן reges, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן habitant f.

2. Omnibus personis Præteriti subscribitur punctum, (exceptâ primâ sing. cui supernè incumbit,) præterea tertia fœm. sing. habet aliud ad sinistrum latus affirmantis collatum; אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן visitavit m. אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן f. אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן visitavi.

3. Participium Præsens Activorum habet punctum supernum; אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן. istud tamen infernum est in Aphel quiescentium mediâ Wavv, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן constituens.

4. Infinitivo & Imperativo sæpè punctum subscribitur; non tamen istud est perpetuum.

5. Futurorum secundæ & tertiæ personæ infra se punctum habent; primæ autem supra se, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן adificavit, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן adificabimus.

6. Imperativi omnium Passivorum secundæ radicali subducunt virgulam, quæ vocalis absentiam indicat, אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן אִשׁוֹן intellige. §. 12.

§. 11. Accentus Syri nullos habent adscriptos. Pronunciatione tamen ultimis vel penultimis syllabis debentur: ubi analogia Chaldææ linguæ, attendenda est.

§. 12. In derivatione vocum ab Hebræa origine permutantur sæpissimè literæ, tum ejusdem organi,  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  fama, à דָּבָר,  $\text{יָדוּשׁ}$  justus, à צַדִּיק, tum ejusdem classis  $\text{בּוֹנֵי}$  bonum esse, à טוֹב,  $\text{מִשְׁאֵל}$  sepulchrum, à יְשִׁאֵל, tum sibilantes cum mutis lingualibus  $\text{יִסְבֵּי}$  aurum, à זָהָב,  $\text{יִסְבֵּי}$  studuit,  $\text{הִפֵּץ}$ ,  $\text{יִסְבֵּי}$  ligavit, à קָשַׁר,  $\text{אַלְלַל}$  tres, à שְׁלֹשׁ,  $\text{אַלְלַל}$  vidua, à אִלְמָנָה.

§. 13. Serviles literæ sunt undecim, quot Hebræis: atque etiam eadem, nisi quod Dotalth servile sit, & contra Schin radicale.

§. 14. Præfixa dantur quinque,  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  &  $\text{מִשְׁאֵל}$ . Ex his  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  cum Rebhozo particulis quibusdam solùm additur,  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  hinc  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  statim,  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  unquam; alias separatum  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  usurpatur. Reliqua semper accedunt per scheva.

§. 15. Pro terminali puncto Rebhozo substituitur Petocho, quoties sequitur  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  &  $\text{כֹּהֵן}$  radicale, §. 16.

§. 16. Chaldæorum Kametz in Zekopho  
abit :  $\text{סְלַח}$  à  $\text{עֶלְמָם}$  *seculum*. Eorundem  
patach ultimo substituunt quandoque Rebho-  
zo,  $\text{סְלַחַ$  à  $\text{מֶלֶךְ}$  *rex*.

§. 17. Duo schevata mobilia concurrere  
nequeunt, sed eorum prius mutatur in voca-  
lem, posterius fit quiescens. Vocalis autem  
illa est Petocho aut Rebhozo : priorem po-  
stulant præfixa omnia ante schevatas,  $\text{בְּשָׁמַיִם}$   
*in caelo*; posterior plerunque adhibetur pro  
chirek Chaldæorum ex hac lege oriundo,  
 $\text{בְּשָׂרָא בְּשָׂרָא}$  *caro*. Sic  $\text{בְּשָׂרָא בְּשָׂרָא}$   
*visitatus fuit*. Posterius autem schevâ quan-  
do abjicitur, prius redit.

§. 18. Gutturales dages non fuerunt, at  
scheva simplex admittunt, tum mobile,  
 $\text{בְּשָׂרָא בְּשָׂרָא}$  *profundus*,  $\text{בְּשָׂרָא בְּשָׂרָא}$  *peccata*: tum  
mutum finale citra patach furtivum,  $\text{בְּשָׂרָא}$   
*Jesus*.

## SECTIO II. DE NOMINE ET PARTICULA.

§. 19. Genus Nominum aut Masculinum  
est, aut Fœmininum : in paucis Commune.  
Præter ea, quæ significatione Muliebria sunt,  
etiam

etiam alia nonnulla ejusdem generis in literam radicalem exeunt, Alias Fœminina definunt.

I. In  $\dot{\text{I}}$  fervile, non tamen emphaticum,  $\text{בְּדָבָר}$  *potentia*.

II. In  $\Delta$  vel  $\text{ל}$  hecphantica: quæ sæpe numero  $\text{ל}$  suam abjiciunt, quando absolutà usurpantur, extra constructionem regiminis vel affixionem.  $\text{לְבֹנִים}$  *bonitas*,  $\text{לְגַבִּים}$  *gratia*,  $\text{לְטַבִּים}$  *trabs*.

Numeralia Cardinalia sub masculina terminatione fœminina sunt, sub muliebri autem virilia.

§. 20. Loco He demonstrativi Hebræorum nominibus a fine jungitur  $\dot{\text{I}}$  emphaticum, usu tamen latiore: & quidem

Masculinis nude:  $\text{בְּגַבִּים}$  *corruptio*,  $\text{בְּאֵלִים}$  *arbor*. Veruntamen  $\dot{\text{I}}$  quiescens ante emphasin in Jud mobile transit,  $\text{בְּרִיבִים}$  *rubus*,  $\text{בְּדָבָר}$  *Dominus*.

Fœmininis in radicalem literam vel in Thau fervile terminatis, nudè.  $\text{בְּדָבָר}$  *via*,  $\text{בְּמַלְכוּת}$  *regnum*. De-

finen-



Nomen **מַלְכָּה** *regina*, descendit à forma emphatica masculina, demtâ emphasi: pariterque quæ formantur à finitis in **ל**. **בֶּן** *puer*, **בַּת** *puella*.

2. In Adjectivis ad eandem formam absolutam adscita terminatione fœminina **ה**: **בָּרוּךְ** *sapiens m. & f.* **בְּרוּחָה** *peregrinus, a.* Sed Adjectiva in **ל** quiescens finita, mutant ultimam ante terminationem fœmininam in Jud mobile, **בְּרוּחָה** *stultus, a.* **בְּרוּחָה** *mundus, a.* Adjectiva autem terminata in **ה** heemanticum adsciscunt ante terminationem fœmin. Jud mobile, **בְּרוּחָה** *misericors m. & f.*

§. 23. Forma emphatica Masculinorum ab ea, quæ Fœmininis absoluta est, non discrepat in Adjectivis; distinctio autem à constructione petenda est: **טוֹב** *bonus*, **טוֹבָה** *bona*; **עָלְיוֹן** *excelsus*, **עָלְיוֹנָה** *excelsa*: **שׂוֹכֵר** *ebrius m.* emph. & *ebria f.* abs. Quæ in exeunt differentiam habent in fœminino, **עֲזָרָה** *adjutor*, **עֲזָרָה** *adjutrix.*

§. 23. Dualem plurali reddere solenne est. Imitantur illum quatuor in עֲ exeuntia;

עֲדָיִם *duo*, עֲדָיִם *du.e*, עֲדָיִם *ducenti*, עֲדָיִם

*Aegyptus.*

Pluralis Masculinorum desinit in עֲ. Formatur à singulari emphatico, demtâ emphatici, עֲדָיִם *vir*.

Quæcunque in singulari absoluto exeunt in ḥradicale præcedente Rebbhozo, vel in עֲ. hisce terminationibus amissis habent עֲ in plurali, עֲדָיִם *puer*, עֲדָיִם *ebrius*, עֲדָיִם *habitatio*.

Pluralis Fœmininorum terminatur in ם. Formatur à singulari absoluto, ablato ם fœminino, עֲדָיִם *laus*, עֲדָיִם *virgo*

Quæ desinunt in terminationem masculinam, flectuntur à singulari emphatico more masculinorum, עֲדָיִם *anima*.

Formæ in עֲ exeutes hoc amittunt, & antecedaneas literas quiescentes movent, עֲדָיִם *regnum*; עֲדָיִם *confessio*.

§. 24. Plurali Emphasis accedens Masculinorum quidem  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  mutat in  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$   
 $\text{אֲנָשִׁים}$  viri,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים}$  peregrini.  
 Eorundem  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  in  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  vertit,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$   
*Domini.*

Attamen I.  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  faciunt sequentia,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$   
 $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  pectora,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  fragmenta II.  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$   
 habent ista,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  filii, sic  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  pecunia,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  modi,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  ubera. III.  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  aquae,  
 &  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  caeli, hâc formâ tantum occurrunt.

Ecce minorum autem  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  in  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  mutat,  
 $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  animæ,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$   
*preces.*

Anomalix in formatione Pluralis numeri observandæ veniunt istæ.

I. Masculina nonnulla pluralem habent terminationis fœmininx: hæc autem plerumque Wavv mobile, rarius He, adiscunt ante terminationem pluralem,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  cor,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$   
 $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  Dominus,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$   
 $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  nox,  $\text{עֲמָרִים}$  pater.

II. Fœ-



II. Fœminina nonnulla pluralem habent terminationis masculinæ : **ܠܗܘܪܕܝܢܐ** *hordeum*,

**ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *later*.

III. Quædam geminum pluralem ex se formant, sed varia itâ significatione: **ܥܝܢܝܢܐ** *oculus*,

**ܠܗܘܪܕܝܢܐ** *auris*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *manus*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *cornu*, sub forma masculina de animatis, propriè, sub fœminina, de inanimis, metaphoricè usurpantur, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ**

*oculi*, & **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *frontes*: **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *tempora*, &

**ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *vice*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *dies non ultra decem*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *plures decem diebus*.

IV. Nomina quædam Singulari carent, usitata tantùm in numero multitudinis, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *vita*,

**ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *fluctus*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *miserationes*.

V. Sub una terminatione Singularia & Pluralia sunt, punctis Ribbui duntaxat distinguentibus, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *equi*,

**ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *reptile*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *grex*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *armentum*,

**ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *volucris*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *jumentum*,

**ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *homo*, **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** *cælum*. At **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ**

*juramentum* singulare est, etiam præsentè Ribbui.

§. 25. Casus interdum particulis variantur. Indicat autem Genitivum ? : **ܠܗܘܠܐܬܝܢܐ** ?

*gladii*, Dativum & Accusativum  $\text{דַּגְדָּג}$ ,  
*gladio* & *gladium*. Vocabulum aliquando  
 emphasis; aut particula  $\text{וְ}$   $\text{וֹ}$ . Ablativum  
 $\text{מִגְדָּג}$ ,  $\text{מִגְדָּגִי}$  a *gladio*. Ablativum in-  
 strumenti,  $\text{בְּגְדָּג}$ ,  $\text{בְּגְדָּגִי}$  *gladio*.

§. 28. Regimen non admittit formam  
 emphaticam, nisi intercedat ?  $\text{וְרוּחַ קְדוֹשׁ}$   
*Spiritus sanctitatis*.

Poscit autem Regimen in Masculinorum  
 singulari formam absolutam,  $\text{דָּבָר מַלְכִי}$   
*servus regis*,  $\text{אֲוִיִּם לַיהוָה}$  *opus Dei*. In eorun-  
 dem plurali  $\text{מַלְכִים}$  pro  $\text{מַלְכֵי}$  &  $\text{מַלְכֵי}$  pro  $\text{מַלְכֵי}$ ,  
 $\text{מַלְכֵי אֲרָצוֹת}$  *reges terræ*,  $\text{אֲרָצוֹתַי}$  &  $\text{אֲרָצוֹתֵי}$   
*invocantes nomen ejus*,  $\text{אֲרָצוֹתַי}$ .

Idem Regimen in Fœmininorum singu-  
 lari mutat  $\text{אֵל}$  in  $\text{אֵלִים}$   $\text{נְשָׁמָה}$  *respi-*  
*ratio, anima*. At terminationes in  $\text{אֵל}$  invari-  
 tas relinquit,  $\text{אֵלֵינוּ}$   $\text{אֵלֵינוֹ}$  *confessio oris*.  
 In istorum plurali tollit  $\text{אֵלֵינוּ}$   $\text{אֵלֵינוֹ}$  forma em-  
 phati-

phaticâ, *בְּרֵכָה לַיהוָה* *benedictiones Dei*,  
 à *בְּרֵכָה*.

§. 24. Affixa junguntur per propria puncta Singularibus utriusque generis & Pluralibus fœmininis emphaticæ formæ demtâ emphasi, *מֶלֶךְ מְלָכִים* *rex*,  
*עֵצָה מִבְּרַחֲמֶיךָ* *sa-*  
*piencia tua.* *חַוִּימוֹתֵינוּ* *virgines nostræ.*

Pluralibus masculinis sub forma regiminis, *מַלְכֵי מַלְכֵי*  
*reges tui.* & quæ in *מַלְכֵי* exeunt jam suum *מַלְכֵי*  
 servant, jam aliorum *מַלְכֵי* imitantur, *מַלְכֵי*  
*מַלְכֵי* & *מַלְכֵי* *revelati*  
*nostrî.*

Participiis eâdem ratione quâ Nominibus affixa accedunt.

§. 28. Terminale punctum Petocho & Rebhozo formæ absolutæ, in emphasi, motione adjectivorum, declinatione, & affixione tollitur, substituro schevate,

vate, אָמַן אָמַן *amans*, אָבִי אָבִי

אָבִי *servus*, אָבִי אָבִי *corpus ejus*.

§. 29. Penultima vocalis formæ absolute nunquam variatur, אָגִּן אָגִּן *agnus*,

אָבִי אָבִי *sacerdos*.

§. 30. Forma אָבִי in iisdem incrementis Jud schevato præmittit Petocho. אָבִי

אָבִי *virtus, robur*.

Solum אָבִי *domus* in regimine facit אָבִי.

§. 31. Forma אָבִי transponit vocalem suam, אָבִי אָבִי *ira*, אָבִי אָבִי *sanctitas*.

§. 32. Monosyllaba in Rebhozo, vel in Petocho ob אָבִי, retinent suam vocalem, si sint ex defectivis secunda, אָבִי אָבִי *cor*:

alias eam in scheva mutant, אָבִי אָבִי *sanguis*.

Monosyllaborum Ozozo crebro manet,

אָבִי אָבִי *locus*, אָבִי אָבִי *os*. interdum

mutatur in אָבִי diphthongescens, אָבִי אָבִי

*dies*, אָבִי אָבִי *terminus*.

§. 33.

§. 33. Pronomina separata sunt, Personalia,

1. pers. Com. { Sing.  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{א}}$   $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{א}}$  *ego*.  
 { Plur.  $\text{א-א-א}$  *nos*.

2. Pers. { Masc. { Sing.  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{א}}^{\text{v}}$  *tu m*.  
 { Plur.  $\text{א-א-א}^{\text{v}}$  *vos m*.  
 { Fœm. { Sing.  $\dot{\text{א}}\text{-}\dot{\text{א}}^{\text{f}}$  *tu f*.  
 { Plur.  $\text{א-א-א}^{\text{f}}$  *vos f*.

3. Pers. { Masc. { Sing.  $\text{א-א}$  *ipse*,  $\text{א-א}$  *ille*.  
 { Plur.  $\text{א-א-א}$ ,  $\text{א-א-א}$ ,  $\text{א-א-א}$   
*illi, ipsi*.  
 { Fœm. { Sing.  $\text{א-א}$  *ipsa*,  $\text{א-א}$  *illa*.  
 { Plur.  $\text{א-א-א}$ ,  $\text{א-א-א}$  &  $\text{א-א-א}$   
*illæ, ipsæ*.

Demonstrativa, M.  $\text{א-א-א}$  *ille*,  $\text{א-א-א}$   
*illi*. F.  $\text{א-א-א}$  *illa*,  $\text{א-א-א}$  *illæ*.

Interrogativum Personæ Com.  $\text{א-א}$  *quis*,  
*quæ*? Masc.  $\text{א-א-א}$  *quis*? Fœm.  $\text{א-א-א}$  *quæ*?  
 Plur. Com,  $\text{א-א-א}$  *qui*, *quæ*?



Relativum ? simpliciter, vel cum pronominibus tertiæ personæ, iis vel præfixum, vel postpositum.

Syllaba  $\text{و}$ ? cum affixis Genitivum pronominum designat, nec rarò iisdem possessivam significationem tribuit.

§. 34. Affixa mediantibus certis punctis, (vocalibus vel sचेvate) junguntur Nominibus & Participiis: & quidem Singularibus Masculinis & Fœmininis utriusque numeri,  $\text{رَاجِلٌ}$  *rex*,  $\text{بُتُولَةٌ}$  *virgo*,  $\text{بُتُولَاتٌ}$  *virgines*,

1. Perf. C.	{	S. $\text{و}$ per $\text{ء}$ ,	$\text{رَاجِلٌ}$
			$\text{بُتُولَةٌ}$ , $\text{بُتُولَاتٌ}$
		Plur. $\text{و}$ per $\text{ء}$ ,	$\text{رَاجِلٌ}$
			$\text{بُتُولَةٌ}$ , $\text{بُتُولَاتٌ}$
2. Perf. {	{	Masc. $\text{و}$ per $\text{ء}$ ,	$\text{رَاجِلٌ}$
			$\text{بُتُولَةٌ}$ , $\text{بُتُولَاتٌ}$
		Fœm. $\text{و}$ $\text{ب}$ & $\text{ب}$ per $\text{-}$ ,	$\text{رَاجِلٌ}$
			$\text{بُتُولَةٌ}$ , $\text{بُتُولَاتٌ}$

2. Perf.

2. Perf. { Plur. { M.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  per scheva.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 { Fœm.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  per scheva.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$

3. Perf. { Sing. { Masc.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  per  $\text{ܩ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 { Fœm.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  per  $\text{ܩ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$

{ Plur. { Masc.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  per scheva.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 { Fœm.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  per scheva.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$ ,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$

Pluralibus Masculinis,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  *reges*.

1. Perf. C. { Sing.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  per  $\text{ܩ}$  excluso Jud plurali cum  
 suo puncto  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 { Plur.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  nudè,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$

2. Perf. { Sing. { Masc.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  nudè,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 { Fœm.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  nudè,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 { Plur. { Masc.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  nudè,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 { Fœm.  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$  nudè,  $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$   
 $\text{ܩܠܕܘܚܘܢ}$

3. Perf.



## SYNOPSIS

	M.	מ	mutat	Jud	plurale	in
3. Perf.	Sing.	Wavv,	מ	שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב
		F.	שׁ	per	quod	ante
			collocatur,	ejusque	excludit,	
				שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב
Plur.	M.	שׁוֹבֵב	nudè,	שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב
	F.	שׁוֹבֵב	nudè,	שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב	שׁוֹבֵב

Observandum circa Affixa.

1. מ & שׁ אֲפֹסָה esse docet Amira; nos ex Chaldaismo potius efferimus per מ & שׁ: quia in sermone distinctio non tantum ex scripturâ, sed etiam ex pronuntiatione petenda est; quod idem de affirmantibus Verborum notandum est.

2. Affixum מ cum masculinis singularibus, quæ absolute terminantur in literam mobilem præcedentem vel מ vocis monosyllabæ, aut bisyllabæ cujus prima habet מ; vel מ antecedente adhuc aliâ vocali, restituit ultimis vocales, & juxta Amiram ipsummet אֲפֹסָה manet, vel, quod magis probabile, suo more accedit, מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי sanguis meus, מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי sacerdos meus, מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי horreum meum. Si מ finale sit, post hoc מ ejicitur peritque מ affixi מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי מִשְׁבֵּטִי pro מִשְׁבֵּטִי thronus meus.

3. Idem





אֲבִיךָ *frater ejus*, סוֹכְרֵךְ *socerejus f.* At-  
tamen cum affixo י. perf. singulari analogia  
observatur, nisi quod Petocho in prioribus  
duobus mutetur in Zekopho, אָבִי *pater me-*  
*us*, אֲבִיךָ *frater meus*, סוֹכְרֵךְ *socer meus*.

§. 36. Particulæ quædam affixa adsciscunt  
more nominum. Imitantur autem

I. Singularia : לְּאִי *ad, apud*, לְּפָנַי  
*contra*, (quod cum affixis alijs quam י. perf.  
sing. aut 2. vel 3. perf. pluralibus postponit  
literæ פ, לְּפָנַי *contrate*,) אִתִּי *cum*, &c.

II. Masculina pluralia, אֲחֵרֵיךְ *inter*,  
לְּפָנַי *solum*, סָבִיב *circum*, לְּפָנַי *pro*,  
לְּפָנַי *coram*, לְּפָנַי *super*, אֲחֵרֵיךְ *apud*, לְּפָנַי  
*ante*, אֲחֵרֵיךְ vel לְּפָנַי *sub*, &c. Item duo ver-  
ba Substantiva אֲחֵרֵיךְ *est*, & אֲחֵרֵיךְ *non est*.

III. Fœminina pluralia לְּפָנַי *propter*,  
adscito nimirum 2, אֲחֵרֵיךְ *propter*  
*ipsum*.

SECTIO III. DE VERBO.

§. 37. Verbum tribus Conjugationibus variatur, quarum singulæ Activum & Passivum habent.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pehal, פֶּחַל     | Ethpehel, פֶּחַלְלִי    |
| 2. Pahel, פָּחַל     | Ethpahal, פָּחַלְלִי    |
| 3. Aphel, פֶּחַלְלִי | Ettaphal, פֶּחַלְלִילִי |

§. 38. Terminale punctum Conjugationum ac temporum corripitur in scheva, in Præteritorum tertia persona fœminina & prima communi singularibus, nec non in Futurorum secunda fœminina singulari & secunda ac tertia utriusque generis pluralibus, Aliàs constanter manet.

Excipiuntur Verba Quiescentia mediâ radicali, quæ terminale punctum in prima & tertia Conjugatione nusquam mutant.

§. 39. Præteritorum tertia fœminina singularibus formatur à masculina addito ל', פֶּחַלְלִי ל' : & differt à prima singulari communi, quæ hujus loco addit לָ, לִפְחַלְלִי.

Secun-



Secunda singularis addit in masculino  $\text{L}$  nudum,  $\text{L}\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}$ , in fœminino  $\text{uL}$  vel  $\text{uL}$ ,  $\text{uL}\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}$  vel  $\text{uL}\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}$ .

Tertia pluralis addit in masculino  $\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}$ ; in fœminino  $\text{u}$  vel  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$  vel  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$ .

Secundæ plurales habent fines pronominum,  $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$  &  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$   $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}$  m. &  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$   $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}$  f.

Prima pluralis addit  $\text{f}$  vel  $\text{f}$   $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}$  vel  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$ .

§. 40. Participia flectuntur ut nomina, Extra Pehal  $\text{u}$  characteristicum præfigitur.

Activa omnia geminum habent, præsens & præteritum, Passiva unum.

§. 41. Infinitivi omnes habent  $\text{u}$  characteristicum; extra Pehal insuper paragogicum  $\overset{\circ}$  præcedente  $\text{p}$  in syllaba proxima,  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$  in Pehal, in Echpehel  $\overset{\circ}{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$ .

§. 42. Imperativus formatur in omnibus Conjugationibus, tum Activis, tum Passivis, Personas ejus distinguunt afformantes,  $\text{u}$  singularem fœmininam,  $\overset{\circ}$  pluralem masculinam, &  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$  pluralem fœmininam;  $\text{f}\text{-}\text{f}$

$\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}$  sing. f.  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}$  pl. m.  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}$   
 pl. f.

§. 43. Futurum flectitur ab Imperativo per Præformantes & Afformantes, quæ sunt

Præformantes  $\text{ل}$ , quarum  $\text{ل}$  primam singularem,  $\text{ل}$  secundam utriusque generis & numeri, itemque tertiam fœmininam singularem,  $\text{ل}$  tertiam singularem masculinam, nec non primam ac tertiam generis utriusque plurales designat: Punctorum distinctio hîc omnino observanda est ex §. 10.  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}$  est 3. masc. sing. &  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}$  1. comm. plur.

Afformantes autem tertiæ fœmininæ singularis  $\text{و}^{\circ}$ ,  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{ل}$ . Secundæ fœmininæ singularis  $\text{و}^{\circ}$ ,  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{ل}$ . Secundæ & tertiæ pluralium masculinarum  $\text{و}^{\circ}$ ,  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{ل}$  fœmininarum  $\text{و}^{\circ}$ ,  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{ل}$ .

§. 44. Passiva omnia habent characterem  $\text{ل}$ : cujus  $\text{ل}$  (modo geminandum non fit) primæ sibilanti postponitur,  $\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{و}^{\circ}\text{ل}$

f

reper

*reperitus est*, & post <sup>1</sup> in <sup>2</sup>, post <sup>3</sup> in <sup>4</sup> mutatur, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *justificatus fuit*, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *complacitum fuit*.

Imperativi omnium Passivorum primæ radicali tribuunt <sup>7</sup>, secundæ subducunt lineolam ex §. 10.

§. 45. Conjugatio prima Verborum perfectorum, (quæ, sicut apud Hebræos, tribus literis radicalibus constant, iisque semper præsentibus, & semper mobilibus,) in Activo Pehal hoc modo flectitur: Præteritum habet sub radicali prima scheva, ad secundam petocho, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *emit*, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *congregavit*, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *obstupuit*.

Verba intransitiva, primamve <sup>2</sup> aut mediam <sup>1</sup> habentia, in Rebhozo exeunt, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *timuit*, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *esuriit*, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *doluit*. Solum <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *horruit* cum Ozozo est.

Participii præsentis seu Benoni puncta sunt Zekopho & Rebhozo, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup>.

Participium præteritum seu Pehil habet puncta scheva & Chebhozo, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup>.

Pro scheva interdum est Petocho, potissimum in intransitivis, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *egressus*, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup> *quod deest*.

Imperativus desinit in Ozozo, <sup>וְיִצְחָק</sup>  
per-

*perficere.* Interdum in Rebhozo, פֿאַר־פֿאַר *fac.*

Verba intransitiva plerumque, inchoata Jud semper, exeunt in Petocho. אַז? *time*, אַז־אַז *cura*, אַז־אַז *interroga.*

Futurum sequitur terminationem Imperativi.

Passivum Ethpehel terminatur in Rebhozo, אַז־אַז *datus fuit*, אַז־אַז *crucifixus fuit.*

Quando Rebhozo ob accessum affirmantium in scheva abit, prima radicalis accipit Petocho, aut si media fuerit אַ assumit Rebhozo, אַז־אַז־אַז *imputatum est*, אַז־אַז־אַז *subterfugi.*

§. 46. Conjugatio Secunda characterem habet dages in radicali media, quod ante se petocho postulat,


Dages istud concipiendum est, sola Begadcephath Kuschoi accipiunt, אַז־אַז *accepit.*

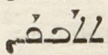
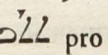





Activum Pahel exit ubique in Rebhozo, præterquam in Participio præterito Pehil, quod Petocho habet.

Passivum Ethpahal ubique finitur in Petocho.

§. 47. Conjugatio Tertia in Activo Aphel possidet characterem אַ cum petocho, cujus exclusi vocalem servant characteres

temporum. Terminus vocalis est Rebhozo, in Pehil Petocho.

Passivum Ettaphal ל geminat scriptione, & posterius semper sustinet vocalem characteristicam petocho. Terminatio autem est Petocho.  traditus est.

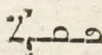
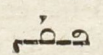
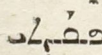
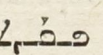
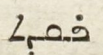
Posterius ל adhibetur euphoniae gratiâ, loco ׀ ex activo retinendi. In personis Futuri à ל characteristico inchoatis, ne tria ל concurrant, medium omittitur, & tertio per dages insertum censetur,  pro  prepositus fuit. Quorum media est ׀ in Conjugatione tertiâ jam planè illud negligunt, jam primæ radicali præmittunt  pro  benefac,  pro  benefaciet, à  bonus fuit.

## Paradigma Verborum Perfectorum.

Prima Conjugatio.

Activum PEHAL.

Præteritum.

f.	Sing.	m.
		3.
		2.
Com.		1.

Plur.



INSTIT. SYRARUM.

f. Plur. m.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐ 3.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ 2.

Com. ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ vel ܩܘܪܝܢܐ 1.

*Benoni.*

f. Sing. m.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐ

f. Plur. m.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ

*Pebil.*

f. Sing. m.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ

f. Plur. m.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐܬܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐܬܐ

*Infinitivus.*

ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐ

f. Plur. m.

ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐܬܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐܬܐܬܐ



## SYNOPSIS

*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 3.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 2.
Com.		ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 1.

f.	Plur.	m.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 3.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 2.
Com.		ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 1.

*Passivum ETHPEHEL.**Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 3.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 2.
Com.		ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 1.

f.	Plur.	m.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 3.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 2.
Com.		ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ 1.

*Participium.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓ

f. Plur.



فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	2.
Com.	فَصَلِّ	1.
f.	Plur.	m.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	3.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	2.
Com.	فَصَلِّ	1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ
f.	Plur.	m.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ

*Pehil.*

f.	Sing.	m.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ
f.	Plur.	m.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ

*Infinitivus.*

فَصَلِّ

*Imperativus.*

f.	Sing.	m.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ
f.	Plur.	m.
فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ	فَصَلِّ

Futu.

*Futurum.*

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

Passivum ETHPAHAL.

*Præteritum.*

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

*Participium.*

f.	Sing.	m.

f 5

f. Plur.

utu.



## SYNOPSIS

f. Plur. m.  
 אֲפֵלִים אֲפֵלִים

*Infinitivus.*

אֲפֵלֵם

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.  
 אֲפֵלִי אֲפֵלִי

f. Plur. m.  
 אֲפֵלֵיךְ אֲפֵלֵיךְ

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.  
 אֲפֵלֵךְ אֲפֵלֵךְ 3.

אֲפֵלֵיךְ אֲפֵלֵיךְ 2.

Com. אֲפֵלִי 1.

f. Plur. m.  
 אֲפֵלֵיךְ אֲפֵלֵיךְ 3.

אֲפֵלֵיךְ אֲפֵלֵיךְ 2.

Com. אֲפֵלֵיךְ 1.

*Tertia Conjugatio.*

*Activum APHEL.*

*Præteritum.*

f. Sing. m.  
 אֲפֵלִי אֲפֵלִי 3.

אֲפֵלֵיךְ 2.

أفصب 2. أفصب

Com. أفصب 1.

f. Plur. m.

أفصب 3. أفصب

أفصب 2. أفصب

Com. أفصب 1.

*Benoni.*

f. Sing. m.

أفصب أفصب

f. Plur. m.

أفصب أفصب

*Pehil.*

f. Sing. m.

أفصب أفصب

f. Plur. m.

أفصب أفصب

*Infinitivus.*

أفصب

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

أفصب أفصب

f. Plur. m.

أفصب أفصب

*Futu*



## SYNOPSIS

*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	فَعْبُ	فَعْبُ 3.
	فَعْبِي	فَعْبِي 2.
Com.		أَفْعَبُ 1.
f.	Plur.	m.
	فَعْبِي	فَعْبِي 3.
	فَعْبِي	فَعْبِي 2.
Com.		أَفْعَبُ 1.

## ETTAPHAL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	فَعْبَلْتُ	فَعْبَلْتُ 3.
	فَعْبَلْتِ	فَعْبَلْتِ 2.
Com.		فَعْبَلْتُ 1.
f.	Plur.	m.
	فَعْبَلْنَا	فَعْبَلْنَا 3.
	فَعْبَلْتُمْ	فَعْبَلْتُمْ 2.
Com.	فَعْبَلْتُمْ	فَعْبَلْتُمْ 1.

*Participium.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	فَعْبُلٌ	فَعْبُلٌ

f. Plur



f.	Plur.	m.
וְיִשְׁבְּ	וְיִשְׁבּוּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ

*Infinitivus.*

וְיִשְׁבֵּ

*Imperativus.*

f.	Sing.	m.
וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ

f.	Plur.	m.
וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ

*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ 3.
וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ 2.
Com.	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ 1.

f.	Plur.	m.
וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ 3.
וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ 2.
Com.	וְיִשְׁבֵּ	וְיִשְׁבֵּ 1.

§. 48. Inchoata Nun (& duo incipientia à Jud, וְיִשְׁבֵּ novit, & וְיִשְׁבֵּ sedit) sequente dageffabili, primam radicalem schevate muto notandam, sequenti per dages implicitum inferunt. Fit istud in Infinitivo & Futuro Pehal, & per universam Conjugationem tertiam.

In



In Imperativo Pehal prima per aphæresin  
tollitur,  $\text{לֹא} \text{descende}$ ,  $\text{אֲשׁר} \text{adscende}$ ,  $\text{זֶרַע}$   
*disperge*. Sic  $\text{אֲשׁר} \text{scito}$ ,  $\text{שֵׁב} \text{sede}$ .

Alibi omnia habent regularia.

## P E H A L.

*Infinitivus.*

$\text{לֵשֵׁב}$

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

$\text{שֵׁב}$   $\text{שֵׁב}$

f. Plur. m.

$\text{שִׁיבוּ}$   $\text{שִׁיבוּ}$   $\text{שִׁיבוּ}$

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

$\text{אֲשִׁיב}$   $\text{אֲשִׁיב}$  3.

$\text{אֲשִׁיבִי}$   $\text{אֲשִׁיבִי}$  2.

Com.  $\text{אֲשִׁיב}$  1.

f. Plur. m.

$\text{אֲשִׁיבֵי}$   $\text{אֲשִׁיבֵי}$  3.

$\text{אֲשִׁיבֵי}$   $\text{אֲשִׁיבֵי}$  2.

Com.  $\text{אֲשִׁיבֵי}$  1.

## A P H E L.

&c.  $\text{אֲשִׁיב}$   $\text{אֲשִׁיב}$  *Præteritum.*

&c.  $\text{שֵׁב}$   $\text{שֵׁב}$  *Benoni.*

&c.	ܦܚܠܐ	ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Pehal.</i>
		ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	ܦܚܠܐ	ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	ܦܚܠܐ	ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Futurum.</i>

ETTAPHAL.

&c.	ܦܚܠܐ	ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	ܦܚܠܐ	ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Participium.</i>
		ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	ܦܚܠܐ	ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	ܦܚܠܐ	ܦܚܠܐ	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 49. Geminantia mediam radicalem in participio præterito Pehal, in toto Ethpehel, nec non in Conjugatione secundâ totâ analogâ sunt.

In Benoni Pehal sing. mascul. loco mediæ assumitur ܐ, quod in motione & declinatione liberè adest vel abest. ܦܚܠܐ pro ܦܚܠܐ *mi-*  
*serens*, ܦܚܠܐ pro ܦܚܠܐ *foem.*

Aliàs media ejicitur unâ cum puncto antecedente, & compensatur per dages, quod tribuitur vel tertiæ radicali, si nulla characteristica antecesserit, & vox augeatur à fine. ܦܚܠܐ  
*accensæ sunt*, attamen si tertia fuerit (chevata, dages



dages negligitur,  $\text{נִשְׁכַּח}$  *passi sumus*. Vel primæ radicali, quoties antecedit characteristica,  $\text{לִּנְכַחֲכֶם}$  *incurvabis te*.  $\text{לְנַכַּח$  *concupiscere*.

Imperativus Ettaphal lineolam subducit primæ,

## P E H A L.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתְּ}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּח}$ 3.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתְּ}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתְּ}$ 2.
Com.		$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתְּ}$ 1.
f.	Plur.	m.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$ 3.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$ 2.
Com.	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$ 1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתְּ}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּח}$
f.	Plur.	m.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$

*Pebil.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתְּ}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּח}$
f.	Plur.	m.
	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$	$\text{נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם}$

Infi-

INSTIT. SYRARUM.

*Infinitivus.*

كَلِمَاتٌ

*Imperativus.*

f.	Sing.	m.
كَلِمَاتٌ		كَلِمَاتٌ

f.	Plur.	m.
كَلِمَاتٌ		كَلِمَاتٌ

*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
كَلِمَاتٌ		كَلِمَاتٌ 3.

كَلِمَاتٌ	كَلِمَاتٌ 2.
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Com.	كَلِمَاتٌ 1.
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f.	Plur.	m.
كَلِمَاتٌ		كَلِمَاتٌ 3.

كَلِمَاتٌ	كَلِمَاتٌ 2.
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Com.	كَلِمَاتٌ 1.
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A P H E L.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
كَلِمَاتٌ		كَلِمَاتٌ 3.

كَلِمَاتٌ	كَلِمَاتٌ 2.
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Com.	كَلِمَاتٌ 1.
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g

Plur.

Inf.



## SYNOPSIS

f.	Plur.	m.
אֲבִיבָה	אֲבִיבִים	אֲבִיבָה 3.
	אֲבִיבֵי	אֲבִיבֵי 2.
Com.	אֲבִיבֵי	אֲבִיבֵי 1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.
בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי
f.	Plur.	m.
בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי

*Pehil.*

f.	Sing.	m.
פְּהִילָה	פְּהִילָה	פְּהִילָה
f.	Plur.	m.
פְּהִילָה	פְּהִילָה	פְּהִילָה

*Infinitivus.*

פְּהִילָה

*Imperativus.*

f.	Sing.	m.
אֲבִיבִי	אֲבִיבִי	אֲבִיבִי
f.	Plur.	m.
אֲבִיבֵי	אֲבִיבֵי	אֲבִיבֵי

*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
אֲבִיבִי	אֲבִיבִי	אֲבִיבִי 3.

אֲבִיבִי 1.

ܐܘܢܐ 2.

Com. ܐܘܢܐ 1.

f. Plur. m.

ܐܘܢܐ 3.

ܐܘܢܐ 2.

Com. ܐܘܢܐ 1.

ETTAPHAL.

&c. ܐܘܢܐ ܐܘܢܐ *Præteritum.*

&c. ܐܘܢܐ ܐܘܢܐ *Participium.*

ܐܘܢܐ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ܐܘܢܐ *Imperativus.*

&c. ܐܘܢܐ ܐܘܢܐ *Futurum.*

§. 50. Prima Olaph schevate muto insignienda in Pehal quiescit in Rebhozo, si Imperativus & Futurum exeant in ܐܘܢܐ, ܐܘܢܐ *ligare*, ܐܘܢܐ *liga*: sin in Petocho desinant, in Chebhozo, ܐܘܢܐ *disces*, ܐܘܢܐ *dicere*.

Radicale perit antecedente ܐܘܢܐ futuri, ܐܘܢܐ *ibo*.

In Pehil & Imperativo terminationis ܐܘܢܐ prima ܐܘܢܐ loco schevatis mobilis habet Petocho,

2 1.



cum alias (juxta §. 6.) sumat Rhebhozo,   
 اَصْبِ *perditus*, اَصْبِ *claude*, اَصْبِ *dic.*

In Conjugationum Primæ & Secundæ Passivis aut analogiam sequitur, اَصْبِ *coa-*  
*Eus fuit*, اَصْبِ *comesus est*; aut elisa com-  
 pensatur euphoniæ ergò geminatione 2 cha-  
 racteristici, اَصْبِ *clausum est*, اَصْبِ *ingemuit.*

In Pahal subinde tollitur migrante vocali ad characteristicam schevatam, اَصْبِ & اَصْبِ *docens.*

In Conjugatione Tertiâ Olaph mutatur in Wavv mobile diphthongescens cum præcedente Petocho, اَصْبِ *differens.*

Amittunt Olaph in Imperativo Pehal, اَصْبِ *abiit* & اَصْبِ *venit*, unde dicitur اَصْبِ *abi* & اَصْبِ *veni.* Verbum اَصْبِ *venit* in Conjugatione tertia Olaph mutat in Jud mobile, اَصْبِ *adduxit.*

## P E H A L.

&c. اَصْبِ اَصْبِ *Præteritur.*

&c. اَصْبِ اَصْبِ *Binoni.*

&c. اَصْبِ اَصْبِ *Pehil.*

*Infini-*



ܥܐܘܠܐ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ܐܥܘܠܐ *Imperativus.*

&c. ܒܥܘܠܐ *Futurum.*

ETHPEHEL.

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Prateritum.*

&c. ܥܘܠܐ *Participium.*

ܥܐܘܠܐ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Imperativus.*

&c. ܒܥܘܠܐ *Futurum.*

P A H E L.

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Prateritum.*

&c. ܥܘܠܐ *Benoni.*

&c. ܥܐܘܠܐ *Pehil.*

ܥܐܘܠܐ *Infinitivus*

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Imperativus.*

&c. ܒܥܘܠܐ *Futurum.*

ETHPHAL.

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Prateritum.*

&c. ܥܘܠܐ *Participium.*

ܥܐܘܠܐ *Infinitivus*



	&c.	אִצְלֵי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		בְּאִצְלֵי	<i>Futuram.</i>

## APHEL.

&c.		אִצְלֵי	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.		פִּצְלֵי	<i>Benoni.</i>
	&c.	פִּצְלֵי	<i>Pehil.</i>
		פִּצְלֵי	<i>Infinitivus.</i>

&c.		אִצְלֵי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		בְּאִצְלֵי	<i>Futurum.</i>

## ETTAPHAL.

&c.		אִצְלֵי	<i>Præteritum.</i>
	&c.	פִּצְלֵי	<i>Participium.</i>
		פִּצְלֵי	<i>Infinitivus</i>
	&c.	אִצְלֵי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		בְּאִצְלֵי	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 51. Prima Jud Schevate muto insigniendi post characteristicam in Pehal mutatur in Olaph, quiescens in Chebhozo.

פִּצְלֵי *hereditare*, אִצְלֵי *curabitis*.

Aliquando אִצְלֵי omittitur, פִּצְלֵי *pariant*,

Uni-

Unicum  $\text{דָּן}$  *dedit*, primam in Imperativo

Pehal amittit,  $\text{דָּן}$  *da*.

In Conjugatione Tertia mutatur in Wavv  
diphthongescens cum Petocho.  $\text{אָדַן}$  *addi-*  
*dit*,  $\text{אָדַן}$  *additus fuit*.

Interdum in Aphel Jud manet  $\text{אָדַן}$  *laetavit*,  $\text{אָדַן}$   
*ejulavit*.

Analoga sunt in Pehal praeteritum (cujus  
finis est Rebhozo  $\text{פָּדַן}$  *peperit*,  $\text{אָרַן}$  *aruit*)  
utrumque participium & imperativus. Prae-  
terea Ethpehel, Pahel & Ethpahel.

P E H A L.

$\text{פָּדַן}$  *Infinitivus,*

&c.  $\text{פָּדַן}$   $\text{פָּדַן}$  *Futurum,*

A P H E L.

&c.  $\text{אָדַן}$   $\text{אָדַן}$  *Præteritum,*

&c.  $\text{פָּדַן}$   $\text{פָּדַן}$  *Benoni,*

&c.  $\text{פָּדַן}$  *Pehil.*

*Inf-*



	طَهَّوْ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	أَهْبِ أَهْبِ	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	أَهْبُ أَهْبُ	<i>Futurum.</i>

## ITTAPHAL.

&c.	طَهَّوْطَهَّوْ	<i>Præteritum.</i>
	طَهَّوْطَهَّوْ	<i>Participium.</i>
	طَهَّوْطَهَّوْ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	طَهَّوْطَهَّوْ	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	طَهَّوْطَهَّوْ	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 52. Media Wavv quiescens in Conjugationibus Primâ & Tertiâ ejicitur unâ cum puncto præcedente, *intuitus est.*

Quædam Wavv mobile servant, & analogiam sequuntur verborum perfectorum, *exultavit;*  
*delectatus est.*

Characteristicæ mediâ ejectâ possident  
*turbari,* *intueamur.*

At *l* charact. in Aphel Præterito, Imperativo  
& I. sing. Futuri sumit Petocho loco *schevatis.*  
*أَهْبِ*

ܐܘܢܝܢܐ *prospexit*, ܐܘܨܘܠܬܐ *ausculta*, ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *excirabo*.

Alias ܐܘܢܝܢܐ sibi sumit Rebhozo juxta §. 6. ܐܘܨܘܠܬܐ *judicabo*.

In Pehal Præterito & Infinitivo terminale punctum est Zekopho, quod ubique retinetur, eidemque adhæret accentus, præterquam in secunda plurali ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *pepercit*, ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *contemnere*.

Dicitur tamen ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *mortuus est*, cum Chebhozo per totum Præteritum.

Benoni pro Wavv adsciscit Olaph, quod in motione & declinatione in Jud mobile transit. ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *parcens*.

Pehil exit in Chebhozo, ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *positus*,

Imperativus & Futurum desinunt in Ozo, ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *revertere*, ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *exultabit*.

Verbum ܐܘܨܘܪܐ, *posuit*, in Imperativo & Futuro poscit Jud cum Chebhozo præcedente, ܐܘܨܘܪܐ *ponemus*.

Infinitivi extra Pehal regulariter finiuntur.



فَصَلِّ 2. صَلَّيْ

Com. صَلَّيْ صَلَّيْ 1.

*Benoni.*

f. Sing. m.

فَصَلِّ صَلَّيْ

f. Plur. m.

فَصَلُّوا صَلَّوْا

*Pehil.*

f. Sing. m.

فَصَلِّ صَلِّ

f. Plur. m.

فَصَلُّوا صَلُّوا

*Infinitivus.*

صَلِّ

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

صَلِّ صَلِّ

f. Plur. m.

صَلُّوا صَلُّوا

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

صَلُّوا صَلُّوا 3.

صَلُّوا صَلُّوا 2.

Com. صَلُّوا صَلُّوا 1.

f. Plur.

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02.



## SYNOPSIS

	f.	Plur.	m.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲁ	ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲁⲛ	3.
	ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲁⲛ	ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲁⲛⲛ	2.
Com.		ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲁ	1.

## ETHPEHEL.

&c. ⲁⲩⲉⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ *Præteritum.*

&c. ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ *Participium.*

ⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ *Imperativus.*

&c. ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁ *Futurum.*

## PAHEL.

&c. ⲁⲩⲉⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ *Præteritum.*

&c. ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ *Benoni.*

&c. ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ *Pehil.*

ⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ *Imperativus.*

&c. ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁⲩⲟ *Futurum.*

## ETHPAHAL.

&c. ⲁⲩⲉⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲗⲗⲓ *Præteritum.*

*Partici-*

§.  
vel J



&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}$   $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Participium.*

$\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Infinitivus.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Imperativus.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$   $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Futurum.*

APHEL.

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$   $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Præteritum.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$   $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Benoni.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$   $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Pehil.*

$\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Infinitivus.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$   $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Imperativus.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$   $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Futurum.*

ITTAPHAL.

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Præteritum.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Participium.*

$\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Infinitivus.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Imperativus.*

&c.  $\overset{\cdot}{\text{א}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ב}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ע}}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ל}}$  *Futurum.*

§. 53. Quiescentia tertiâ radicali in Olaph  
vel Jud desinunt, ac diversimodè quiescunt.

Præ-

Præteritum Pehal in א, interdum in א exit. אִשְׁרֵיט sprexit, אִשְׁרֵיט gavissus est, Præterita reliqua definiunt in א.

Quando finis est א perit א in 3. fœm. sing. & in 3. plur. utriusque generis, & affirmantes harum petocho, illius zekopho sibi præmittunt, אִשְׁרֵיט fuit f. אִשְׁרֵיט oblitus sunt, אִשְׁרֵיט quieverunt f. אִשְׁרֵיט viderunt f.

Aliàs mutatur in Jud diphthongescens cum præcedente petocho in 2. perf. utriusque generis & numeri, & in 1. plurali: quiescens autem in Chebhozo in 1. Singulari, אִשְׁרֵיט volui, אִשְׁרֵיט voluimus.

Quando finis est א ubique terminatio illa manet, præterquam in 3 fœm. sing. ubi Jud fit mobile & regulariter flectitur, & in 3. fœm. plur, ubi ante א affirmantem (non ante א) radicale Jud tollitur. אִשְׁרֵיט cessavit, אִשְׁרֵיט multiplicati sunt, אִשְׁרֵיט vel אִשְׁרֵיט laborarunt f.

Participia habent finem א, at Pehil in Pehel & Aphel א, אִשְׁרֵיט bibens, אִשְׁרֵיט tentans אִשְׁרֵיט occultans, אִשְׁרֵיט ablutus. Perit autem tertia in plurali masculino, אִשְׁרֵיט quie-

quieti; in fœmininis autem in Jud mobile transit. *بِشْرَبِ* bibens f.

Infinitivus Pehal in 1 terminatur *بِشْرَبِ* *pervenire*, Extra Pehal tertia ante affirmantem in Jud mobile mutatur, *بِشْرَبِ* tentare.

Imperativorum finis est in Pehal, *بِشْرَبِ* *pete*, in Etpheh, *بِشْرَبِ* *edificare tu*, alibi *بِشْرَبِ* sana. Afformantes fœmininas sing. *بِشْرَبِ* & plur. *بِشْرَبِ* antecedit Zekopho, *بِشْرَبِ* *clama f.* *بِشْرَبِ* gaudete f. Masculina pluralis *بِشْرَبِ* præmittit sibi petocho, *بِشْرَبِ* flete. Exdem affirmantes (præter *بِشْرَبِ*) tertiam radicalem eliminant,

Futurorum communis terminatio est *بِشْرَبِ* *vocabis*. Perit autem tertia accedentibus affirmantibus in 2, fœm. sing. & 2, ac. 3. masc. plur. sed in 2. & 3. fœmin. plur. in Jud mobile transit. Afformans 2, fœm. sing. est *بِشْرَبِ* videbis, *بِشْرَبِ* flebitis. Afformans negligitur in 3. f. sing. quæ heic communem cum masculina terminationem habet.

PEHAL.



SYNOPSIS  
PEHAL.

*Præteritum.*

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

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.
f.	Plur.	m.

*Pehil.*

f.	Sing.	m.
f.	Plur.	m.

*Arfi-*

*Infinitivus.*

طهـ

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

طهـ طهـ

f. Plur. m.

طهـ طهـ

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

طهـ طهـ 3.

طهـ طهـ 2.

Com. طهـ 1.

f. Plur. m.

طهـ طهـ 3.

طهـ طهـ 2.

Com. طهـ 1.

ETHPEHEL.

*Participium.*

f. Sing. m.

طهـ طهـ 3.

طهـ طهـ 2.


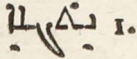
Com. طهـ 1.

f. Plur.

طهـ


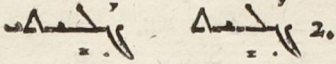
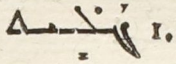
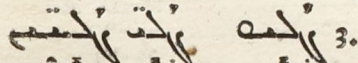
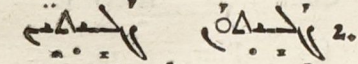
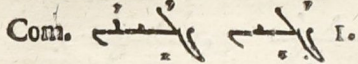




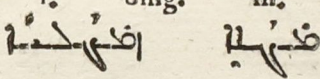
 2.  
 Com.  1.

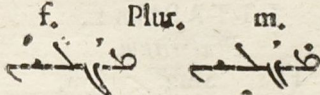
P A H E L.

*Præteritum.*

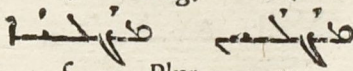
f. Sing. m.  
 3.  
 2.  
 Com.  1.  
 f. Plur. m.  
 3.  
 2.  
 Com.  1.

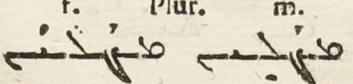
*Benoni.*

f. Sing. m.  


f. Plur. m.  


*Pehil.*

f. Sing. m.  


f. Plur. m.  


h 2

*Inf.*

2



*Infinitivus.*
*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

f. Plur. m.

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

Com. 1.

f. Plur. m.

Com. 1.

## ETTAPHAL.

*Præteritum.*

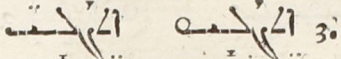
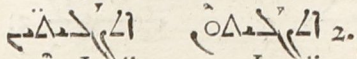
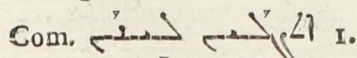
f. Sing. m.

Com. 1.

f. Plur.

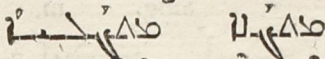


f. Plur. m.

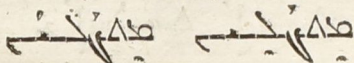
 3.  
 2.  
 Com.  1.

*Participium.*

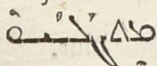
f. Sing. m.



f. Plur. m.

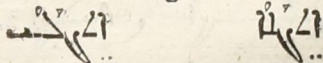


*Infinitivus*



*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

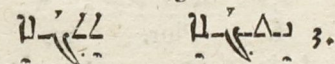


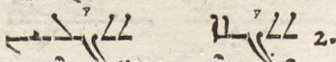
f. Plur. m.

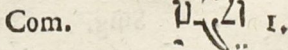


*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

 3.

 2.

Com.  1.

Plur.

h 3

f. Plur.



## SYNOPSIS

f.	Plur.	m.
بَدَأَتْ	بَدَأْنَ	بَدَأَ 3.
بَدَأْتِ	بَدَأْتُمْ	بَدَأَ 2.
Com.		بَدَأَ 1.

## APHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
أَبَدَتْ	أَبَدَ	3.
أَبَدْتِ	أَبَدَ	2.
Com.		أَبَدَ 1.

f.	Plur.	m.
أَبَدْتِ	أَبَدْتُمْ	أَبَدَ 3.
أَبَدْتُمْ	أَبَدْتُمْ	أَبَدَ 2.
Com.	أَبَدْتُمْ	أَبَدَ 1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.
ظَهَرَتْ	ظَهَرَ	

f.	Plur.	m.
ظَهَرْتِ	ظَهَرْتُمْ	ظَهَرَ

*Pehil.*

f.	Sing.	m.
ظَهَرَتْ	ظَهَرَ	

f. Plur.

f. Plur. m.

فَطْرَبِي  فَطْرَبِي

*Infinitivus.*

فَطْرَبِي

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

اَنْزِلِي  اَنْزِلِي

f. Plur. m.

اَنْزِلِي  اَنْزِلِي

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

اَنْزِلِي 3.

اَنْزِلِي 2.

Com.  اَنْزِلِي 1.

f. Plur. m.

اَنْزِلِي 3.

اَنْزِلِي 2.

Com.  اَنْزِلِي 1.

ETTAPHAL.

&c. اَنْزِلِي  اَنْزِلِي *Preteritum.*

&c. اَنْزِلِي  اَنْزِلِي *Participium.*

اَنْزِلِي *Infinitivus.*

h 4

*Impe-*

f. Plur.



&c.  $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  Imperativus.

&c.  $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  Futurum.

§. 54. Cum Participiis interdum componuntur Pronomina primæ & secundæ personæ decurtata.

*Benoni.*

f. Sing. m.

$\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  1. p.

$\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  2. p.

f. Plur. m.

Com.  $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  1. p.

$\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  2. p.

*Pehil.*

f. Sing. m.

$\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  1. p.

$\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  2. p.

f. Plur. m.

Com.  $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  1. p.

$\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$   $\text{פְּרַחֲלֵל}$  2. p.

Quiescentia ultimâ radicali in combinatione ista  
mutant in  $\text{ו}$  quiescens in Rebhozo, quomodo  
etiam  $\text{ו}$  in Pehil quiescit.

*Benoni.*



ticum, וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *visitabit eam*. Afformans autem ו 3. foem. Sing. ante affixa exulat.

Imperativus sing. masc. postulat ו epentheticum ante affixa, cum horum vocalibus agglutinantibus vel diphthongescens vel quiescens. וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *visita eum*, וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *eam*.

§. 56. Personis Verborum in ו & ו ex-euntibus ( aut si hæ literæ cum Amira אָפּוּרִים concipiuntur, vocalibus hisce prius additis, ) affixa nudè accedunt. וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *visitarunt me*, וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *nos*.

Loco ו masc. 3. pers. adhibetur ו m. cum personis in ו finitis nudè, וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *visitarunt illum*; cum finitis in ו assumpto ו muto, וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *visita f. ipsum*: Cum finitis in Nun adscito, ו, וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *visita-stis f. ipsum*.

Personis in ו vel ו desinentibus non raro additur Nun paragogicum, illi Rebhozo, huic Ozozo tribuens וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ *visitarunt f. וְיִשְׁתָּבֵטָהּ* *visitarunt m.* Quæ in ו exeunt insuper ו recipi-



Immutabilis tamen est ante affixa:

I. Vocalis secundæ radicalis in Præteritorum  
 2. perf. utriusque numeri & generis, & I.  
 perf. plurali. וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם m. & וְבִישַׁטְתִּי f. *visi-*  
*tastime*, וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם mascul. & וְבִישַׁטְתִּי  
 f. *visitastis ipsum*, וְבִישַׁטְתִּי *visitavimus te*.

II. Vocalis substantialis Defectivorum &  
 Quiescentium media radicali, וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם à וְבִישַׁטְתִּי  
*contrivit eum*.

III. Vocalis Imperativorum in omnibus  
 Activis, וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם *crucifige eum* וְבִישַׁטְתִּי *fac*  
*eum*, וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם *collige nos*, וְבִישַׁטְתִּי *com-*  
*plectere me*.

At in Pehal plur. m. vel manet, vel perit, accipi-  
 ente prima radicali וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם vel etiam  
 וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם *precipite mihi*, וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם &  
 וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם *audite illum*. In Pahel autem &  
 Aphel. pl. m. migrat in scheva וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם *adducite*  
*eum*.

IV. Vocalis antecedens לְ. foem. & לְ. singul. Præteritorum in Quiescentibus tertiâ  
 radicali, וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם *revelavit illa eam*. Sic

וְבִישַׁטְתֶּם











te,  
iva,  
m.  
ed,  
am.  
í  
d,  
nia,  
em,  
p &  
p  
sunt





31272

ULB Halle

3

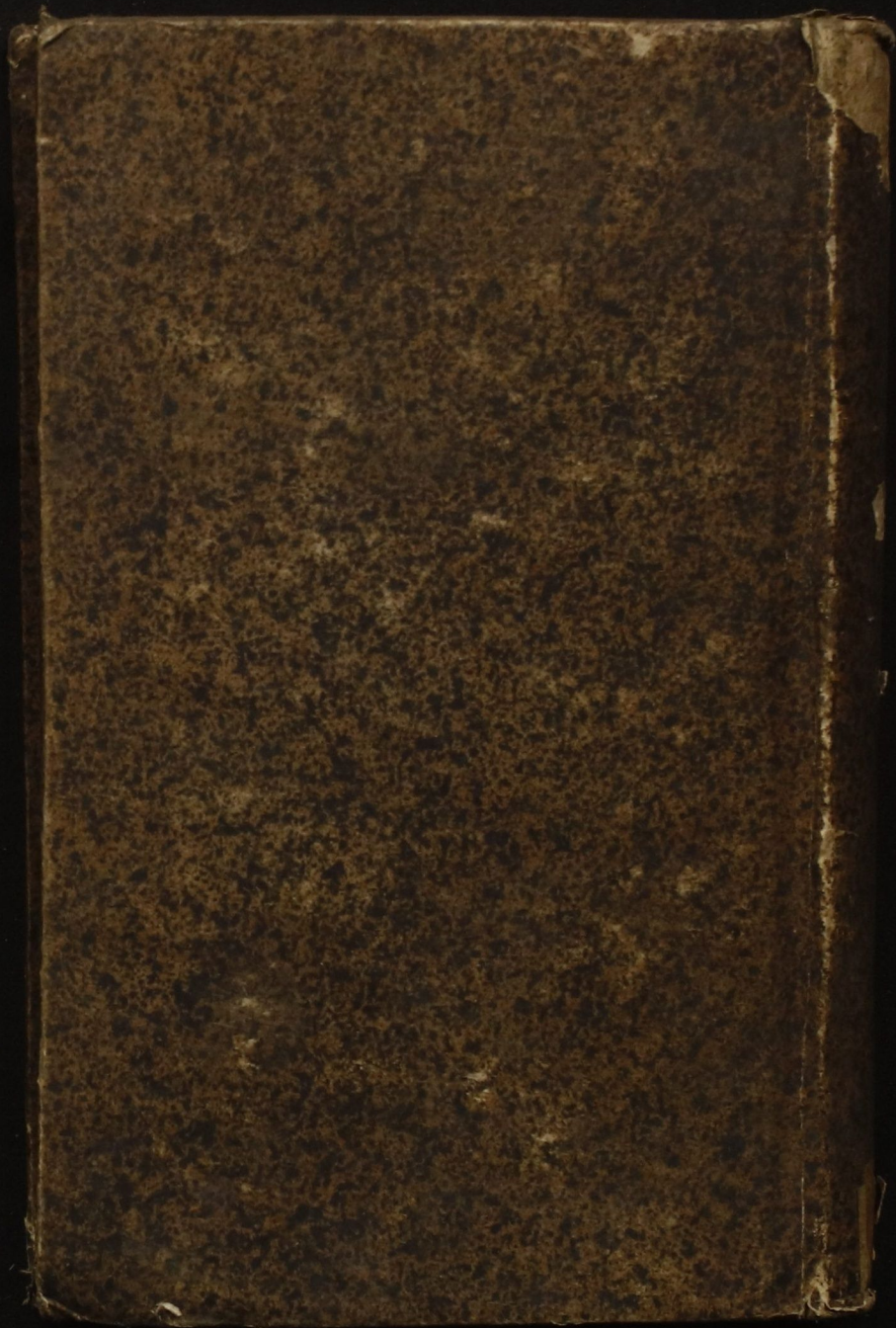
007 549 385



Sb.

l







Inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
Centimetres 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

B.I.G.

Farbkarte #13

Black

3/Color

White

Magenta

Red

Yellow

Green

Cyan

Blue

INGI  
PSIS  
ONUM  
RUM

M.



ENUM,  
KNOCHII.  
GERI.

II.

