

## VI. GRAMMAR

**XIII.** There are no less than four definite Articles in Hebrew, and they correspond with and correspond to the Greek Article. i. *Indication of Gender and Number:* הָא, הַאֲנָשִׁים, הַיְהוּנִים, הַיְהוּנִית.

אֶלְבּוֹנָה Ex. 13. 11, בְּרֵכָה לK On 1. 1, כְּנָסָה Ga. 20. 7, הַבְּנָה He. 12, בְּרֵכָה לK 1b 14. 26, בְּרֵכָה Lb. 14. 16, כְּנָסָה Dan. 2. 2.

(1) The Name with the Article may be followed by the Adjective which qualifies it, with the Article repeated: בְּרֵכָה כְּנָסָה מR. 18. 19, כְּנָסָה כְּרֵצָן Dr. 1. 35.

(2) An Adjective without an Article, which follows a Name with an Article, is a predicate Adjective: תְּכִדָּה שְׁמָנָה 13 p. 6, תְּרֵול שְׁמָנָה 18c 1b 25. 2.

(3) Proper Names may take an Article: וְעַמּוֹן 18. 1 Zeld. On 17. 1, וְעַמּוֹן 18. 1b 49. 15, וְעַמּוֹן 18. 1b 4. 18, וְעַמּוֹן 18. 1b 37. 3, וְעַמּוֹן 18. 1b 42. 11, וְעַמּוֹן (in consequence) 1Ch. 5. 3.

(4) Adversative Names take the Article: פְּרָגָה Jer. 1. 24, פְּרָגָה Ezd. 7. 12.

(5) So do Names qualified by a demonstrative Pronoun: רְגָדָלָה Ex. 14. 12, הַרְבָּרָה On 20. 26, בְּתַתְּהִירִים 1b 1. 1, בְּתַתְּהִירִים On 19. 1; but only בְּתַתְּהִירִים 1b 25. 65.

(6) And Numerals: שְׁנָה Ezd. 4. 9, שְׁנָה 1b, שְׁנָה On 18. 25, שְׁנָה 1b 18. 31.

(7) As before the Article appears generally as a demonstrative or personal Pronoun: תְּלַבְּעַלְמָן Dr. 19. 9, שְׁנָה נְמָנָה Ps. 3. 4 (cf. also § 5' *ibid.* cf. below II. 1. 29).

(8) *Fingerprints*, without a Substantive, & stand for he, she, it: מְלָא On 3. 15, מְלָא 1b 38. 25 (cf. II. 1. 15).

(9) Adjectives used as Names take the Article: בְּבִין הַבְּנָה Je. 8. 25, מְלָא חַבְּקָה עַלְיָהוּנִים 1b 1. 25 + 3.

(10) The Article may have a generic force, marking an object as the representative of a class: בְּרִאֵת Gn 6. 7, תְּהִלָּה Gn 8. 1, בְּנֵי־קֶרֶב Pt 113. 13, בְּרִכְתָּם Gn 16.

(11) Sometimes the Article has a distributive force, meaning 'each': בְּנֵי־קֶרֶב לְאַחֲרֵיכֶם וְלֹא־כַּלְמָתָה Gn 43. 22.

(12) A (unstressed) Article may precede a whole clause considered as a Name: "בְּאֵת הַמִּשְׁמָרָה" בְּאֵת הַרְחֵב לְאַתְּ כָּל־עַמּוֹד בְּבָנָיו תְּהִלָּה וְלֹא־כַּלְמָתָה; בְּאֵת עַתְּה מִלְּפָנֶיךָ Excl 4. 31; cf. Ruth 2. 19.

(13) *it* stands for the relative *de* (who, which): בְּלֹא־יְהִי Gn 32. 10 Dr 32. 9, בְּלֹא־יְהִי Gn 3. 14, בְּלֹא־יְהִי Exch 1. 1, בְּלֹא־יְהִי Gn 3. 11, 13.

(14) *it* has a single general homologue in Arabic, -ي, or distinct from the particular -ه, irrespective of Gender and Number: أَنْتُكُمْ, يَأْتُكُمْ, أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ, يَأْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ.

(15) The compounds of preaffix *et*—*ethi*, *ethos*, *ethos*, *ethos*, *ethos*—have homologues in Arabic as well as in Hebrew:

*ethi*, *ethos*, demonstrative Pronoun: *ethi* is present before *ethi*: this *et* or *ethi* is *לְ*; Ex 42. 20; this *לְ* Ib 47. 13, *לְ* Gn 32. 3 13, פָּנָיו Ib 3. 1 (לְ), פָּנָיו, פָּנָיו Ib 9. 12, פָּנָיו, פָּנָיו Ib 12. 7, פָּנָיו, פָּנָיו, פָּנָיו, פָּנָיו, פָּנָיו Gn 32. 12, לְלֹא־יְהִי Ib. 7. 45, לְלֹא Gn 19. 8 פָּנָאת Ib 34. 21, לְלֹא; here לְלֹא Ib 15. 13; of Time, to indicate the immediate present *לְ* Ib. 14. 14; now for these twenty years, *לְ* Gn 31. 41; this פָּנָיו Jes 58. 12, פָּנָיו Jud 18. 4 פָּנָיו Ib 8. 6 IIS 17. 13; later פָּנָיו Jud 18. 3; *ethi* here פָּנָיו, אָתָּה, פָּנָיו, פָּנָיו. Note that *ethi*, in *ethos*, = {?}.

*ethos*, (Ep. *ethos* as mass.): the very man who פָּנָיו Gn 3. 12, 24. 44, 38. 25 Ex 32. 33; the everything which פָּנָיו Gn 3. 17, 43. 14; which says, either פָּנָיו־לְבָב Ruth 1. 16; where פָּנָיו Job 39. 30 Ruth 1. 18. *ethos*; who פָּנָיו Exch 7. 5; which פָּנָיו Exch 9. 3.

*ethos* (also written *ethion*). In Homer also *et* or *eth* mass.: Has the simple *de* or *ethos*, freq. with a generalizing force; who פָּנָיו Gn 9. 8, 42. 21; which פָּנָיו Ib 1. 7, 11.

Some, & one more, collat. form in Hom.: *oīpōw uīs*, scholastic TSH Ex 20, 7, 21, 8; *oīpōw uīs*, which now TSH = TKG Gn 34, 28. Some, i.e. 4 others, the Adamic TKG Jg 22, 18.

(16) However, **לְX** is attached to the personal Pronoun, and is almost invariably added to the “**לִ**” (Ex 2.9) when the Common Noun is in the accusative, unless it is in the construct: **לְמֹתָרֶת יְהוָה** Lev 20. 24, **לְמֹתָרֶת הַיְהוָה** Gn 1. 1, **לְמֹתָרֶת הַיְהוָה** Ex 34. 24, **לְמֹתָרֶת הַיְהוָה** Gn 4. 1, **לְמֹתָרֶת הַיְהוָה** Ib 10. 13, **לְמֹתָרֶת הַיְהוָה**.

But Hebrew Nouns and Adjectives form the plural as in Greek:  $\tau\alpha\tau$ , being pronounced the modern way—plus terminal C. Yet e.  $\tau\tau\tau\tau$  Jer 31. 13 and  $\tau\tau\tau$  Zach 11. 13. The dual is precisely the same as in Greek, the  $\tau$  changing into  $\tau$ .

XIV. The Hebrew homologues of some Greek nouns in the masculine or the feminine gender, belong to the same gender as the Greek nouns corresponding or to the opposite gender.

## (1). Thermal-Expansion

### (ii). Feminine-Feminine

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ՀԱՅ  ՓՈԽ, ունի	ԵՐ  ՇԱՏԻ, ՇԱՏ	ԴՐ  ՇԱՏ, Ց, Դ
ՀԱՅ  ճրացնի	ԵՐ  " "	ԵՐ  "
ՀԱՅ  մաք	ԵՐ  առնու	ԵՐ  մինչ
ՀԱՅ  մազ	ԵՐԵՎԱՆ  պատով	ԵՐ  բնիք
ՀԱՅԻՆ  ճրացնի	ԵՐԵՎ  "	ԵՐԵՎ  պատուին
" "	ԵՐԵՎ  ովի	ԵՐԵՎ  մինչ, նու
ԵՐ  մազ	ԵՐԵՎ  առնու, դ, ժ	ԵՐԵՎ  ամեր
Ե  պատու	ԵՐԵՎ  մատինիս	ԵՐԵՎ  պատուի
ԵՐ  տայն, տայն	ԵՐԵՎ  պատուես	ԵՐԵՎ  պատուից
ԵՐ  պատու	ԵՐԵՎ  ուստի, ուստի	ԵՐԵՎ  բնիք
"  բնիք	ԵՐԵՎ  ուստի, ուստի	ԵՐԵՎ  մինչ
ԵՐ  պատու	ԵՐԵՎ  պատուես	ԵՐԵՎ  պատուին

10. *Frontiers in Medicine*

କେବଳ ଲାଭ	କେବଳ ନୀତି	କେବଳ ମାନ୍ୟ
କେବଳ (କେବଳ)	କେବଳ ଅନ୍ୟ	କେବଳ =
କେବଳ ମାନ୍ୟ	କେବଳ ମାନ୍ୟ	କେବଳ ଅନ୍ୟ
କେବଳ "	କେବଳ ଅନ୍ୟ	କେବଳ ସାମାଜିକ
କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପ	କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପ	କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପ
କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପ	କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପ	କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପ, ଅଧିକ
କେବଳ ମାନ୍ୟ	କେବଳ "	କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱୀପ
କେବଳ ଗ୍ରହି, ଅଧିକ	କେବଳ ଗ୍ରହି	କେବଳ " , ଅଧିକ

XCV. Some Greek nouns in the masculine or the feminine gender have both  
masculine and feminine Hebrew homologues.

XVII. There is no winter gender in Hebrew, and the Hebrew homologues of Clark's nouns in the winter gender are either heterogeneous, belonging to one gender or the other, or appear in both genders.

(2). Käfer-Merkliste

מִלְבָדָה, מַתְבָּה,	לְפָנֶיךָ תֹּהֵן	אֲלֵיכֶם כָּל
מִלְבָדָה תְּמֻגָּה	לְפָנֶיךָ תֹּהֵן	... קָרְבָּן
... תְּמֻגָּה	... בְּרִית	... מִשְׁמָרָה
... תְּמֻגָּה	לְפָנֶיךָ תֹּהֵן	מִשְׁמָרָה, מִשְׁמָרָה
מִלְבָדָה תְּמֻגָּה	... בְּרִית	תְּמֻגָּה
מִלְבָדָה תְּמֻגָּה	... בְּרִית	תְּמֻגָּה

(2) Vektor-Freiräume

רְבִנָה	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	הַדָּבָר	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה
..	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה
..	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה
מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה, מִלְאָה	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	תַּאֲלֹוֶת
	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	תַּאֲלֹוֶת
	..	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	תַּאֲלֹוֶת
מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	מִלְאָה, מִלְאָכָה	תַּאֲלֹוֶת	תַּאֲלֹוֶת

### Mr. Peter-Beth Gendr.

### (a). Newer-Holocene

בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	בְּנֵי קָרְבָּן	בְּנֵי כָּלִיל
הַמְּבֹרֶךְ	מִקְרָבָן	הַמְּבֹרֶךְ
כָּלִיל	הַדְּבָרָה	כָּלִיל
-	וְעַדְתָּה	בָּזָבָז

— <b>תְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>תְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>תְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
<i>thus</i> <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>
— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>
— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>
<i>also</i> , <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>
— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>
— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>	— <b>כַּא</b>
<i>besides</i> <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
<i>besides</i> , <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
<i>besides, also,</i> <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
<i>besides</i> <b>בְּכֹל</b> , <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
<i>besides, also, besides</i> <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>
<i>besides, also, besides, also</i> <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>	— <b>בְּכֹל</b>

XVII. *Genitival cases of nouns* gender have homologues which vary in their gender.

*Adjective*, ♂ and ♀: *epicene gender*: **לְבָנָה** Gn. 14. 6, m.; **לְבָנָה** Tb. 24. 10, m.; (**לְבָנָה**) **לְבָנָה** Tb. 30. 16, f.

*Proper noun*, ♂ and ♀: **רָבֶּה** Nu. 20. 16, m., and **רָבֶּה** Ex. 2. 10, f., are proper nouns; **לְבָנָה** Lev. 14. 5, f.; **לְבָנָה** 8. 8, m.; **לְבָנָה** Lev. 14. 4, f.; **לְבָנָה** 17. 10, m. **יְהוָה**, **יְהוָה**.

**לְבָנָה**, ♂, ♀: **לְבָנָה** Gn. 13. 9, f.; **לְבָנָה** Tb. 30. 15, f.

**לְבָנָה**, ♂ and ♀: **לְבָנָה** Ex. 29. 39, **לְבָנָה** Tb. 29. 38; **לְבָנָה** Lev. 5. 7, **לְבָנָה** Tb. 1. 10; **לְבָנָה** Tb. 14. 10, **לְבָנָה** 11S. 12. 3, **לְבָנָה** Gn. 21. 28; **לְבָנָה** Lev. 5. 6 (Lat. only).

XVIII. *Homologues of nouns ending in -et often end with the feminine suffix -et or -it, and are mostly of the feminine gender.*

<b>מִתְּמִימָה</b> <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	<b>מִתְּמִימָה</b> <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
<i>Also</i> , <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
<i>Also</i> , <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>
<i>Also, also, also</i> , <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>	— <b>מִתְּמִימָה</b>

לְבָנָן תַּבִּרְכֵּנוּ	לְבָנָן תַּבִּרְכֵּנוּ	to, Aug. 24
וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי מִמְּלֹא קֶדֶשׁ	" תִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי	" 252,
" גָּלְעָד	גָּלְעָד בָּאָד	מִלְּפָנֵי בָּאָד,
" כְּסֵף	מִכְּסֵף כְּסֵף	" כְּסֵף
וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי מִמְּלֹא קֶדֶשׁ	" תִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי	מִלְּאָה, d. 252
" קְרָבָה	מִקְרָבָה קְרָבָה	מִלְּאָה, d. 252
" עֲלָמָה	מִעֲלָמָה עֲלָמָה	מִעֲלָמָה, עֲלָמָה-
וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי מִמְּלֹא קֶדֶשׁ	" תִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי	מִלְּאָה, המא- 252

XVII. As a rule, the Hebrew noun or adjective nominates the attribute of its Greek homologue in the nominative case; but in a comparative, for exception, it resembles the other as disclosed in the genitive.

בְּרוּלָה, בְּרוּלָה בְּרוּלָה	" בְּרוּלָה (252)	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה בְּרוּלָה	וְעַתָּה, וְעַתָּה 252
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה בְּרוּלָה	" 252
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה בְּרוּלָה	" 252
" בְּרוּלָה	" "	" 252
" בְּרוּלָה (252)	" "	וְעַתָּה, וְעַתָּה 252
וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי מִמְּלֹא קֶדֶשׁ	וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי מִמְּלֹא קֶדֶשׁ	" 252
וְעַתָּה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "	וְעַתָּה, וְעַתָּה 252
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה (252)	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
" בְּרוּלָה (252)	בְּרוּלָה, וְעַתָּה 252	" "
וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי מִמְּלֹא קֶדֶשׁ	וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי מִמְּלֹא קֶדֶשׁ	וְתִּתְפַּחַדְתִּי, וְעַתָּה 252

XVIII. The construct is a by-product of the right prefix phenomena.

The Hebrew genitive differs from the Greek genitive in three respects: it is purely attributive, the governing substantive almost

invariably stands *before* the dependent substantive or pronoun, and the governing substantive assumes the construct state or form—with consequential changes, if any, e.g. **הַמִּן** Ex. 37. 6; **אֶלְלוּתָם** Gn. 1. 2; **לְבָנָה** Ib. 13. 18; **בְּפָנָים** **לְפָנָים** Je. 2. 3; **לְפָנָים** Gn. 1. 28; **עֲשֵׂת** **לְפָנָים** Ib. 1. 25; **לְפָנָים** Ex. 1. 6; **עֲשֵׂת** **לְפָנָים** Gn. 1. 2 **וְלְפָנָים** **לְפָנָים** Ib.; **לְפָנָים** Ib. 5. 4; **וְלְפָנָים** **לְפָנָים** Ib. 34. 1; **לְפָנָים** Ib. 1. 11; **לְפָנָים** Ib.

The usual position of the attributive genitive is between the article qualifying the governing substantive and the governing substantive itself, e.g. **וְתֵלֶד אֱלֹהִים וְרַבָּה**, **וְתֵלֶד אֱלֹהִים וְרַבָּה מְרֻמָּה**. So it seems that whenever and for whatever reason the suffix-prefix phenomenon came into operation, the governing and dependent substantives exchanged places, while the genitival form and function stood pat, the process giving birth to the construct.

Judging by similar revolutionary and as yet uncontrollable changes elsewhere, these responsible do not seem to have had scruples about such apparently arbitrary proceedings. For they relentlessly applied the phenomenon to compound proper nouns. For instance, **לְבָבָבָךְ** in ICh. 3. 5 is referred to as **בְּבָבָבָךְ** in IIS. 11. 3.

However, two relics of the original order have survived: **בְּבָבָבָךְ** IS. 14. 14—in contrast to **בְּבָבָבָךְ** Job. 1. 3 and **בְּבָבָבָךְ** IIR. 3. 17—and **בְּבָבָבָךְ** Job. 33. 23 for **בְּבָבָבָךְ**.

#### XXII. The dative case in Hebrew syntax.

It is either inflected or non-inflected, e.g. **לְךָ** Gn. 37. 13; **לְךָמָת** Ib.; **לְךָ** Gn. 1. 10; **לְאַתָּתֶךָ** Is. 11. 3; **לְפָנֶיךָ**, **לְפָנֶיךָ**.

When it is non-inflected, it is either accompanied or unaccompanied by a preposition, e.g. **לְמִזְבֵּחַ לְבָבָךְ** Ib. 11. 1; **עַל־מִזְבֵּחַ** Ib. 1. 11; **לְמִזְבֵּחַ** Is. 28. 3; **עַל־מִזְבֵּחַ** Ex. 1. 10; **לְמִזְבֵּחַ** Gn. 1. 25; **לְמִזְבֵּחַ** Th. 2. 1; (**לְמִזְבֵּחַ** Gn. 44. 15); **לְמִזְבֵּחַ** Je. 8. 19; (**לְמִזְבֵּחַ** IIR. 10. 2) **לְמִזְבֵּחַ** Is. 15. 34.

It must be argued that when a dative is formed with a final **ל**, that letter stands for the suffix **-ךְ**, & being omitted. But there can be no doubt that when it is formed with the preposition **ל**, then the formation follows the suffix-prefix phenomenon; because **ל** is the homologue of **-ךְ**, precisely like the Latin *et*, *is* and *?* interchanging in Greek, and *ε* and *η* taking the place of each other according to the vowel-consonant metathesis. Obviously, no

metathesis occurs when 'ה is shortened to 'ת, vocalization taking over the function of the vowel, e.g. תְּרַגֵּל Dt 32.5, תְּרַגֵּל Neh 2.11. Now it is possible to equate *אָיָה* with 'תִּי' and 'תִּשְׁבַּח', but not with 'תִּי'.

**XXXII. The construction of the future tense in Hebrew resembles the Greek.**

The form of the future tense in Hebrew resembles that of the Arabic future tense—in which the characteristic *-ا* drops out—except that the Greek personal endings are transposed into prefixes through the suffix-prefix metathesis. Thus:

תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-ה	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּי
תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-תִי	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ
תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-תִּי	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ
	(תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ)
תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-תִּיךְ	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ
תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-תִּיךְ	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ
תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-תִּיךְ	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ
	(תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ)

In my submission, it is most significant that in Arabic—*to emphasize the futurity of the action or condition indicated by the verb*—*يَجْزِي* is added, or its initial *ي* is affixed, e.g. جَاءَ يَجْزِي أَيْمَانُهُ, or جَاءَ يَجْزِي أَيْمَانُكُمْ Instead, I am compelled to think that *אָיָה* is the homologue of *εἰμίναι* or *εἰμιντεῖν*: future.

**XXXIII. The aorist exists in Hebrew.**

The structure of the Hebrew aorist resembles that of the Greek, the augment interchanging with 'ת. As in the formation of the future tense, the characteristic *-א* drops out, and the Greek personal endings are transposed into prefixes which follow the 'ת representing the augment. This 'ת—vocalized with פָּתָח, except before ק— is called by the grammarians תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּי 'ת, because its affixing changes the function of the structure from indicating future time into indicating past time. Thus:

תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-ה	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּי
תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-תִי	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ
תְּמֻמֶּד-אָ-תִּי	תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ
	(תְּמֻמֶּדְתִּיךְ)

**לְמַעַן** **לְמַעַן** **לְמַעַן**

XXXX. The North Kingbird is often

As in Greek, the Middle Voice in Hebrew is made up of the verb in the Active Voice, plus the personal pronoun in the dative case.

The Middle Voice personal suffixes are: -you, -y'ou, -you,  
-y'ou, -y'ou, -y'ou.

In my submission, the suffix *pa* stands for the reflexive *pa*, *ca* for *ca*, *cau* for *akip*, *mu* for *ya-ka*, *otu* for *ea-ka*, and *erua* for *ek-ka*.

The following conjugations of *Ipxw* and of its homologues 7'77 illustrate the similarity between the respective personal terminations, although the tenses vary to accommodate the relevant facts.

מִלְבָד	מִלְבָד	Cant. 4, 6
מִלְבָד	מִלְבָד	Ge. 12, 1
=	מִלְבָד	Cant. 5, 10
מִלְבָד	מִלְבָד	Cant. 9, 11
מִלְבָד	מִלְבָד	Ex. 16, 11
מִלְבָד	מִלְבָד	Jes. 22, 4
מִלְבָד	מִלְבָד	Ex. 16, 12

APPENDIX: The Subjective Risk in Mathematics

The subjunctive occurs in conjunction with *do*, *do* or *הַ* (הָיָה), *ai* (אִי), *ve*, *espic* for *ai* ("I"), *מְגַדֵּל* (מְגַדֵּל), *מְבֹרֶךְ* (מְבֹרֶךְ), *ai* (אִי).

It is used in censures and prohibitions, in relation to a

future object of fear or future supposition, and also to indicate that a thing will never happen.

The first person of the subjunctive (generally plural) is used in exhortation, and may be preceded by *אָמַר* (אָמַר) or *אָמַרְתִּי*, irrespective of the number or person of the verb which follows. Such first persons may also be used in questions of appeal, where a person asks himself or another what he is to do.

In all these respects Hebrew follows the Greek pattern, e.g.: *הַבָּה וְלֹבֶנֶת לְכָבֵד* (Gen. 11. 3)—living (sic), *וְלֹבֶנֶת מִלְּפָנֵי*. *לְבָבְךָ וְלְבָבְךָ אֲבֹתָךָ וְלְבָבְךָ* (Ex. 39. 16)—*lambatō sūkklātō* (sic) *επίστροφα* *μετανοήσεις* *την οὐδετέραν* *την οὐδετέραν* (Ex. 1. 10)—*λαβεῖσθαι* (sic) *καταπένθεσθαι* *σύνταξις*, *μάκραν απόγευσθαι*, *καὶ τρίπο-  
τελεῖ ἐπιστρέψθαι* *τούτον* *τὸν πόλεμον*. *καὶ οὐδὲν οὐδὲν τὸν πόλεμον* (Exodus 4. 6)—*ταρπίσσεσθαι* *μαρτυρῆσθαι* (sic) *εἰπεῖν τὸ μέρος τοῦ πόλεμου*. *τοῦ πόλεμον* *οὐδὲν οὐδὲν* *τοῦ πόλεμον* *τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 44. 16)—*Εἶπεν δὲ  
ποιῶν, οὐ διαπολιῆσθαι τῷ πόλεμῳ, οὐ οὐδειούσθαι (sic) οὐ οὐ διαπο-  
λιῆσθαι*: *καταπένθεσθαι τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον*: *εἰπεν* (Ex. 3. 3)—*εἰ πάντεσθαι (sic) δι' εἰδοῦ, εἰδεῖ μὴ διερχεῖσθαι, διερχεῖ μὴ διερχόμενον*. *εἰπεν διερχόμενον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 137. 3)—*εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον*. *εἰπεν διερχόμενον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 7)—*εἰπεν διερχόμενον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεמον*: *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 10). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 11). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 12). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 13). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 14). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 15). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλον τοῦ πόλεμον τὸ στόλοן τοῦ πόλεμον* (Ex. 1. 16). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλοן τοῦ πόλεמον τὸ στόλון τοῦ πόλεמον* (Ex. 1. 17). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
νον τὸ στόλון τοῦ πόλεמοן τὸ στόλון τοῦ πόλεמοן* (Ex. 1. 18). *εἰπεν διερχόμε-  
נָה τְּמִימָה* (Ex. 1. 19. 40)—*εἰπεν διερχόמָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 20). *εἰπεν δְּמִימָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 21). *εἰπεנ δְּמִימָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 22). *εἰπְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 23). *εἰפְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 24). *εἰפְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 25). *εἰפְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 26). *εἰפְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 27). *εἰפְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 28). *εἰפְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 29). *εἰפְנָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 30). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 31). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 32). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 33). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 34). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 35). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 36). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 37). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 38). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 39). *εַעֲמִידָה וְאַתָּה מִמְּפָנָה וְאַתָּה  
מִמְּפָנָה* (Ex. 1. 40).

#### XXXVI. The Optative mood exists in Hebrew.

There are two unambiguous examples of it: one garbled, and the other absolutely clear—that is to say:

... *לֹא יְהִי נָא* (Ex. 11. 39 = of *not* *years*; thus: *וְאַתָּה לֹא יְהִי*, *וְאַתָּה* *לֹא יְהִי*).

It is not the conjunctive here here, and it is omitted in Ex. 3. 26.

*וְלֹא תְּהִיא* in Ex. 33. 16 is the homologue of *οὐδετέρον* (con-

textually, *spissuris*) in the imprecation *et capite spissuram facit*. In fact, the text reads emphatically by repetition: **לְפָנֶיךָ יְהוָה תִּרְאֵבָה בְּכָל־בָּנֶיךָ** May (thine enemies) live as Joseph's dead, the head of the wished-for among his brothers. This word is of unique construction, and unrelated to the verb **לִבַּשׂ**. Yet here again the LXX translates the phrase Hebraically: *capite et capite faciat* 'headship and head excommunicate before their eyes' *et capite*.

**XLTFM.** The presence of pyrite in compound Great veins is reflected in various parallel metamorphoses and identical mineral assemblages in the corresponding Hebrew homologues.

տարեկա 743  
տնօքան լիդ լուզ  
ծառաւթափա լուզ  
սառաւթափային լուզ  
տակ, մասն բի  
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