

## VI. GRAMMAR

*XXIV.* There are no less than four definite Articles in Hebrew, and they denigrate with and correspond to the Greek Article,  $\delta$ , irrespective of Gender and Number:  $\text{הַ}$ ,  $\text{הָ}$ ,  $\text{הֶ}$ ,  $\text{הֵּ}$ .

$\text{הַ}$  אֶלֶף Ex 13. 11,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶת אֶתֶּן Gn 1. 1,  $\text{הָ}$  אֵלֶּם Gn 20. 7,  $\text{הֶ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 5. 12,  $\text{הֵּ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 14. 22,  $\text{הֵּ}$  אֶתֶּן Dan 6. 12.

(1) The Noun with the Article may be followed by the Adjective which qualifies it, with the Article repeated:  $\text{הַ}$  קָדוֹשׁ  $\text{הַ}$  קָדוֹשׁ Jer 23. 19,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶרֶץ הַחַיִּים De 1. 35.

(2) An Adjective without an Article, which follows a Noun with an Article, is a predicate Adjective:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן אֶתֶּן Is 5. 8,  $\text{הָ}$  אֵלֶּם אֵלֶּם Is 23. 2.

(3) Proper Nouns may take an Article:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶרֶץ  $\text{הַ}$  אֶרֶץ Gn 17. 1,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 23. 15,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 4. 18,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 37. 3,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 2. 11,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן (q. *additiver*) I Ch 2. 2.

(4) Abstract Nouns take the Article:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Jer 1. 24,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Ecd 7. 12.

(5) A Noun qualified by a demonstrative Pronoun:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Ex 14. 12,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן הַדְּבָרִים Gn 21. 26,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן הַדְּבָרִים De 1. 1,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן הַדְּבָרִים Gn 13. 1; but only  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 24. 63.

(6) And Numerals:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Ecd 4. 9,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Gn 18. 32,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 13. 31.

(7) A Noun the Article appears generally as a demonstrative or personal Pronoun:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן הַדְּבָרִים Gn 13. 9,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Ps 27. 4 (cf.  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן of Hebrew II. 1. 25).

(8) Frequently, without a Substantive, it stands for *he, she, it*:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Gn 3. 15,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן Is 38. 25 (cf. II. 1. 22).

(9) Adjectives used as Nouns take the Article:  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן הַדְּבָרִים Jer 8. 25,  $\text{הַ}$  אֶתֶּן הַדְּבָרִים הַדְּבָרִים Ths 4. 5.









παράδειγμα 237	" 238	" 239
ποταίο 238	" 239	" 240
αίματι 239	αίματι 239	" 241
ταίρι 240	άματι 240	" 242
" 241	αματι 241	" 243
" 242	αματι 242	" 244
" 243	αματι 243	" 245

## (2). Νεότερο-Γυναικείο

αίματι 238	αίματι, αίματι 238	αίματι 238
" 239	αίματι 239	αίματι 239
" 240	αίματι 240	αίματι 240
βίματι, αίματι, αίματι	αίματι 241	αίματι 241
αίματι	αίματι 242	αίματι 242
" 243	αίματι 243	αίματι 243
αίματι 244	αίματι 244	αίματι 244

## (3). Νεότερο-Both Gender:

αίματι 238	" 238	αίματι 238
" 239	" 239	" 239
" 240	αίματι 240	" 240
" 241	αίματι 241	" 241
" 242	" 242	αίματι 242
αίματι 243	" 243	" 243
" 244	αίματι 244	" 244
αίματι 245	" 245	αίματι 245
αίματι 246	αίματι 246	" 246
αίματι 247	αίματι 247	" 247
αίματι 248	αίματι 248	αίματι 248
αίματι 249	αίματι 249	" 249
αίματι 250	αίματι 250	αίματι 250
αίματι 251	αίματι 251	αίματι 251
αίματι 252	αίματι 252	αίματι 252
αίματι 253	αίματι 253	αίματι 253
αίματι 254	αίματι 254	αίματι 254
αίματι 255	αίματι 255	αίματι 255
αίματι 256	αίματι 256	αίματι 256
αίματι 257	αίματι 257	αίματι 257
αίματι 258	αίματι 258	αίματι 258

## (4). Νεότερο-Μετρογενετικό

αίματι 238	" 238	" 238
" 239	αίματι 239	" 239
αίματι 240	" 240	" 240
" 241	αίματι 241	" 241
αίματι 242	αίματι 242	αίματι 242
" 243	αίματι 243	αίματι 243









metathesis occurs when  $\text{ֿ}K$  is shortened to  $\text{ֿ}$ , vocalization taking over the function of the vowel, e.g.  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$  Dt. 28. 5,  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$  Neh. 2. 8. Now it is possible to equate  $\text{ֿ}K$  with  $\text{ֿ}U$  and  $\text{ֿ}K$ , but not with  $\text{ֿ}$ .

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

The form of the future tense in Hebrew resembles that of the Attic future tense—in which the characteristic  $\text{ֿ}$  drops out—except that the Greek personal endings are transposed into prefix through the suffix-prefix metathesis. Thus:

$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
	$(\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ})$
$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
	$(\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ})$

In my submission, it is most significant that in Arabic—to emphasize the futurity of the action or condition indicated by the verb— $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$  is added, or its initial  $\text{ֿ}$  is affixed, e.g.  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$  or  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$ . Indeed, I am tempted to think that  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$  is the homologue of  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$  or  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$ .

*XXXIII. The aorist exists in Hebrew.*

The structure of the Hebrew aorist resembles that of the Greek, the augment interchanging with  $\text{ֿ}$ . As in the formation of the future tense, the characteristic  $\text{ֿ}$  drops out, and the Greek personal endings are transposed into prefixes which follow the  $\text{ֿ}$  representing the augment. This  $\text{ֿ}$ —vocalized with  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$ , except before  $\text{ֿ}K$ —is called by the grammarians  $\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$ , because its affixing changes the function of the structure from indicating future time into indicating past time. Thus:

$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$	$\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}$
	$(\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ}K\text{ֿ})$

ḥ-mwāḥ-e-a-ḡm	חֲמֹוֹחַ-ע-א-גֹּמ
ḥ-mwāḥ-e-a-w	חֲמֹוֹחַ-ע-א-וּ
ḥ-mwāḥ-e-a-w	חֲמֹוֹחַ-ע-א-וּ (חֲמֹוֹחַ-ע-א-וּ)

XXXIV. The Middle Voice *emā* in Hebrew.

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: -ḡm, -ḡ'mā, -mā, -ḡmā, -mā, -mā.

In my submission, the suffix ḡm stands for the reflexive ḡm, mā for mā, mā for mā, ḡmā for ḡm-ā, mā for m-ā, and mā for mā.

The following conjugations of ḡm and of its homologue ḡm illustrate the similarity between the respective personal terminations, although the terms vary to accommodate the relevant texts.

ḡm-ḡm	חֲמֹוֹחַ-חֲמֹוֹחַ	Case 4. 6
ḡm-mā	חֲמֹוֹחַ-מֵא	Gen 12. 1
"	חֲמֹוֹחַ-מֵא	Case 2. 10
ḡm-mā	חֲמֹוֹחַ-מֵא	Case 2. 11
ḡm-mā	חֲמֹוֹחַ-מֵא	IS 26. 11
ḡm-mā	חֲמֹוֹחַ-מֵא	Jer 22. 4
ḡm-mā	חֲמֹוֹחַ-מֵא	IS 26. 12

There are, of course, examples from other verbs, such as: *ḡm* רִבְחוּ-לִי Gen 13. 11, *ḡm* לֵטַע Ex 33. 11, *ḡm* דַּמְתֵּי-לִי Case 2. 17, *ḡm* חֲסוּ לָהֶם Prov 1. 22, *ḡm* חֲרַטֵּי לִי Case 1. 3, *ḡm* צִאֲרֵי-לִי Ib., *ḡm* קַח-לִי Ex 30. 34, *ḡm* רִצְצוּ לָהֶם ICh 20. 23, *ḡm* הִתְחַךְ לִי Dt 26. 18, *ḡm* עֲשֵׂה-לִי Prov 31. 22, *ḡm* קַבֵּל-לִי ICh 22. 11, *ḡm* קַבֵּל לִי Case 2. 10, *ḡm* קַבֵּל לִי Ib 2. 13, *ḡm* קַבֵּל לִי Jer 13. 1, *ḡm* קַבֵּל לִי Ruth 4. 10, *ḡm* סַקְלֵי לָהֶם IS 3. 13, *ḡm* וְקַטְלוּ לָהֶם Ex 3. 7, *ḡm* סַלְתֵּי-לִי Nu 13. 8.

XXXV. The Subjunctive *emā* in Hebrew.

The subjunctive occurs in conjunction with: *ḡm*, *ḡm* or *ḡm* (חֲמֹוֹחַ), *ḡm* (חֲמֹוֹחַ), *ḡm*, *ḡm* for *ḡm* (חֲמֹוֹחַ), *ḡm* (חֲמֹוֹחַ), *ḡm* (חֲמֹוֹחַ), *ḡm* (חֲמֹוֹחַ), *ḡm* (חֲמֹוֹחַ).

It is used: in exhortations and prohibitions, in relation to a



textually, ἡμίθεος) in the imprecation ἐφ' ἡμετέρας ἡμιθέων ἔστω. In fact, the text reads emphatically by repetition: ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΤΡΥΦῆΝ ΗΣΤ' ΕΒΥῆΝ Αἰσῶν (ὅσα ἀδελφεῖς) ἔστω ὡς Ζαυρῆ: ἑσθλὴ ἡ δαδὸς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἐν ἀδελφοῖς. This word is of unique construction, and unrelated to the verb ΗΙΣ. Yet here again the LXX translates the phrase Hebraically: ἡμίθεος ἐστὶ ἡμετέρας ἡμισθῆ καὶ ἐστὶ ἡμετέρας δευσοθείς ἐν ἀδελφοῖς.

XLVIII. The presence of prefix in compound Greek verbs is reflected in constant parallel metamorphoses and identical semantic relations in the corresponding Hebrew homologies.

ἀδῶ 728	ἐπίπτεμα, καθίσταμα 721
αποφθίω, ἀποφθινύω 728	αυτίπτεμα 722
ἀποφθίω 728β	αυτίω 727, 728α, 728β, 729, 730β
αἰδέω, εἰδέω 729	ἀναυτίω 727, 727α, 727β
αἰδοῦμαι 729	ἴω, αἰεῖω 727
αἰδέω 729, 729β	καίω, κατα-, συναιδέω 727α
ἀποαἰδέω 729β, 729	καθῶ, καθῶ 729
αἰνέω, -αἰνῶ 729	ἀποαἰδέω, αἰδέω 729β, 729
αἰνεῖσθαι 729β	γείω, -γείω, -γείω 727
αἰνέω 729	ἐκαυτάω, ἔγω, ἔπαυ, κατα 727α
(αἰνέω 729β)	μαρῶ 729
ἀκαθίστα 729	σφαμαρῶ 729β
ακαθίστα 729β, 729β	κατα-, αἰώ 729
ἀκαθίστα 729	κατακαταῖω 729
αἰσῶμα 727	κατακαταῖω 729β
ἀποαἰσῶμα 727	κατακαταῖω, θγγύω 729
ἀισῶμα 729β, 729	ἐκαυτάω 729
αἰσῶμα, αἰσῶ 729β, 729	καθιστάωμαι, ἀ-, εἰ-,
αἰσῶμαι, αἰσῶ 729β, 729	ἐκαυτάω 729
αἰσῶ, αἰσῶ 729β (729)	κατακαταῖω 729
αἰσῶ 729	ἔλωμα 729
αἰσῶμαι 729β	ἐκαθίσταμα 729β
ἀκαθίστα 729β, 729β	ἐγείωμαι 729
κατα-, αἰσῶ 729β, 729β	ἐγγείωμαι 729
ἔλω 729	καταῖω 729
καταῖω 729β, 729β	ἀκαυτάω 729
ἔλωμα 729	ἀεῖω, αἰσῶ 729

