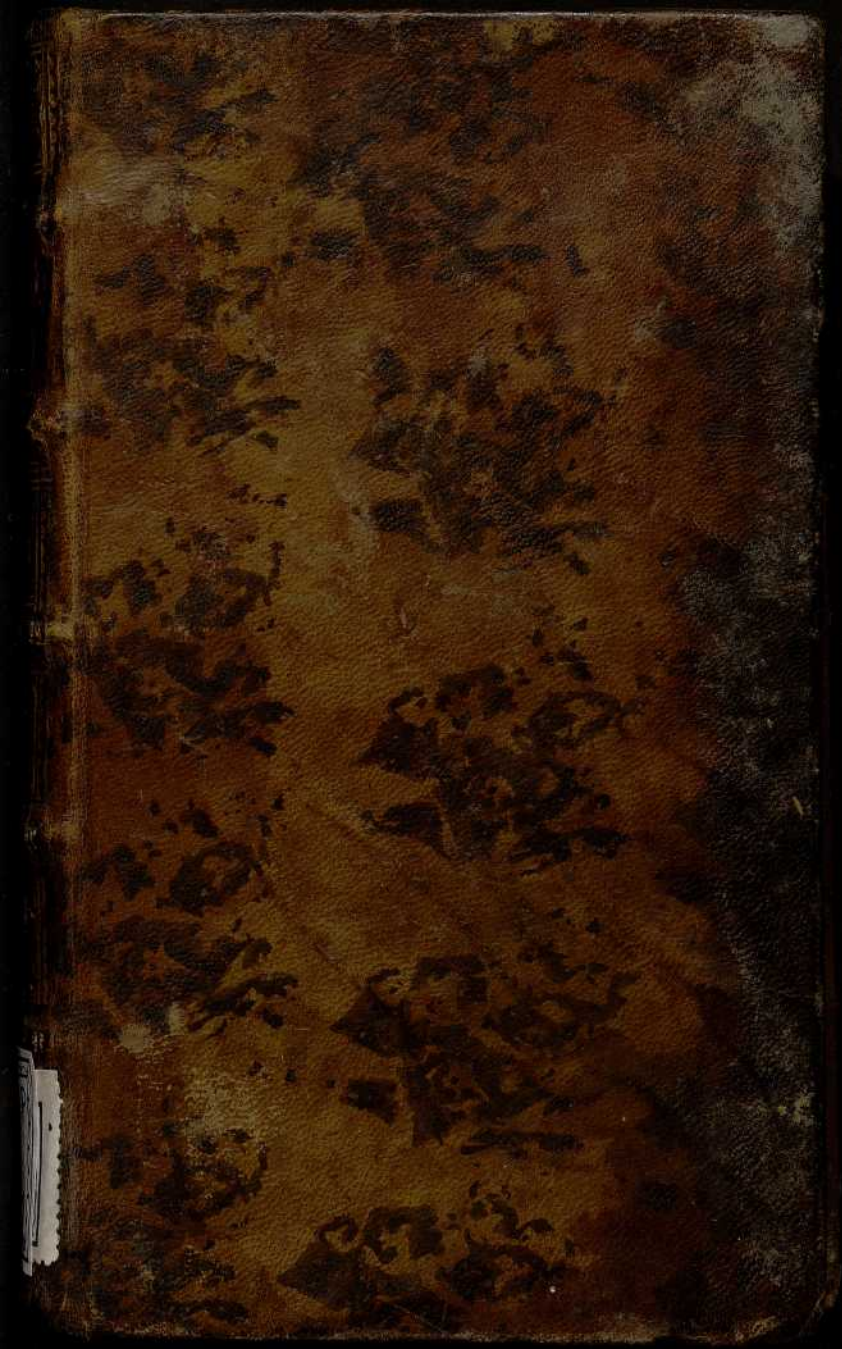


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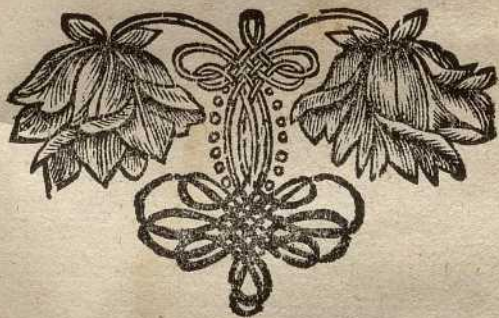
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(2)
JACOBI ALTINGI
SYNOPSIS
INSTITUTIONUM
CHALDÆORUM
ET
SYRARUM.



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

Anno MDCCXLVII.

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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 manuductionis ita sibi subministratum agnoverunt, & grati prædicarunt. Etsi verò non hi solum postularent, verùm etiam ipse Celeb. L'empereur censuisset optimè de literis istis meritorum, si publici juris facerem: quandoquidem nihil tam exactum & compendiosum existat, quod privatim & publicè juventuti istarum Linguarum studiosæ proponi posset: persuaderi tamen mihi passus non sum, cum quod tantam laudem

a 2

non

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 et linguarum Chaldææ Syræque analogiâ anomalas istic habebant rationem, quibus ultimam sectionem implevi; ipsa autem illarum præcepta manserunt inedita, quamvis manu plurium frequenter descripta, qui discentes à me acceperant, & postea decedentes aliis vicissim impertierant. At nunc tandem instantibus *Φιλεβραίων* efflagitationibus, ne describendo fatigarentur amplius Studiosi, assensus sum, maxime quia typographus characteres Syros nactus erat ut appendicis loco accederent postremæ editionis Grammaticæ Hebrææ. Cæterum constitueram initio sociare Chaldæa & Syra, unoque Aramææ synopsis nomine insignire; sed forma libri non permittitur, fueruntque ab invicem sejungenda, sic tamen comparanti convenientia utriusque linguæ nulli negotio animadverti queat. Porro id unum cogitandum hîc 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. Script.
Groningæ Frisiorum Kalend. Augusti 1676.

JOH. ALTING.

SYN.



SYNOPSIS INSTITUTIONUM.

SECTIO I. *Generalis.*

CANON. I.

Lingua Chaldaea communes habet cum Hebraea Literarum characteres, & potestatem.

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

§. 3. Quiescentes item literae eadem sunt. Attamen loco ן plerunque usurpatur 8.

Pro 8 finali adhibetur ן, quotiescunque aliud 8 immediatè antecedit, vitandi concursus ergò, תְּלִיתָאָּ תְּלִיתָאָּ tertium, pro תְּלִיתָאָּ Dan. 2, 39. Excipe בְּרִיתָאָּ in herba Dan. 4, 12. 20.

Alias quoque pro finali 8 scribitur, ה, ex frequenti permutatione harum literarum, לְהִתְקַטְּלוּ ad occidendum Dan. 2, 13. : תְּבִירָה fragile v. 42.

Jod mobile ex Syrisimo vocalem suam rejicit in locum praecedentis schevatis, & in ea quiescit, vel plane excidit: quod factum in מְחַיֵּה in vita conservans, pro מְחַיֵּה 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. עֲבִידָתָא *opus* v. ult. וּבְאוֹשְׁתָא & *mala* Ezz. 4, 12. הִרְגִּישׁוּ *con-*
venerunt Dan. 6, 6. Vocales etiam longæ omnes, nisi defectum vel quietem compensent, 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 dagesch. Quiescens est, quod ad absolvendam syllabam facit: nempe 1. post vocalem brevem omnino 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 א pro schevate mobili more Syrorum interdum accipit tzeri in initio dictionis, אֲזַח *accensa*, pro אֲזַח Dan, 3, 22. אֲבִי *abi*, pro אֲבִי Ez. 5, 15.

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

gnas, & kibbutz קִבּוּץ *altum*, רוּחַ *Spiritus*
& quando penultima sunt sequente schevato
muto. שָׂבַעְתָּ *satiatus fuisti*.

§. 7. Diphthongescit Jod scheva mu-
tum sub se habens, antecedente patach vel
cholem, הוּיָתָּ *fuisti* Dan. 2, 31. אֵיתִי *est* v. 30.
אֶמֶן *aqua*, in Targum.

§. 8. Dages Lene imprimitur literis בְּנֵי
כַּפֵּר ab initio & in medio dictionis post
scheva quiescens. Affixa secundæ personæ
tamen illud non admittunt, תִּכְוִן *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
ista frequenter negligitur. Excidit quoque
nonnunquam ex litera schevata. Interdum
loco illius Nun schevatum collocatur. וּמִן הַדְּעָא
& *scientia*, pro מִן הַדְּעָא Dan. 2, 21. הִנְעִיר *in-*
troduxit, pro הִעִיר v. 25. הִנְמִק *eduxit*, pro
הִמִּק 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 vocum ab Hebræa origine permutantur sæpissime literæ , tum ejusdem organi , רבּה Chald. טבּא infamia, ברּוּל Chald. פּרזּל ferrum : tum ejusdem classis , טוב Chald. טאב bonum esse , בהי Ch. ארעא inane tum similis figuræ , ארץ Ch. ארעא & ארקא terra, ביצה Ch. ביצא ovum : tum denique sibilantes cum mutis lingualibus , בוש Ch. זרבּה erubuit, שלוש Ch. תלת tres ; זרבּה Ch. ארעא aurum, צבי Ch. טבּיא caprea, בן Chald. בר filius, אלמנה Ch. ארמלא vidua.

§. 13. Serviles literæ sunt undecim , quot Hebræis ; atque etiam eadem, nisi quod Daleth servile sit , & contra Schin radicale. Mnemosynon illarum est אבּי דבּר - מתבּר pater

§. 14. Præfixa septem numerantur נדהוכר מ. Ex quibus more Hebræo accedunt מ & וכלב itemque ה interrogativum. Demonstrativum ה duntaxat jungitur pronomini- bus quibusdam separatis tertiæ personæ per kametz; הרין iste, הריא ista, הרינון & הרינון & הרינון istis: ast cum הריא & הריא habet patach. Relativum ה per scheva adhæret : Daniel autem & Ezras pro illo הרי separatum solent adhibere.

§. 15. Pro terminali puncto tzeri substituitur patach, quotiescunque sequitur Cheeth, Aijn, vel Resch.

§. 16. Hebræorum Cholem plerunque mutatur in hametz, עולם *seculum* à עולם. Eorundem duplex segol, nec non tzeri & segol nominum segolatorum in scheva & patach transit, עבד *servus*, à עבד & ספר *liber* à ספר: ast geminum patach vicarium abit in scheva & tzeri, טעם *statutum*, à טעם.

§. 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 patiunt, 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 literam radicalem exeunt. Alias Fœminina desinunt.

I. in אֲ, fervile, non tamen emphaticum, אֲבִירָה *potentia*, אֲחִמָּא *sapientia*.

Retinetur tamen apud Danielelem & Ezram frequenter הָ, Hebræorum, וְיַמְלִיךָ כְדָבָרָה וְשִׁחִיתָהּ & *verbum mendax ac corruptum* Dan. 2, 9.

II. in יֵית, vel יֵית heemantica; quæ sæpe הָ suum abjiciunt, quando absolute usurpantur extra constructionem regiminis, vel affixionem. נְוִלִית vel נְוִלִית *sterquilinum*, unde נְוִלִי Dan. 2, 2. & נְוִלִי Ezr. 6, 11. צְלוּ vel צְלוּ *precatio*, מְלְכִי & מְלְכִי *regnum*.

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

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

Masculinis nudè: צְדִיק צְדִיק *justus*, מִוֶּרֶם מִוֶּרֶם *mons*, אֲרָצֵי-אֲרָצֵי *arcantum*. Veruntamen אֲ, & י quiescens ante emphasin in Jod mobile transeunt, מֶלֶךְ מֶלֶךְ *Dominus*, נְקִי נְקִי *innocens*. Terminatio י, ante emphasin in אֲ, mutatur, & tunc אֲ emphaticum in הָ abit, juxta §. 2. יְהוָה יְהוָה *justus*, יְהוָה יְהוָה *Judeus*.

Fœmininis in radicalem literam vel in הָ fer-

servile terminatis, nudè: נִירָא נִירָא *ignis*, מְלִכְתָּא מְלִכְתָּא *regnum*. Desinentibus verò in א, mutato Aleph in Thau, & præcedente kametz in scheva, חֲכָמָא חֲכָמָא, *sapientia*, מְדִינָא מְדִינָא *provincia*. Finita in א, ex masculinis in י, loco Aleph rursus sumunt primitivum Jod, sed schevatum, & foemininum Aleph seu He in Thau mutant, קְדָמְתָא קְדָמְתָא *prima*.

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

§. 21. Motio masculini in foemininum fit I. in substantivis additâ ad formam absolutam syllaba תָּא, à גְּבִירָא גְּבִירָא *vir*, fit גְּבִירְתָּא *mulier*, non גְּבִירָא.

Unicum מְלִכְתָּא *regina* descendit à forma emphaticâ masculinâ, demtâ emphasi.

2. In Adjectivis ad eandem formam absolutam adscitâ terminatione א, foemininâ טָא *bonus, bona*, יְקִירִיקִידָא *ardens m. & f.* Sed Adjectiva in א, vel Jod quiescens finita, mutant

vant ultimam literam in Jod mobile, ante terminationem fœmininam, שְׁנַיָּא שְׁנַיָּא *diversus, diversa*, נְקִי נְקִי vel נְקִי נְקִי *innocens*. f. Adjectiva terminata in י, mutant eam terminationem in א, atque huic fœmininam annectunt, יהוּדַי *Judeus*, יהוּדָא *Judæa*.

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

§. 23. Dualis terminatio est, רַגְלִין, יַיִן, *pedes*, שְׁנַיִן *dentes*, קַרְנֵיִן *cornua*. Plerunque autem pluralis ejus loco venit, עֵינַיִן *alæ*, גַּפְיִן *oculi*.

Duo ista תְּרֵינִן *duo*, & תְּרֵינִן *dua*, jod quiescens habent.

Pluralis Masculinorum definit in יַיִן: formatur à singulari emphatico demtâ emphasi, (quæ ratio quoque est formandi dualis,) רִיבִי *arcanum*, גְּבַרִי גְּבַרִי *vir*, כְּשָׂרְאָא *Chaldeus*.

At Participia verborum quiescentium ter-
tiâ faciunt hâc exclusa in plurali גְּלִיָּהּ ; גְּלִיָּהּ
גְּלִיָּהּ *revelans*, שְׂרִיָּהּ *solutus*.

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

§. 24. Plurali Emphasis accedens Mascu-
linorum quidem גְּלִיָּהּ in גְּלִיָּהּ - mutat : אֶרְוִיָּהּ
ar- *cana*, גְּבוּרִיָּהּ *viri*. Eadem est ratio Dua-
lium, מֵיָּהּ *aque*.

At finita in גְּלִיָּהּ faciunt hic גְּלִיָּהּ ;
גְּלִיָּהּ *primus*.

Fœmininorum autem גְּלִיָּהּ in גְּלִיָּהּ vertit, אֶצְבַּע
אֶצְבַּע *digiti*, בְּתוּלָהּ בְּתוּלָהּ *virgines*.

Anomalix in formatione pluralis numeri obser-
vanda veniunt istæ ;

I. Masculina nonnulla pluralem habent termina-
tionis fœmininæ : hæc autem plerunque adsciscunt

Vav mobile, rarius He, ante terminationem fœminam, פַּחַן פַּחַה פַּחַן princeps, dux, אַרְיָא אַרְיָא leo, שָׂם שָׂמָהוּ שָׂם אָב אָבָהוּ pater, סוּס סוּסוּ equus, שֵׁם שֵׁמָהוּ nomen.

II. Fœmina nonnulla pluralem habent terminationis masculinæ, רוּחַ רוּחִין spiritus, מַלְאָה מַלְאִין verbum, חֲטָיִן חֲטָיִין triticum.

III. Nonnulla masculina utriusque terminationis pluralem admittunt, אָ קוֹל קוֹלִין vox, קוֹלִין & קוֹלִין, אָ יוֹם יוֹמִין dies, יוֹמִין & יוֹמִין &c. fœmininum נַפְשָׁן נַפְשָׁן anima fact. נַפְשָׁן & נַפְשָׁן.

§. 25. Casus interdum particulis variantur. Indicat autem Genitivum דַּ vel דִּי, דָּוִד דָּוִיד Davidis, דִּי-פַחַר figuli.

Dativum לַ, לְדָוִד Davidi.

Accusativum יֵת, יֵת דָּוִיד Davidem, interdum etiam לַ ex Syrismo לְהוֹתִיחָ לְמֵאֵי זָהָבָה ad afferendum vasa aurea Dan. 5, 2.

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

Ablativum מִן vel מִן, מִן דָּוִיד 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 הוּ הַי מִן
 הַיְכָלָא דֵי־בֵּית אֱלֹהִים *ex templo domus Dei*
 Dan. 5, 3. עַל־גִּירְאָה הַיְכָלָא הַי מְלַבָּא *super calcem parietis palatii regis* v. 5 quan-
 quam etiam illi הַי locus sit, quando regimi-
 nis forma adhibetur חֲסָף דֵי־פָחַר *argilla fi-*
guli Dan. 2, 41. נַחַר דֵי־נֹר *fluvius ignis*
 Dan. 7. vers. 10.

Regimen poscit in Masculinorum Singula-
 ri formam absolutam, אֱלֹהִים שְׁמַיָא *Deus cælo-*
rum Dan. 2, 37. סֵפֶר מִשְׁרָה : כְּבַתְּב *secundam*
scripturam libri Moysi Ezz. 6, 18.

In eorundem Plurali י. pro יוּ , וְחֻזֵי רֵאשֵׁי
 & *visiones capitis mei* ex חֻזֵּי Dan. 7, 15.
 קְדִישֵׁי ex קְדִישֵׁין vers. 18.

Regimen idem in Fœmininorum Singulari
 mutat אַ formæ absolutæ in ת , מַלְכָּא *ver-*
bum regis Dan. 2, 10. חַיֵּית בְּרָא *bestia agri*
 Dan. 4, 20. Ad terminationes in ת in variatas
 relinquit , בְּמַלְכוּת אֲנָשָׂא *in regno hominum*
 Dan. 4, 25.

In istorum Plurali tollit אַ ex forma em-
 phatica. וְאַצְבָּעֹת רַגְלָיָא & *digiti pedum* Dan.
 2, 42. מִן־יּוֹמָת עֲלָמָא *a diebus seculi* Ezz. 4, 15.

§. 27. Affixa junguntur per propria puncta Singularibus utriusque generis, & Pluralibus foemininis emphaticis, demtâ emphasi, *פֶּשֶׁר פֶּשֶׁרָא פֶּשֶׁרָה* interpretatio ejus, *נְשָׁמָה* מִתְּנֶנָּה נְשָׁמָתָא נְשָׁמָתְךָ *anima tua*, מִתְּנֶנָּה מִתְּנֶנָּתְךָ *dona tua*.

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

Participiis eâdem ratione Affixa accedunt, quâ Nominibus.

§. 28. Terminale punctum tzeri, parach, & segol formæ absolutæ, in emphasi, motione adjectivorum, declinatione aut affixione tollitur, succedente schevate. *זֶרֶם* זֶרֶם *imago*, עֶלְמִין עֶלְמִין *seculum*, זְמַן זְמַן *tempus*, טֶפֶשׁ טֶפֶשׁ *stultus, stulta*; קָדֵשׁ קָדֵשׁ *sanctitas*.

§. 29. Forma פֶּקֶד seu פֶּקֶד corripit cholem istis in casibus in oppositam brevem kametzchatuph vel kibbutz, עֲשָׂנְךָ עֲשָׂנְךָ *robur tuum*, עֵשֶׂן vel עֵשֶׂן *angustia*, עֵשֶׂן עֵשֶׂן *angustia*.

§. 30. Forma עֵין in iisdem incrementis
Jod

Jod schevato præmittit patach, עַיִן עֵינַי *oculus*. Aliquando Hebræorum more Jod quiescit in tzeri, וְעַיִן אֱלֹהִים & *oculus Dei ipsorum*, Ezr. 5, 5. לַיְלִיל לַיְלִיָּא *nox*, ubi insuper Jod mobile accessit.

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

§. 32. Monosyllaba in patach mutant illud in scheva; דָּמָא דָּמָא *sanguis*, בְּרִי בְרִי *filius meus*. Eorundem tzeri aut schutek servatur פִּיטָא פִּיטָא *petra*, סוּסָא סוּסָא *equus*, פּוּמָא פּוּמָא *os*. At שֵׁם שֵׁם *nomen* habet שְׁמָא ab Hebræo שֵׁם Defectiva radicali secunda accepto dages tzeri in chirek breve vertunt, & cholem in kibbutz; patach autem retinent, vel in chirek breve mutant. גִּבְעָא גִּבְעָא *signum*, גִּבְעָא גִּבְעָא *fovea*, טַל טַל *ros*, פִּתָּא פִּתָּא *bucella*.

§. 33. Pronomina separata sunt Personalia.

1. Perf. com. { Sing. אֲנָא vel אֲנִי *ego*.
Plur. אֲנַחְנָא, אֲנַחְנָא, אֲנַן *nos*.

2. pers. { Sing. com. אַתָּא & אַתָּת *tu*.
Plur. { masc. אַתְּוּ & אַתְּוּ *vos m*.
fæm. אַתְּוּ & אַתְּוּ *vos f*.

3. perf.	{ masc.	{ sing. הוּא ipse.
		{ plur. הֵמוֹן הֵמוֹן ipst.
	{ fœm.	{ sing. הִיא ipsa.
		{ plur. הֵמִין ipsæ.

Demonstrativa, הוּא הוּא vel הוּא iste: : וְהוּא iste, ista, וְהוּא illi, וְהוּא ille.

Interrogativa personæ, מִן quis? rei, מִן quid, quod?

Relativum, הוּא qui, quæ, cui æquipollet, הוּא prafixum.

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

1. p. com.	{	{ sing. הוּא per (.) מַלְכוּתִי מַלְכוּתֵי מַלְכוּתֵי
		{ pl. הוּא נָא per (ר) מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא מַלְכוּתָא
2. p.	{ Sing.	{ masc. הוּא pôt (') מַלְכוּתְךָ מַלְכוּתְךָ מַלְכוּתְךָ
		{ fœm. הוּא כִּי per (..) מַלְכוּתְכִי מַלְכוּתְכִי מַלְכוּתְכִי
	{ pl.	{ masc. הוּא כִּי per (.) מַלְכוּתְכוֹן מַלְכוּתְכוֹן מַלְכוּתְכוֹן
		{ fœm. הוּא כִּי per (i) מַלְכוּתְכֵן מַלְכוּתְכֵן מַלְכוּתְכֵן
3. p. sing.	{	{ masc. הוּא per (..) מַלְכוּתָהּ מַלְכוּתָהּ מַלְכוּתָהּ
		{ fœm. הוּא per (ר) מַלְכוּתָהּ מַלְכוּתָהּ מַלְכוּתָהּ

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

Ante ה f. aliquando scribitur patach פַּתַּח in ore ejus Dan. 7, 5. עַל-צַבַּת in dorso suo v. 6.

Fœminina pluralia habent interdum cum affixo 3. perf. sing. masc. וְהִי, סִפְוֹתֶיהָ labia ejus, cum affixo 3. perf. sing. fœm. plerunque הִיא per (τ) חֲרָבֹתֶיהָ vastitates ejus.

Pro הוּן & הוּן apud Ezram legitur הֵם & הֵם interdum, שְׁמֹרֶתְהֵם nomina ipsorum. לָכֵן vobis Ezr. 5, 9.

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

1. p. com. { sing. וּ per (.) מַלְכִּי } excluso u-
 { pl. וְ & נָא per (τ) מַלְכֵינָא מַלְכֵינָא } trobique
 } jod mul-
 } titudinis.

3. pl. { sing. { masc. וְ per (τ) מַלְכֵיךְ otiante Jod. plur.
 { fœm. וְ per (τ) & כִּי per (,) מַלְכֵיכִי מַלְכֵיכִי }
 { plur. { masc. וְ per (..) מַלְכֵיכֻן
 { fœm. וְ per (..) מַלְכֵיכֵן

3. per Sing. { masc. הִי per (י) jod in vav quiescens
 mutato, מַלְכוּתִי
 { fœm. הֵא per (τ) eliso vel otiante
 jod, מַלְכוּתֵא

3, pers. plur. { masc. הוּ per (מַלְבִּיחוֹן)
 { fœm. הֵן Per (מַלְבִּיחוֹן)

§. 35. Tria hæc אב *pater*, אח *frater*, חם *socer*, in singula i ante affixa adsciscunt schu-
 rek, cui illa nudè junguntur. Adhibentur
 autem tunc affixa tertiæ pers. singularia sylla-
 bica הֵי & הֵיאָ, אבּוֹךָ *pater tuus*, אחֵיךָ *frater ejus*, חֲמוֹתֵךָ *socer ejus*, f. Attamen cum
 affixo primæ pers. singulari analogia obser-
 vatur, אבִי *pater meus*.

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

I. Singularia, אחור *post*, בְּדוּל *propter*, אֵ, *ab*, אַבְּ, nota accusativi cujus patach, ut syl-
 labam absolvere queat, in kametz mutatur.

II. Pluralia, בְּתֵר *post*, עַל *super*, קִדְמֵי *ante*,
 אֵיתִי *est*.

III. Utraque, tam Singularia quàm Plura-
 lia, בֵּין *inter*, חֲלִיקָה *pro*, קִבְּלֵי *ante*, coram
 תַּחַת *sub*, *pro*.

SECTIO III. de Verbo.

§. 37. Verbum tribus Conjugationibus
 variatur, quarum singulæ Activum & Passi-
 vum habent. Secunda autem Dageffata est,
 cæteræ Non - dageffatæ.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Pehal. | פֶּקֶד | Ipehel | אֶתְּפֶקֶד |
| 2. Pabel. | פֶּבֶד | Itpahal. | אֶתְּפֶבֶד |
| 3. Aphel. | אֶפֶקֶד | Ittaphal. | אֶתְּפֶקֶד |

§. 38. Terminale punctum Conjugationum ac Temporum corripitur in secheva in Præteritorum tertiâ sc̄emininâ & primâ communi singularibus, nec non in Futurorum secundâ sc̄emininâ 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 sc̄eminina singularis formatur à masculina addito פֶּקֶדַת : & differt a prima singul. communi, quæ hujus loco addit פֶּקֶדְתִּי.

Tertia sc̄emin. 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. Anomalè segol est pro patach, in וְהִדְבַּרְתָּ & comminuit, pro אֲדַבְּרָתָּ Dan. 2, 45.

Secunda sing. communis est, addens תָּ ex פֶּקֶדְתָּ.

Quiescentia tertiâ radicali in masculino semper תָּ

habent, **הוּיָהּ** *fuiſti* & in prima perſona interdum **הִי** adhibent, **טָעִיתִי** *erravi*.

Aliqua addunt ſecundæ maſculinæ **וּ** vel **ה** paragogicum antecedente kamets, **חִשְׁבֹתָּ** *cogitaſti* & ſine eo quandoque kamets, ſumunt ex Hebraiſmo **שִׁבַּחְתָּ** *laudaſti* Dan. 5, 23.

Tertia pluralis in maſculino **וּ** addit, & in ſceminino, **פָּקְדוּ** m. & **פָּקְדָה** f.

Secundæ & primæ plurales annectunt ſine pronominum **הֵינּוּ** m. **הֵינָּה** f. & **נָא** comm. **פָּקְדוּהֶן** m. **פָּקְדוּהָ** f. & **פָּקְדוּנָא** com.

§. 40. Participia ſectuntur ut nomina Extra Pehal **וּ** characteristicum præſigitur.

Activa omnia geminum habent Præſens & Præteritum, Paſſiva unum.

§. 41. Infinitivus in Pehal habet **וּ** characteristicum cum chirek ob ſcheva primæ radicalis, quod ſi hæc gutturalis fuerit, ſegregatus eſt ſub **מִפְקֹד**, aut **לְמַעַבְד** *ad faciendum*.

Extra Pehal à ſine adſciſcitur **וּ** præcedente gemino kametz, **פָּקְדָה**.

§. 42. Imperativus formatur in omnibus Conjugationibus, tum Activis, tum etiam paſſivis. Perſonas ejus diſtinguunt affirmantes ſing. ſcēm. **וּ** plur. maſc. **וּ** & plur. ſcēm. **נָא** ſing. ſcēm. **פָּקְדִי** plur. maſc. **פָּקְדוּ** plur. ſcēm. **פָּקְדֵנָּה**.

§. 43. Futurum flectitur 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. תִּפְקְדִין, תִּפְקְדִין. Secundæ & tertiæ pluralium masculinarum quidem תִּפְקְדוּן יִפְקְדוּן, fœmininarum autem תִּפְקְדוּן יִפְקְדוּן.

In secunda fœm. sing. interdum negligitur Nun, תִּפְקְדִין *transf.*

§. 44. Passiva omnia habent characterem אָת; cujus ת primæ radicali cognatæ דָּט per dages inseritur; eidemque sibilanti postponitur, & insuper post ך in ך, & post ם in ם mutatur. Si tamen Thau istud geminandum sit per dages, cum sibilante locum permutare nequit. אֲתָשְׂרָם *inventus fuit*. אֲתָשְׂרָם *traditus est*, neque etiam cognatæ inseri, אֲתָשְׂרָם *submersus est*, pro אֲתָשְׂרָם *jucati sunt*.

Pro אָת ex Hebraismo aliquando אָת 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 occurit chirek breve, vel tzeri, rarò cholem. יָכַל potuit, יָתַב sedit, קָרַב accessit, שָׁלַט dominatus est, דָּרַמוֹד dormivit.

Quæ terminantem vocalem heic habent tzeri vel cholem, retinent eam in tertia fœmin. singulari, aliqua etiam eandem servant in prima sing. נִטְלָה cessavit, חָרַבָה vastata fuit: sic נִטְבָה accipi-

Participii præsentis, seu Benoni puncta sunt kametz & tzeri. פֹּקֵד.

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

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

Infinitivus desinit in patach, מִפְּקֹד.

Imperativus exit in kibbutz. פִּקֹּד.

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

Futurum sequitur terminationem Imperativi.

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

Tzeri istud in præteriti tertiâ sing. fœm. retineri
solet, אֶתְרַחֲצֶנָּה *confisa 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. קָטְלָהּ *occisa est*, à נָטְוּרָה
Sic תִּקְוִי *appensus fuisti*, à תִּקְוִי, & מְרִישׁוֹ *avulsa*
fuerunt à מְרִישׁוֹ.

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

Dages cum vocali antecedente aliquando cum ו
vel י permutatur, סוּבַר *portavit*, שִׁיזַב *eripuit*.

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

Nonnunquam in Pahel finis est chirek breve קָפַל
interfecit.

Passivum Ithpahal ubique finitur in pa-
tach.

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

Pro ם isto subinde ex Hebraïsmo scribitur ם, sed
b s quod

quod à characteristicis temporum non excluditur, quæ illud antecedunt *שְׁבַתָּה*, *inveniemus*.

Terminans vocalis est tzeri, in *Pe'hil patach*.

Adhibetur interdum loco tzeri chirek longum defectivè scriptum; quod in tertia plur. præteriti, itemque in Imperativo exprimi consuevit, *הִרְגוּ* *irriterunt*.

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

Punctum terminale est *patach*.

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

Paradigma Verborum Perfectorum

Prima Conjugatio.

Activum PEHAL.

Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
פָּקְדָה	פָּקְדוּ		פָּקְדָה	פָּקְדָה	3.
פָּקְדַתְּ	פָּקְדַתְּ		Com.	פָּקְדַתְּ	2.
Com.	פָּקְדַתְּ		Com.	פָּקְדַתְּ	1.

Benoni.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדָּא	פִּקְדָּא

Pehil.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדוֹן	פִּקְדָּא	פִּקְדָּא

Infinitivus.

מִפְקְדוֹ

Imperativus.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּקְדוּנֵי	פִּקְדוּ	פִּקְדֵי	פִּקְדֵי

Futurum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדֵי	יִפְקְדֵי
תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ
Com.	נִפְקְדֵי	Com.	אִפְקְדֵי

Passivum ITHPEHEL.

Præteritum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
אֲתִפְקְדוּ	אֲתִפְקְדוּ	אֲתִפְקְדֵי	אֲתִפְקְדֵי
אֲתִפְקְדוּ	אֲתִפְקְדוּ	Com.	אֲתִפְקְדֵי
Com.	אֲתִפְקְדוּ	Com.	אֲתִפְקְדֵי

Participium.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
מִתְפְּקְדוּ	מִתְפְּקְדוּ	מִתְפְּקְדָּא	מִתְפְּקְדָּא

Infini.

Infinitivus.

אֲתַפְקֵדָא

Imperativus.

f	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	אֲתַפְקְדוּ	אֲתַפְקֵד		אֲתַפְקְדִי	אֲתַפְקְדִי

Futurum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	יִתְפְקְדוּ	יִתְפְקְדוּ		תִּתְפְקְדִי	תִּתְפְקְדִי
	תִּתְפְקְדוּ	תִּתְפְקְדוּ		תִּתְפְקְדִי	תִּתְפְקְדִי
Com.	נִתְפְקְדוּ	נִתְפְקְדוּ	Com.	אֲתַפְקְדִי	אֲתַפְקְדִי

Secunda Conjugatio.

Activum PAHEL.

Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	פְקַדְתִּי	פְקַדְתִּי		פְקַדְתִּי	פְקַדְתִּי
	פְקַדְתֶּיךָ	פְקַדְתֶּיךָ	Com.	פְקַדְתֶּיךָ	פְקַדְתֶּיךָ
Com.	פְקַדְתֶּנּוּ	פְקַדְתֶּנּוּ	Com.	פְקַדְתֶּנּוּ	פְקַדְתֶּנּוּ

Benoni.

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

Pehil.

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

Infinitivus.

פְקַדָּא

Imp.

Imperativus.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּקְדְנֵי	פִּקְדוּ	פִּקְדִי	פִּקְד

Futurum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּן	תִּפְקְד	יִפְקֵד 3.
תִּפְקְדוּן	תִּפְקְדוּן	תִּפְקְדוּן	תִּפְקֵד 2.
Com.	נִפְקֵד	Com.	אִפְקֵד 1.

Passivum ITHPAAL.

Præteritum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
אֶתְפְּקְדֵי	אֶתְפְּקְדוּ	אֶתְפְּקְדִי	אֶתְפְּקֵד 3.
אֶתְפְּקְדוּן	אֶתְפְּקְדוּן	Com.	אֶתְפְּקֵדְתִּי 2.
Com.	אֶתְפְּקְדֵנָא	Com.	אֶתְפְּקֵדְתִּי 1.

Participium.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
מִתְפְּקְדוּן	מִתְפְּקְדוּן	מִתְפְּקְדָא	מִתְפְּקֵד

Infinitivus.

אֶתְפְּקְדָא

Imperativus.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
אֶתְפְּקְדוּ	אֶתְפְּקְדוּ	אֶתְפְּקְדִי	אֶתְפְּקֵד

Futurum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
יִתְפְּקְדוּן	יִתְפְּקְדוּן	תִּתְפְּקֵד	יִתְפְּקֵד 3.
תִּתְפְּקְדוּן	תִּתְפְּקְדוּן	תִּתְפְּקְדוּן	תִּתְפְּקֵד 2.
Com.	נִתְפְּקֵד	Com.	אִתְפְּקֵד 1.

Tertia

I Tertia Conjugatio.

Activum APHEL.

Præteritum.

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

Benevi.

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

Pehil.

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

Infinitivus.

אֶפְקְדָא

Imperativus.

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

Futurum.

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
יִפְקְדוּ יִפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ יִפְקְדוּ 3.
תִּפְקְדוּ תִפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ תִפְקְדוּ 2.
Com. תִּפְקְדוּ	Com. אֶפְקְדוּ 1.

Passi-

Passivum ITTAPHAL.

Præteritum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
אתפקדו	אתפקדו	אתפקד	אתפקדת 3.
אתפקדתו	אתפקדתו	אתפקדת	אתפקדת 2.
Com.	אתפקדו	אתפקדת	אתפקדת 1.

Participium.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
מתפקדו	מתפקדו	מתפקד	מתפקדת

Infinitivus.

אתפקדא.

Imperativus.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
אתפקדו	אתפקדו	אתפקד	אתפקד

Futurum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Plur.	m.
יתפקדו	יתפקדו	יתפקד	יתפקדת 3.
יתפקדתו	יתפקדתו	יתפקד	יתפקדת 2.
Com.	נתפקד	Com.	נתפקד 1.

§. 48. Inchoata Nun (& pauca à Jod incipientia,) sequente dageffabili, 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
 הִפְקוּ *eductus est.*

In Imperativo Pehal prima per aphæresin
 tollitur, פִּיק *exi*, כִּיס *maçta*, מִרְ *custodi*.

Alibi omnia habent regularia.

PEHAL.

Infinitivus.

מִפֵּק

Imperativus.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
פִּיקוּ	פִּיק	פִּיק	פִּיק

Futurum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
יִפְקוּ	יִפְקוּ	תִּפְק	יִפְק
תִּפְקוּ	תִּפְקוּ	תִּפְקוּ	תִּפְק
Com.	נִפְק	Com.	אִפְק

APHEL.

&c.	אִפְקַת	אִפְקַת	אִפְק	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִפְקֵא	מִפְקֵא	מִפְק	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	מִפְקֵא	מִפְקֵא	מִפְק	<i>Pehil.</i>
			אִפְקֵא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	תִּפְקוּ	תִּפְק	תִּפְק	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אִתְפְּקַת	אִתְפְּקַת	אִתְפְּק	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְפְּקֵא	מִתְפְּקֵא	מִתְפְּק	<i>Participium.</i>
			אִתְפְּקֵא	

		אֲתַפֵּק	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֲתַפֵּקִי	אֲתַפֵּק	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	אֲתַפֵּק	יֲתַפֵּק	<i>Futurum.</i>

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

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

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

Imperativus & Futurum Pehal communissime in cholem desinunt.

In Hophal est הֲעֵל *introducitur* Dan. 5, 13. & הֲעֵלִי *introducitur* v. 15. utrobique dages implicitè comprehenso in vocali brevi.

PEHAL.

Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
בָּקָא		בָּקַי	בָּקָה		בָּקַי
בָּקָתוּ		בָּקְתִי	Com.		בָּקְתִי
Com.		בָּקְתֵנּוּ	Com.		בָּקְתֵנּוּ

Infinitivus.

מִבֵּק

Imperativus.

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

Futurum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
בָּקֹתִי		בָּקֹתִי	תִּבְקֶה		תִּבְקֶה
תִּבְקֹתֵנּוּ		תִּבְקֹתֵנּוּ	תִּבְקֹתֵנּוּ		תִּבְקֹתֵנּוּ
Com.		תִּבְקֹתֵנּוּ	Com.		תִּבְקֹתֵנּוּ

APHEL.

Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
אִבְקָא		אִבְקַי	אִבְקָה		אִבְקַי
אִבְקָתוּ		אִבְקְתִי	Com.		אִבְקְתִי
Com.		אִבְקְתֵנּוּ	Com.		אִבְקְתֵנּוּ

Benoni.

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

Pehil.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
מִדְּקִין	מִדְּקִין	מִדְּקֵא	מִדְּקֵא

Infinitivus.

מִדְּקֵא

Imperativus.

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

Futurum.

יִדְּקִין	יִדְּקִין	יִדְּקֵא	יִדְּקֵא	3.
מִדְּקִין	מִדְּקִין	מִדְּקִין	מִדְּקִין	2.
Com.	נִדְּקֵא	Com.	מִדְּקֵא	1.

II TAPHAL.

&c.	מִתְּדַקֵּת	מִתְּדַקֵּר	מִתְּדַקֵּא	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.		מִתְּדַקֵּנָא	מִתְּדַקֵּנָא	<i>Participium.</i>
			מִתְּדַקֵּא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.		מִתְּדַקֵּנָא	מִתְּדַקֵּנָא	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		מִתְּדַקֵּנָא	מִתְּדַקֵּנָא	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 50. Prima Aleph schevate muto insigniendi in Pehal quiescit expressa vel latens in tzeri, מִמְּדַר aut מִמְּדַר *dicere*; aut insuper mutata in jod, יִמְּדַר *comedet*.

In Conjugationum Primæ & Secundæ

Passivis, aut sequitur analogiam, aut elisa
compensatur geminatione Thau caracte-
ristici per dages; אָתְּכֵל vel אִתְּכֵל *com-
estus fuit*, אִתְּפָסַח vel אָתְּפָסַח *sanatus fuit*

In Pahal subinde tollitur, migrante vo-
cali ejus ad characteristicam schevatam, מְדַבֵּר
docens pro מְדַבֵּר

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

Amittunt Aleph in Imperativo Pahal אֲכַל *abito*
& אָתָּה *venit*: interdum tamen analoga sunt,
Verbum אָמַן in Conjugatione tertia Aleph mu-
tat in Jod quiescens in tzeri, הִימִין *credidit*. Sed
אָתָּה ibidem in jod mobile vertit, אֲתִי *adduxit*,
in Targum.

PEHAL.

&c.	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַל	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.		אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַל	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.		אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַל	<i>Pehil.</i>
1396.	מָכַל vel	מִיכַל vel	מָאכַל	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.		אָכַלְתָּ	אָכַל	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		תִּיכַל	יֵאכַל	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPEHEL.

&c.	אתְּכַלְתָּ	אֲתָאֵכֵר	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְּאֵכֵלָא	מִתְּאֵכֵר	<i>Participium.</i>
		אֲתָאֵכְלָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֲתָאֵכְלוּ	אֲתָאֵכֵר	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּתְּאֵכֵל	יִתְּאֵכֵר	<i>Futurum.</i>

PAEL.

&c.	אֵכַלְתָּ	אֵכַלְתָּ	אֵכֵר	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵאֵכְלָא	מֵאֵכְלָא	מֵאֵכֵר	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	מֵאֵכְלָא	מֵאֵכְלָא	מֵאֵכֵר	<i>Pehil.</i>
			אֵכְלָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֵכְלוּ	אֵכֵר	אֵכֵר	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תֵּאֵכֵל	יֵאֵכֵר	יֵאֵכֵר	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPAAL.

&c.	אתְּאֵכַלְתָּ	אתְּאֵכֵר	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְּאֵכְלָא	מִתְּאֵכֵר	<i>Participium.</i>
		אתְּאֵכְלָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אתְּאֵכְלוּ	אתְּאֵכֵר	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּתְּאֵכֵל	יִתְּאֵכֵר	<i>Futurum.</i>

APHEL.

&c.	אוֹכַלְתָּ	אוֹכֵר	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מוֹכְלָא	מוֹכֵר	<i>Benoni.</i>
			<i>Pehil.</i>

&c.	מוֹכֵלָא	מוֹכֵל	<i>Pehil.</i>
		אוֹכֵלָא	<i>Infinitivum.</i>
&c.	אוֹכְלִי	אוֹכֵל	<i>Imperativum.</i>
&c.	תּוֹכֵר	יִכֵּל	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אֶתּוֹכֵלָת	אֶתּוֹכֵר	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵתּוֹכֵלָא	מֵתּוֹכֵל	<i>Participium.</i>
		אֶתּוֹכֵלָא	<i>Infinitivum.</i>
&c.	אֶתּוֹכְלִי	אֶתּוֹכֵל	<i>Imperativum.</i>
&c.	תּתּוֹכֵל	יִתּוֹכֵל	<i>Futurum.</i>

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

Interdum in chirek breve & dages resolvitur, ^ה
poterit, & hoc ipsum dages in Nun schevatum ve-
 titur, quod in verbo יָדַע *novit*, frequens est, יָדַע
sciam.

In Imperativo Pehal Jod per aphaeream
 abjicitur, & terminale punctum est tzeri, ^ת
sede.

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

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

Interdum in Aphel Jod manet, quiescens in tze-ri, **הִיבֵר** *deportavit*, rarius diphthongescens cum patach. **אִיבֵר** *lactavit*.

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

PEHAL.

		מִילַד	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	לְרִי	לֵר	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּילַד	יִילַד	<i>Futurum.</i>

APHEL.

&c.	אִילַדְתָּ	אִילַד	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִילַדְתָּ	מִילַד	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	מִילַדְתָּ	מִילַד	<i>Pehil.</i>
		אִילַדְתָּ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אִילַדְי	אִילַד	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּילַד	יִילַד	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPAAL.

&c.	אִתְּוִלַדְתָּ	אִתְּוִלַד	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְּוִלַדְתָּ	מִתְּוִלַד	<i>Participium.</i>
		אִתְּוִלַדְתָּ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אִתְּוִלַדְי	אִתְּוִלַד	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּתְּוִלַד	יִתְּוִלַד	<i>Futurum.</i>

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

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

Verbum **מָוָה** *mori*, poscit chirek longum **מֹוָה** *mortuus est*.

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

In Daniele retinetur Aleph, **קָאֲמִינָה** *stans*, Dan. 7, 16. **וְאֵעִין** *tremescentes* cap. 5, 19. **הַדְּאָרִי** *habitantes*, cap. 4, 32. pro quibus Masorethæ legi volunt **וְזִיעוֹן** & **הַדְּאָרִי**.

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

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

Infinitivus desinit in kametz, **מָשָׂה** *natare*.

Imperativus & Futurum in schurek plerunque vel kibbutz, **קִוְּמִי** *surge* f. **הַדְּאָרִי** *habitabit*.

At **שָׂוִים** *posuit*, in Imperativo chirek, **הַדְּאָרִי** *abit*, in Futuro kametz habet.

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, **נתקם** *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*, **אתבתין** *respondistis*, **תקום** *erexit*).

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

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

PEHAL.

Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Plur.	m.	
קמה		קמו	קמת		קם	3.
קמתן		קמתין	Com.		קמת	2.
Com.		קמנה	Com.		קמת	1.
			c 5			Be-

Benoni.

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
קִימִין קִימִין	קִימִי vel קִימִי

Pehil.

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
קִימִין קִימִין	קִימִי קִימִי

Infinitivus.

מִקִּים

Imperativus.

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
קִימִין קִימִין	קִימִי קִימִי

Futurum.

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.		
יִקְוִין יִקְוִין	יִקְוִי יִקְוִי	תִּקְוִים תִּקְוִים	יִקְוִי 3.
תִּקְוִין תִּקְוִין	תִּקְוִין תִּקְוִין	תִּקְוִין תִּקְוִין	תִּקְוִי 2.
Com. נִקְוִים	נִקְוִים	Com. נִקְוִים	נִקְוִי 1.

ITHPEHEL.

&c.	אֶתְקַמַּת	אֶתְקַם	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִתְקַמֶּנָּה	מִתְקַם	<i>Participium.</i>
		אֶתְקַמֶּנָּה	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֶתְקַמִּי	אֶתְקַם	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תִּתְקַם	יִתְקַם	<i>Futurum.</i>

PAHEL.

&c.	קִימֶת	קִימֶה	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מִקְיֶמֶנָּה	מִקְיֶם	<i>Benoni.</i>

Pehil.

&c.	מְקַיְמַן	מְקַיֵּם	<i>Pehil.</i>
		קַיְמַן	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	קַיְמִי	קַיֵּם	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	תְּקַיֵּם	יְקַיֵּם	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITHPAHAL.

&c.	אֶתְקַיֵּם	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵתְקַיֵּם	<i>Participium.</i>
	אֶתְקַיְמַן	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	יִתְקַיֵּם	<i>Futurum.</i>

APHEL.

Præteritum.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Plur.	m.	
אֶקַּיְמַן	אֶקַּיְמִי	אֶקַּיְמַת	אֶקַּיֵּם	3.
אֶקַּמְתִּין	אֶקַּמְתִּין	Com.	אֶקַּמְתִּי	2.
Com.	אֶקַּמְנָא	Com.	אֶקַּמְתִּי	1.

Benoni.

f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.
מְקַיְמַן	מְקַיְמִין	מְקַיְמַת	מְקַיֵּם

Pehil.

מְקַיְמַן	מְקַיְמִין	מְקַיְמַת	מְקַיֵּם
f. Plur.	m.	f. Sing.	m.

Infinitivus.

אֶקַּמַּן

Impe-

Imperativus.

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
אַקִימוּ	אַקִימֵי
אַקִימוּ	אַקִימוּ

Futurum.

f. Plur. m.	f. Sing. m.
יִקְוּמוּ	יִקְוֶה
יִקְוּמוּ	יִקְוֶה
Com.	Com.

ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אַתְקַם	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	מֵתְקַם	<i>Participium.</i>
	אַתְקַמֵּנּוּ	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אַתְקַם	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	יִתְקַם	<i>Futurum.</i>

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

Quando desinit in א, vel ה, tunc 3. fœm. sing. in ת, vel ת, & 3. m. plur. in י exit, pereunte utrobique א aut ה רַבַּת הָ crevil f. מָטָה pervenit. רָמוּ projecerunt. In 3. f. plur. manet א cum antecedente kametz. חִוְּרָה viderunt f. In 2. & 1. perf. utriusque numeri א muratur in Jod quiescens in tzeri

vel

vel chirek , בָּנִיתָ *adificasti*, הָיִיתָ *fuit*, צִבֹּרַת *vo-*
lui, in Pehal aliquando diphthongescens cum patach
 in 2. singulari הָיִיתָ *vidisti*.

Quando definit in י ubique terminatio illa, ma-
 net, atque in 3. m. plur. Vav vocali cassum adscisci-
 tur, שָׁנִיו *mutarunt*. In 3. f. utriusque numeri
 ante affirmantes Jod per dages geminatur, כָּרְתִיתִי
caligavit, f. חָמְיָה *viderunt* f. Interdum loco hujus
 dages א adhibetur בְּרִיאָתָא *veteravit*. Quod א si
 etiam in 3. m. plur. accedat, affirmanti י reddit
 punctum schurek, צָדִיאָא *destruxerunt*.

Quando definit in י tunc Jod mobile est in 3. f.
 ling. antecedente schevate. אֲטַעֲרָא *seduxit* f. qui-
 escit autem in chirek in 3. plur. cui affirmans mascu-
 lina nudè, fœminina mediante kametz jungitur.
 אֲסַחֲוִי אֲסַחֲוִיָא *lavarunt m. f.* in reliquis personis
 in tzeri quiescit אֲחַמְרִיתָא *videre fecisti*.

Participia finem habent א, vel י, בָּעֵא *rogans*,
 בָּנִי *adificatus*. At Pehal in Pahel & Aphel י vel
 juxta alios י, מַחְפִּי vel מַחְפִּיָא *tectus*. Perit autem
 tertia in plurali masculino, cujus finis est, יָ, juxta
 §. 23. בָּנִי *adificantes*: in fœmininis verò in Jod mo-
 bile transit, שָׁנִיָא *diversa*.

Infinitivus Pehal in א exit, deficiente nonnun-
 quam מ characteristico, לְמִשְׁרָא *solvere*, לְהוּיָא
esse,

esse, quod in hoc verbo apud Danielelem & 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 fœmininas in utroque numero antecedit kamets, וְהָיִי *vide f.* קְרִינִי *vocate f.* קְרִינֵנָה. Afformans Masculina plura, quiescit in cholem, וְהָיִי *venite m.* In Aphel ante נָ תertia abijt in Jod, quiescens in tzeri, cui afformans nudè jungitur, וְהָיִי אִתְּיָנָה *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 יִי... vel יִי... & masc. plural. יִי & frequentius יִי תִּבְעֵינָּה *flagitabis f.* יִשְׁתִּיבִין *bibent*, יִשְׁרִיבוּ *habitabunt. f.*

PEHAL.

Præteritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
גָּלְעָרָה	גָּלוּ		גָּלְתָּ		גָּלִיתְּ 3.
גָּלוּתָן	גָּלוּתָן	גָּלִיתְּ	גָּלוּתְּ	גָּלוּתְּ	גָּלוּתְּ 2.
Com.		גָּלְתֶּנָּה	Com.	גָּלוּתִי	גָּלוּתְּ 1.

Benoni.

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

Pebil.

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

Peñil.
 גִּלְגָּל גִּלְגָּל גִּלְגָּל גִּלְגָּל

Infinitivus.

מְגִלָּא

Imperativus.

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

גִּלְגָּלְאֵךְ גִּלְגָּל גִּלְגָּל גִּלְגָּל

Futurum.

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

וּגְלִיז	וּגְלִיז	תְּגִלִּי	וּגְלִי	3.
תְּגִלִּיז	תְּגִלִּיז	תְּגִלִּיז	תְּגִלִּי	2.
Com.	נְגִלִּי	Com.	אֲגִלִּי	1.

I THPEHEL.

Præteritum.

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

אֲתְגִלִּי	אֲתְגִלִּי	אֲתְגִלִּית	אֲתְגִלִּי	3.
אֲתְגִלִּיתֵךְ	אֲתְגִלִּיתֵךְ	אֲתְגִלִּית	אֲתְגִלִּית	2.
Com.	אֲתְגִלִּינָא	Com.	אֲתְגִלִּית	1.

Participium.

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

מְתְגִלִּיז מְתְגִלִּיז מְתְגִלִּיז מְתְגִלִּי

Infinitivus.

אֲתְגִלָּא

Impe

Imperativus.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	אתגלו	אתגלו	אתגלי		אתגלי

Futurum.

	יתגלו	יתגלו	תתגלי	יתגלי	3.
	תתגלו	תתגלו	תתגלי	תתגלי	2.
Com.		נתגלי	Com.	אתגלי	1.

PAHEL.

Prateritum.

f.	Plur.	m.	f.	Sing.	m.
	גליא	גליאו	גלית	גליאת	3.
	גליתו	גליתו	גלית	גלית	2.
Com.			Com.	גליתו	1.

&c. סגלי *Benoni.*&c. סגלי *Pehil.*גלאה *Infinitivus.*&c. גלי *Imperativus.*&c. יגלי *Futurum.*

ITHPAHAL.

&c. אתגלי *Prateritum.*&c. מתגלא *Participium.*אתגלאה *Infinitivus.*&c. אתגלי *Imperativus.*&c. יתגלי *Futurum.*

APHEL.

APHEL.

Præteritum.

f. Plur. m.		f. Sing. m.	
אַגְלִיָּא	אַגְלִי	אַגְלִית	אַגְרִי 3.
אַגְלִיתָן	אַגְלִיתָן	אַגְלִית	אַגְלִית 2.
Com. אַגְלִינָא	Com. אַגְלִיתִי	אַגְלִית	אַגְלִית 1.
	&c.	בְּגֵלָא	<i>Benoni.</i>
	&c.	בְּגֵלִי	<i>Pehil.</i>
		אַגְלִיָּא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	&c.	אַגְלִי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
	&c.	יִגְלִי	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אַתְגְּלִי	אַתְגְּלִית	<i>Præteritum.</i>
	&c.	בְּתִגְּלִי	<i>Participium.</i>
		אַתְגְּלִיָּא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	&c.	אַתְגְּלִי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
	&c.	יִתְגְּלִי	<i>Futurum.</i>

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

Benoni.

f. Plur. m.		f. Sing. m.	
פְּקִדְנָן	פְּקִדְנָן	פְּקִדְנָא	1. p.
פְּקִדְנָתָן	פְּקִדְנָתָן	פְּקִדְנָת	2. p.

Pehil.

f. Plur. m.		f. Sing. m.	
פְּקִדְנָן	פְּקִדְנָן	פְּקִדְנָא	1. p.
פְּקִדְנָתָן	פְּקִדְנָתָן	פְּקִדְנָת	2. p.

d

§. 55.

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

1. Pers. sing. וי per parach, plur. נא per kametz jungitur, utrumque etiam Imperativis per scheva, ויקראני *visitavit me*, ויקראנו *nos*.

Affixa 2. pers. utriusque generis & numeri, & 3. pers. sing. הו utriusque generis, communi lege verbis & nominibus annectuntur. Sæpe tamen ante hæc, uti etiam ante וי & נא 1. per assumitur Nun epentheticum.

Pro וי & הו quæ verbis non conveniant, usantur נני m. & נני f. dageflato Nun, ad compensationem Nun epenthetici, & præcedente chirek Quoties tamen sine puncto adsciscuntur, tam chirek quam dages perit, ויקראנין *visitavit, eos, eas*.

In Futuro ante omnia affixa intervenit Nun epentheticum præcedente chirek, dageflatum quidem cum cæteris affixis, schevatum autem cum וי & נא, ויקראני *visitabit me*, ויקראנו *vos*.

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

§. 56. Personis Verborum in וי, וי, aut וי terminatis affixa nudè junguntur. ויקראני *visitaverunt me*, ויקראנו *visitaf. nos*, ויקרא לך *revelarunt tibi*.

Adhibentur autem heic affixa 3. pers. sing. syllabica וי & וי ויקראנו *visitate m. illum*.

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

illud, retinent kamets, cui affixa nudè copulantur, *מְרוּיִנְכֵן* percussimus eos, ex *מְרוּיִנָּא*, *גְּלֵתִי* revelavit ipsi, ex *גְּלֵתִי*.

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

Extra Pehal mutant *אֲ* in *ת* ante Affixa, *רְשׁוּבוֹתְךָ* ad liberandum te.

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

Immutabilis tamen manet ante affixa.

I. Vocalis secundæ radicalis in Præteritornm 2. perf. utriusque generis & numeri, & 1. perf. plurali. *רַחֲמֵתִי* amasti me, ex *רַחֲמֵתָהּ*, *אֲסַקְתֵּנוּ* ascendere fecisti nos, ex *אֲסַקְתֵּנָּא*, *פְּקִדְנָהּ* præcepimus illi f. ex, *פְּקִדְנָא*.

II. Vocalis substantialis defectivorum & quiescentium media radicali. *רַקְתֵּינוּ* comminuit f. vos, ex *רַקְתֵּנָּא*, *רַטְנֵנוּ* maledixit illis, ex *רַטְנֵנָּא*.

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

IV. Kametz in 3. f. sing. Præteriti Pehal
 quiescentium tertia & formæ גָּלַת, גָּלַת, etc.
divit f. cum.

§. 59. Tertia Aleph, He, aut Jod ante
 fixa abjicitur. בָּנְהוּ *edificavit illum*, ex גָּלַת
 vel in Jod mobile mutatur, נִסְיָהוּ *tentavit eum*
 ex נִסְיָהוּ, אֲנִשְׁיָנוּ *oblivisci fecit me*, ex אֲנִשְׁיָנוּ
 In Infinitivo Pehal abit in Jod mobile
 מְגַלְיָנוּ *revelare vos*, ex מְגַלְיָנוּ.

§. 60. Specialis anomalia est, quod for
 ma גָּלוּ verborum quiescentium, tertiâ an
 affixa pluralia 3. pers. assumat Aleph
 epentheticum, גָּלוּ אֲבִינָן *revelarunt*
illos, à גָּלוּ.





SYNOPSIS

INSTITUTIONUM

SYRARMUM

SECTIO I. GENERALIS.

CANON PRIMUS.

Lingua 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 s.
Ⲉ He h.	ⲉ Ngae H.
Ⲋ Wavy vv.	ⲋ Phe ph.
Ⲍ Zain ds.	ⲍ Tzode tz.
Ⲏ Cheth hh.	ⲏ Quoph k.
Ⲑ Teth t.	ⲑ Risch r.
Ⲓ Jud j.	ⲓ Schin sch.
Ⲕ Coph c.	ⲕ Thau th.

Harum quinque figuram in fine mutant & Finales appellantur , ⲙ Ⲏ , ⲏ Ⲑ , si geminum concurrat ⲑ , Ⲓ ⲓ , Ⲕ ⲕ .

Decoris ergo ad scriptionem accelerandam literæ

connectuntur continuâ basi: & quidem vel utrinque
~~והוא~~, ex quibus ζ lineolam
 adsciscit à summitate ejus ad basin præcedentis li-
 teræ descendentem: vel solummodò antecedenti,
 $\text{ו} \sigma \text{ו} \text{ז} \Delta$ (mediante lineolâ qualem ζ ad-
 hibet) sic quoque ז & ז inversa ז & ac finales
 $\text{ז} \text{ז} \text{ז}$.

Ad ornatum quoque ז & Δ sibi invicem paral-
 lela fiunt, sic ut prior posteriori conformetur, ז
 pro Δ , & ז pro Δ .

Pronunciatio quarundam literarum variat, nam
 ז in medio præcedente alio, vel sequenti finali ז
 itemque medium in Benoni Pehal, effertur ut Jus
 $\text{ז} \text{ז}$ *ajar aer*, $\text{ז} \text{ז}$ *mlojo plenitudo*, $\text{ז} \text{ז}$ *lojen*
ponens, ז initiale cum Chebhozo pronunciatur ut
 ז . ז *ileph didicit*, ז sequente σ pronuncia-
 tur ut ז , ז *ehadh meminuit*.

Numeri exprimuntur iisdem literis, quibus apud
 Hebræos, nisi quod σ 15. notet, ז 20. & ז
 50. Centenarii designantur denariis puncto delin-
 per inscripto ז 100. ז 200. ז 300. &c. (primi
 quatuor tamen per ז ז ז ז exprimi solent,) Mil-
 lenarios & myriadas exhibent morem primæ literæ
 lineolâ subscriptâ: illos si obliquetur dextrorsum
 1000. ז 2000. hos si transversa jaceat ז 10000.
 ז 20000.

§. 2. Vocales sunt quinque, quas vel figu-
 ræ vel puncta repræsentant:

Petocho $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ vel $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *ba.*

Rebhozo $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ vel $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ aut $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *be.*

Chebhozo $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ vel $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *bi.*

Zekopho $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ vel $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *bo.*

Ozozo $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ vel $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ aut $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *bu.*

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

Ozozo non scribitur sine $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ nisi in $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *omnis* & $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *propter.*

Punctum Ozozo superius Kibbutz notat, inferius Schurek.

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

§. 3. Quiescunt tres literæ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$. Olaph quidem cum vocalibus Petocho, Rebhozo & Zekopho in medio, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *Deo*, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *consolatus est*, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *comedat*, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *servi*,

$\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *arcanum*, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *justus*. Wavv verò cum Ozozo, in nominibus peregrinis etiam cum Zekopho, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *regnum*, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *Paulus*.

Jud denique cum Rebhozo & Chebhozo. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *mibi*, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ *duo*.

$\overset{\cdot}{\text{פ}}^{\cdot}$ semper mobile.

Olaph nunquam patitur ante se scheva, sed in ejus locum suam vocalem transfert, & in eâ quiescit, vel explicitè sive expressum, vel implicitè sive exclusum & subintellectum,

אֶל־כַּ pro שָׂרִיִּם *malus fuit*, אֶל־וֹ pro אֲרָפֹת *osores mei*.

Jud initiale, cum pronuncietur ut §. 1. loco schevatis perpetuò habet Chebhozo, אֶל־אֶ pro אֶתֶּם *pupillus*, idque substituit schevati præcedentis sevilis, ac in eo quiescit, אֶל־וֹ & *sedit*. Istud autem Chebhozo alio schevate sequente non aliter, ac scheva mutatur אֶל־אֶ *pupillus*.

Rejecta vocalis tam ab Olaph, quam à Jud in locum antecedentis schevatis, Vocalem istud scheva præcedentem, quæ ex duorum schevatum mobilium concursu nata est, non mutat. אֶל־וֹ pro וְשָׂאֵל & *petiit*, אֶל־פֶּסֶדֶם pro אֶמָּצָה *in centum*, אֶל־אֶ pro אֶתֶּלֶּר *natus est*.

§. 4. Vocales quoad quantitatem sunt anticipites, & jam brevium, jam longarum vicem obeunt. Discrimen ex analogia arcesendum est.

§. 5. Scheva simplex subintelligendum est: & quidem,

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 subscripto. $\sigma\Delta$ בְּיָדָו *timor ejus*, Crinesius.

Mutum sequente mobili indicatur virgulâ transversâ supernè inscriptâ: בְּיָדָו *regina*, Amira.

Sed utrumque rarum est.

§. 6. Compositum scheva nullum est, Euphoniæ tamen gratia pro simplici mobili gutturalibus interdum adscribitur Petocho vel Rebhozo, בְּיָדָו pro בְּיָדָו *Deus*, אֲנִי

pro אֲנִי *ego* Olaph prima vel media radicalis in verbis, & Olaph character futurorum pro schevate mobili semper habent Rebho-

zo. אָכַל pro אָכַל *comedit*. בְּיָדָו pro בְּיָדָו *petent*. בְּיָדָו pro בְּיָדָו *congregabo*.

§. 7. Diphthongum quodammodo referunt Wavv præcedente Petocho, Rebhozo

Chebhozo vel Ozozo בְּיָדָו *collocavit*,

בְּיָדָו *pascet eum*, בְּיָדָו *multiplicati*

sunt, בְּיָדָו *promissio*. & Jud præcedente

Petocho vel Zekopho. בְּיָדָו *revelasti*,

בְּיָדָו *nudus*, d s §. 8.

§. 8. Sex literas אֶבְדֶּפֶת variat punctum. Supernum אֶבְדֶּפֶת *durities*, tollit adspirationem, locumque fortitur ab initio & post scheva mutum. Infernum אֶבְדֶּפֶת *mollities* adspiratas esse ostendit, quoties scheva mutum non antecedit. אֶבְדֶּפֶת *diadema*, אֶבְדֶּפֶת *fractus fuit*. Utrumque infrequens admodum est, & fere tum demum adhibetur, quando ambiguitas distinctionem postulat.

§. 9. Dages forte ex analogia deprehenditur. Si in literam Begadcephath incidat, ea Kuschoi accipit, אֶבְדֶּפֶת *evangelizavit*: sin in antecedaneam, eadem Begadcephath adspirationis indice Ruchoch insignitur. אֶבְדֶּפֶת אֶבְדֶּפֶת *triticum*, אֶבְדֶּפֶת אֶבְדֶּפֶת *plantabunt*, אֶבְדֶּפֶת *plantavit*: at אֶבְדֶּפֶת אֶבְדֶּפֶת *volent*, אֶבְדֶּפֶת *voluit*.

§. 10. Adhibentur nonnumquam lineolæ 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, אֶבְדֶּפֶת quindecim, אֶבְדֶּפֶת pro אֶבְדֶּפֶת *laus*.

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 אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *alius*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *alia*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *ultimus*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *ultima*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *homo*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *secretum*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *ego*, quoties pro verbo substantivo usurpatur. *Dolath* in אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *Ecclesia*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *novus*. *He* in אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *dedit*, quando tertiaschevata est, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *Romans*, אֲדַבְרֵי & אֲדַבְרֵי pro nominibus, cum nominibus agglutinatis, & אֲדַבְרֵי *fuit*, quoties vel tempora verborum format, vel emphaticè adhibetur. *Lomad* in אֲדַבְרֵי *abiit*, si אֲדַבְרֵי schevandum sit & אֲדַבְרֵי vocalem habeat, quæ tunc ad אֲדַבְרֵי transfertur. אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי pro אֲדַבְרֵי *ivi*. *Nun* in אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *annus*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *vice*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *redempta*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *urbs*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *navis*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *uxor*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *latus*, אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *gigas*, אֲדַבְרֵי & אֲדַבְרֵי *tu* pronomibus. *Risch* in אֲדַבְרֵי אֲדַבְרֵי *filia*, quoties constructum est אֲדַבְרֵי. Adhæc prior geminatarum in pluralibus nominibus ortis ex

geminantibus mediam radicalem, & unam duntaxat
in singulari exprimentibus. מַרְמָה נִטְפָּן *maria,*

וַיִּפְּץ *fluctus.*

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

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *quis, quæ.* אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *manus.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *veniens.* אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *signum.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *venit.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *miser,* אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *malus.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *flens,* אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *fletus.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *judex,* אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *judicium.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *ille,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *ipse.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *illa,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *ipsa.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *illi,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *ipsi.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *illa,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *ipsa.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *nova,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *novus.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *illi f.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *illi m.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *quis,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *a, ab.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *rex,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *consilium.*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *opus,*

אִיזָא אִידָא אִיזָא *servus.*

וְלוֹס עֲוֵלָה iniquus, וְלוֹס עֲוֵלָה iniquitas, וְלוֹס עֲוֵלָה infans.

וְשָׁנָה פְּנִיָּה annus, וְשָׁנָה פְּנִיָּה 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, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה sepulchra aperta,

וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה bona פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה reges, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה habitaverunt f.

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

3. Participium Præsens Activorum habet punctum supernum; וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה istud tamen infernum est in Aphel quiescentium mediâ Wavv, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה 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, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה edificavit, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה edificabimus.

6. Imperativi omnium Passivorum secundæ radicali subducunt virgulam, quæ vocalis absentiam indicat, וְשֵׁפְלִים פְּנִיָּה פְּנִיָּה intellige.

§. 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, אִבְּרָא *fama*, אִבְּרָא, אִבְּרָא *justus*, אִבְּרָא, tum ejusdem classis בְּרָא *bonum esse*, אִבְּרָא, אִבְּרָא *sepulchrum*, אִבְּרָא, tum sibillantes cum mutis lingualibus אִבְּרָא *aurum*, אִבְּרָא, אִבְּרָא *studuit*, אִבְּרָא, אִבְּרָא *ligavit*, אִבְּרָא, אִבְּרָא *tres*, אִבְּרָא, אִבְּרָא *vidua*, אִבְּרָא.

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

§. 14. Præfixa dantur quinque, אִבְּרָא & אִבְּרָא. Ex his אִבְּרָא cum Rebhozo particulis quibusdam solùm additur, אִבְּרָא *hinc* אִבְּרָא *statim*, אִבְּרָא *unquam*; alias separatum אִבְּרָא usurpatur. Reliqua semper accedunt per scheva.

§. 15. Pro terminali puncto Rebhozo substituitur Petocho, quoties sequitur אִבְּרָא & אִבְּרָא radicale, אִבְּרָא §. 16.

§. 16. Chaldæorum Kametz in Zekopho
abit : סֶלַע à עֶלַם *seculum*. Eorundem
patach ultimo substituunt quandoque Rebho-
zo, סֶלַע à 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, כְּסֵלַע
in caelo; posterior plerunque adhibetur pro
chirek Chaldæorum ex hac lege oriundo,
 כֶּשֶׁר *caro*. Sic אֶתְּקַרְוִיבִי
visitatus fuit. Posterius autem scheva quan-
do abjicitur, prius redit.

§. 18. Gutturales dages non fuerunt, at
scheva simplex admittunt, tum mobile,
 כְּסֵלַע *profundus*, כֶּשֶׁר *peccata*: tum
mutum finale citra patach furtivum, כֶּשֶׁר
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 desinunt.

I. In I servile, non tamen emphaticum, יְבֹרָכָה *potentia*.

II. In Δ vel L heemantica: quæ sæpe numero L suum abjiciunt, quando absoluta usurpantur, extra constructionem regiminis vel affixionem. לְבֹנָה *bonitas*, גְּרָתָא *gratia*, דְּרַבָּנָא *trabs*.

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

§. 20. Loco He demonstrativi Hebræorum nominibus a fine jungitur I emphaticum, usu tamen latiore: & quidem

Masculinis nude: שָׂרָא *corruptio*, אֵילָא *arbor*. Veruntamen I quiescens ante emphasin in Jud mobile transit. רָבִי *rabus*, דְּרַבָּנָא

Dominus.

Fœmininis in radicalem literam vel in Thau servile terminatis, nudè. אֲרָמָא *regnum*. De-

sinen-

sinentibus verò in $\dot{\text{I}}$ mutato Olaph in Thau,
 & puncto antecedente in scheva, $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$
 $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *sapientia*, $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *locus* Fini-
 tis in $\dot{\text{I}}$ præcedente schevate, datâ ejus loco
 terminatione $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$: $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *ebria*,
 $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *misericors f.*

Fœminina orta à masculinis substantivis solam
 emphaticam formam habent, quæ etiam pro abso-
 lutâ usurpatur, à $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *puer*, dicitur
 $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *puella*. Absoluta tamen locum habet,
 quando vel in regimine occurrunt $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$, vel in
 pluralem flectuntur, $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *puella*.

Quædam \circ mobile ante $\dot{\text{I}}$ fœmininum consti-
 tuunt in emphasi quiescens, $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *gaur-*
dium, $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *verberatio*.

Quædam ante tertiam radicalem assument \circ :
 $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *laus*.

§. 21. Motio Masculini in Fœmininum fit
 I. In Substantivis additâ ad formam abso-
 lutam syllaba $\dot{\text{I}}$: $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *filius*, $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *filia*:
 $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *puer*, $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *puella*: $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *equus*,
 $\dot{\text{I}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}\text{-}\dot{\text{C}}$ *equa*.

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

2. In Adjectivis ad eandem formam absolutam adscita terminatione fœminina ה : חָכֵם *sapiens m. & f.* חָכְמָה *peregrinus, a.* Sed Adjectiva in ה quiescens finita, mutant ultimam ante terminationem fœmininam in Jud mobile, חָכְמָה *stultus, a*, עוֹלָם *mundus, a.* Adjectiva autem terminata in ה heemanticum adsciscunt ante terminationem fœmin. Jud mobile, חַסְדֵּי *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*, טוֹבוֹת *bona*: עָלְיוֹן *excelsus*, עָלְיוֹת *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 𐤀 exeuntia :

𐤁𐤃 *duo*, 𐤁𐤃𐤀 *due*, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁 *ducenti*, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃

Aegyptus.

Pluralis Masculinorum desinit in 𐤀. Formatur à singulari emphatico, demtâ emphasi, 𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁 *vir*.

Quæcunque in singulari absoluto exeunt in radicale præcedente Rebhozo, vel in 𐤀, hisce terminationibus amissis habent 𐤀 in plurali, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁 *puer*, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃 *ebrius*, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤀 *habitatio*.

Pluralis Fœmininorum terminatur in 𐤀. Formatur à singulari absoluto, ablato 𐤀 fœminino, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤀 *laus*, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁 *virgo*. Quæ desinunt in terminationem masculinam, flectuntur à singulari emphatico more masculinorum, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁 *anima*. Formæ in 𐤀 exeutes hoc amittunt, & antecedaneas literas quiescentes movent, 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁 *regnum*; 𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁𐤃𐤀𐤁 *confessio*.

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

Attamen I. אֲנָשִׁים faciunt sequentia, אֲנָשִׁים pectora, אֲנָשִׁים fragmenta II. אֲנָשִׁים habent ista, אֲנָשִׁים filii, sic אֲנָשִׁים pecunia, אֲנָשִׁים modi, אֲנָשִׁים ubera. III. אֲנָשִׁים aqua, & אֲנָשִׁים caeli, hâc formâ tantum occurrunt.

Ecce minorum autem אֲנָשִׁים in אֲנָשִׁים mutat, אֲנָשִׁים animæ, אֲנָשִׁים preces.

Anomalix in formatione Pluralis numeri observandæ veniunt istæ.

I. Masculina nonnulla pluralem habent terminationis fœmininæ: hæc autem plerumque Wavy mobile, rarius He, adsciscunt ante terminationem pluralem, אֲנָשִׁים cor, אֲנָשִׁים Dominus, אֲנָשִׁים pater. אֲנָשִׁים nox, אֲנָשִׁים pater.

II. Fœminina nonnulla pluralem habent terminationis masculinæ : **חֲבֵרִים** hordeum, **לַיָּדָיִם** later.

III. Quædam geminum pluralem ex se formant, sed varia itâ significatione: **עֵינַיִם** oculus, **אָזְנוֹתַי** auris, **יָדַי** manus, **קַרְנֵי** cornu, sub forma masculina de animatis, propriè, sub fœminina, de inanimis, metaphoricè usurpantur, **עֵינַיִם** oculi, & **פְּרִיטֵי** frontes: **יָמֵינוּ** tempora, & **יָמֵינוּ** vice, **יָמֵינוּ** dies non ultra decem, **יָמֵינוּ** plures decem diebus.

IV. Nomina quædam Singulari carent, usitata tantùm in numero multitudinis, **חַיִּים** vita, **מַגְלֵי** fluctus, **מִסְרֵי** miserationes.

V. Sub una terminatione Singularia & Pluralia sunt, punctis Ribbui duntaxat distinguentibus, **חֲמֵשׁ** equi, **רֵפְשׁ** reptile, **חֲמֵשׁ** grex, **חֲמֵשׁ** armentum, **חֲמֵשׁ** volucris, **חֲמֵשׁ** jumentum, **חֲמֵשׁ** homo, **חֲמֵשׁ** cælum. At **חֲמֵשׁ** juramentum singulare est, etiam præfente Ribbui.

§. 25. Casus interdum particulis variantur. Indicat autem Genitivum ? : **חֲמֵשׁ** gladii;

gladii, Dativum & Accusativum Δ , Δ *gladio* & *gladium*. Vocabivum aliquando emphasis; aut particula וְאִי $\text{וְ$. Ablativum מִן מִן מִן *a gladio*. Ablativum instrumenti, בְּ , בְּ *gladio*.

§. 28. Regimen non admittit formam emphaticam, nisi intercedat וְאִי וְאִי וְאִי *Spiritus sanctitatis*.

Poscit autem Regimen in Masculinorum singulari formam absolutam, דָּבָר דָּבָר *servus regis*, אֱוִי אֱוִי *opus Dei*. In eorundem plurali דְּבָרִים pro דָּבָרִים & אֱוִיִּם pro אֱוִיִּם , אֱוִיִּם *reges terra*, אֱוִיִּם & אֱוִיִּם *invocantes nomen ejus*, אֱוִיִּם .

Idem Regimen in Fœmininorum singulari mutat אֱוִי in אֱוִי אֱוִי אֱוִי *respiratio, anima*. At terminationes in אֱוִי invariata relinquit, אֱוִי אֱוִי אֱוִי *confessio oris*. In istorum plurali tollit אֱוִי de forma emphati-

phaticâ, *בְּרִכּוֹת אֱלֹהִים* *benedictiones Dei,*
אֱלֹהִים.

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

Pluralibus masculinis sub forma regimini-
 nis, *מְלָכֶיךָ מְלָכֶיךָ מְלָכֶיךָ*
reges tui. & quæ in *מְלָכֶיךָ* exeunt jam suum *מְלָכֶיךָ*
 servant, jam aliorum *מְלָכֶיךָ* imitantur, *מְלָכֶיךָ*
מְלָכֶיךָ & *מְלָכֶיךָ מְלָכֶיךָ מְלָכֶיךָ* *revelati*
nostri.

Participiis eâdem ratione quâ Nominibus affixa accedunt.

§. 28. Terminale punctum Petocho & Rebhozo formæ absolutæ, in emphasi, motione adjectivorum, declinatione, & affixione tollitur, substituto sche-
 c 4 vate,

vate, אָמַן אָמַן *amans*. אָבִיר אָבִיר

אָבִיר *servus*. אָבִיר אָבִיר *corpus eius*.

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

אָגִנִּי אָגִנִּי *sacerdos*.

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

אָבִיר *virtus, robur*.

Solum אָבִיר *domus* in regimine facit אָבִיר.

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

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

alias eam in scheva mutant, אָבִיר אָבִיר *sanguis*. Monosyllaborum Ozozo crebrò manet, אָבִיר אָבִיר *locus*, אָבִיר אָבִיר *os*. interdum mutatur in ^o diphthongescens, אָבִיר אָבִיר *dies*, אָבִיר אָבִיר *terminus*.

§. 33. Pronomina separata sunt, Personalia,

1. pers. Com.	{	Sing.	ܐܢܝܢܝ	egy.	
		Plur.	ܐܢܝܢܝܢ	nos.	
2. Pers.	{	Masc.	Sing.	ܐܢܬܐ	tu m.
			Plur.	ܐܢܬܘܢ	vos m.
	Fœm.	Sing.	ܐܢܬܝ	tu f.	
		Plur.	ܐܢܬܘܢ	vos f.	
3. Pers.	{	Masc.	Sing.	ܐܘܪܝܐ, ܐܘܪܝܠܐ	ipse, ille.
			Plur.	ܐܘܪܝܢܐ, ܐܘܪܝܢܐ, ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	illi, ipsi.
	Fœm.	Sing.	ܐܘܪܝܬܐ, ܐܘܪܝܬܐ	ipsa, illa.	
		Plur.	ܐܘܪܝܬܐ, ܐܘܪܝܬܐ & ܐܘܪܝܬܐ	illa, ipse.	

Demonstrativa, M. ܐܘܪܝܠܐ ille, ܐܘܪܝܢܐ illi. F. ܐܘܪܝܬܐ illa, ܐܘܪܝܬܐ illa.

Interrogativum Personæ Com. ܐܘܪܝܢܐ quis, quæ? Masc. ܐܘܪܝܢܐ quis? Fœm. ܐܘܪܝܢܐ quæ? Plur. Com. ܐܘܪܝܢܐ qui, quæ?

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

Syllaba ו ? 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, $\text{רַב} \text{וְ} \text{מַלְכִּי}$ *rex*, $\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$ *virgo*, $\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$ *virgines*.

1. Perf. C.	S. ו per װ ,	מַלְכִּי
		$\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$, $\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$
		Plur. ו per װ , מַלְכֵי
		$\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$, $\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$
2. Perf. { Sing.	Masc. ו per װ ,	מַלְכִּי
		$\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$, $\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$
		Fœm. ו per װ , מַלְכֵי
		$\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$, $\text{עַלְמָּוֶת} \text{וְ} \text{עַלְמָּוֶת}$

2. Perf. { Plur. { M. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ per scheva. } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Fœm. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ per scheva. } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$

3. Perf. { Sing. { Masc. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ per } ^{\circ}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Fœm. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ per } ^{\circ}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Plur. { Masc. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ per scheva. } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Fœm. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ per scheva. } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}, \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$

Pluralibus Masculinis, $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$ *reges.*

1. Perf. C. { Sing. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ per } ^{\circ} \text{ excluso Jud plurali cum}$
 suo puncto $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Plur. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ nudè, } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$

2. Perf. { Sing. { Masc. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ nudè, } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Fœm. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ nudè, } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Plur. { Masc. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ nudè, } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$
 Fœm. $\overset{\circ}{\text{ע}} \text{ nudè, } \overset{\circ}{\text{ע}}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}\text{ל}$

3. Perf.

		M. וּשְׁ mutat Jud plurale in
3. Perf.	Sing.	Wavv, וּשְׁוֹ
		F. וּשְׁ per וּ quod ante Ju plur. collocatur, ejusque וּ excludit, וּשְׁוֹ
	Plur.	M. וּשְׁוֹ nudè, וּשְׁוֹ
		F. וּשְׁוֹ nudè, וּשְׁוֹ

Observandum circa Affixa.

1. וּשְׁ & וּשְׁוֹ ἀφωρα esse docet Amira; nos ex Chaldaismo potius efferimus per וּשְׁ & וּשְׁוֹ .

quia in sermone distinctio non tantum ex scripturâ, sed etiam ex pronunciatione petenda est; quod idem de affirmantibus Verborum notandum est.

2. Affixum וּ cum masculinis singularibus, quæ absolute terminantur in literam mobilem præcedentè vel וּ vocis monosyllabæ, aut bisyllabæ cujus prima habet וּ ; vel וּ antecedente adhuc aliâ vocali, restituit ultimas vocales, & juxta Amiram ipsummet ἀφωρα manet, vel, quod magis probabile, suo more accedit, וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ sanguis meus,

וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ sacerdos meus,

וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ horreum meum. Si וּ finale sit, post hoc וּ ejicitur peritque

affixi וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ pro וּשְׁוֹ וּשְׁוֹ thronus meus.

3. Idem affixum ω cum nominibus exeuntibus in $\bar{\iota}$ emphaticum præcedente schevate, habet ω rejectâ vocali affixi in locum antecedentis schevatis;

$\omega\text{-}\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ pro $\omega\text{-}\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *puer meus.* Si

finem $\bar{\iota}$ antecedit vocalis, affixum jungitur nudè juxta Amiram, seu potius regulariter, $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *meditatio mea.*

4. Affixa pluralia secundæ & tertiæ personæ sequuntur cum dictionibus enumeratis exemplum affixi ω quoad ultimas illarum vocales, ipsamet autem nudè, hoc est, per scheva annectuntur. Tantummodo cum finitis in $\bar{\iota}$ postulant ω , $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *thronus ipsorum.*

5. Eadem affixa pluralia, & ω primæ pers. sing. juncta scemininis singularibus trium radicalium, (quarum media vocali caret) vel duarum (ex defectivis vel quiescentibus mediâ potissimum) ante $\bar{\iota}$ assumentur, unde consona aliàs occultanda pronuntiatur, $\omega\text{-}\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *sapientia mea,* $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$

locus earum, $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ ex $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *civitas vestra.*

§. 35. Tria hæc $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *pater,* $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *frater,* & $\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *socer,* in singulari ante affixa adsciscunt Ozozo, cui illis nudè junguntur. Adhibetur autem tunc affixum 3. pers. sing. masc. $\omega\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ syllabicum, $\omega\text{-}\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$ *pater tuus,* $\omega\text{-}\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\iota}$

אָבִירֵי frater ejus, אָבִירֵי־סוֹכֵרֵי socer ejus f. At-
 tamen cum affixo 1. perf. singulari analogia
 observatur, nisi quod Petocho in prioribus
 duobus mutetur in Zekopho, אָבִירֵי pater me-
 us, אָבִירֵי־סוֹכֵרֵי frater meus, אָבִירֵי־סוֹכֵרֵי socer meus.

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

I. Singularia : אָבִירֵי ad, apud, אָבִירֵי־כֹּסֵי
 contra, (quod cum affixis alijs quam 1. perf.
 sing. aut 2. vel 3. perf. pluralibus postponit
 literæ אָבִירֵי, אָבִירֵי־כֹּסֵי contrate,) אָבִירֵי cum, &c.

II. Masculina pluralia, אָבִירֵי־בֵּינֵי inter,
 אָבִירֵי־כֹּסֵי solum, אָבִירֵי־כֹּסֵי circum, אָבִירֵי pro,
 אָבִירֵי־כֹּסֵי coram, אָבִירֵי super, אָבִירֵי apud, אָבִירֵי
 ante, אָבִירֵי vel אָבִירֵי־כֹּסֵי sub, &c. Item duo ver-
 ba Substantiva אָבִירֵי est, & אָבִירֵי non est.

III. Fœminina pluralia אָבִירֵי propter,
 adscito nimirum אָבִירֵי, אָבִירֵי־כֹּסֵי propter
 ipsum.

SECTIO III. DE VERBO.

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

1. Peħal, פֶּחַל Ethpeħel, פִּעְחַל

2. Paħel, פָּחַל Ethpaħal, פִּיפְחַל

3. Aħel, פִּחַל Ettaphal, פִּתְפַחַל

§. 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 ם, פֶּחַל פִּעְחַל ם: & differt à prima singulari communi, quæ hujus loco addit ך, פִּחַל פִּתְפַחַך.

Secunda singularis addit in masculino 𐤀
 nudum, 𐤀𐤊𐤏, in fœminino 𐤀𐤊 vel 𐤀𐤊,
 𐤀𐤊𐤏 vel 𐤀𐤊𐤏.

Tertia pluralis addit in masculino 𐤐,
 𐤐𐤊𐤏; in fœminino 𐤀 vel 𐤀𐤊𐤏
 vel 𐤀𐤊𐤏.

Secundæ plurales habent fines pronomi-
 num, 𐤀𐤊 & 𐤀𐤊𐤏 m. & 𐤀𐤊𐤏 f.

Prima pluralis addit 𐤀 vel 𐤀𐤊𐤏 vel
 𐤀𐤊𐤏.

§. 40. Participia flectuntur ut nomina,
 Extra Pehal 𐤀 characteristicum præfigitur,
 Activa omnia geminum habent, præsens & præ-
 teritum, Passiva unum.

§. 41. Infinitivi omnes habent 𐤀 chara-
 cteristicum: extra Pehal insuper paragogi-
 cum 𐤐 præcedente 𐤐 in syllaba proxima,
 𐤐𐤊 in Pehal, in Ethpehel 𐤐𐤊𐤏.

§. 42. Imperativus formatur in omni-
 bus Conjugationibus, tum Activis, tum Pas-
 sivis, Personas ejus distinguunt afforman-
 tes, 𐤀 singularem fœmininam, 𐤐 pluralem
 masculinam, & 𐤀 pluralem fœmininam:
 𐤀𐤊

وَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا سَمْعًا سَمْعًا سَمْعًا سَمْعًا
 pl, f.

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

Præformantes ل, quarum l primam singularem, ل secundam utriusque generis & numeri, itemque tertiam fœmininam singularem, و tertiam singularem masculinam, nec non primam ac tertiam generis utriusque plurales designat; Punctorum distinctio hîc omnino observanda est ex §. 10. و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا سَمْعًا est 3. masc. sing. & و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا 1. comm. plur.

Afformantes autem tertiæ fœmininæ singularis و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا ل. Secundæ fœmininæ singularis و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا ل. Secundæ & tertiæ pluralium masculinarum و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا ل, و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا ل, fœmininarum و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا ل, و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا ل.

§. 44. Passiva omnia habent characterem ل: cujus ل (modo geminandum non sit) primæ sibilanti postponitur, و سَمِعْتُ سَمْعًا ل

f reper-

reperit est, & post ¹ in ², post ³ in ⁴ mutatur, ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲓ *justificatus fuit*, ⲉⲃⲓⲛⲓ *complacitum fuit*.

Imperativi omnium Passivorum primæ radicali tribuunt^r, 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, ⲉⲃⲓ *emit*, ⲉⲃⲓ *congregavit*, ⲉⲃⲓ *obstupuit*.

Verba intransitiva, primamve ¹ aut mediam ¹ habentia, in Rebhozo exeunt, ⲉⲃⲓ *timuit*, ⲉⲃⲓ *esuriit*, ⲉⲃⲓ *doluit*. Solum ⲉⲃⲓ *horruit* cum Ozozo est.

Participii præsentis seu Benoni puncta sunt Zekopho & Rebhozo, ⲉⲃⲓ.

Participium præteritum seu Pehil habet puncta scheva & Chebhozo, ⲉⲃⲓ.

Pro scheva interdum est Petocho, potissimum in intransitivis, ⲉⲃⲓ *egressus*, ⲉⲃⲓ *quod deest*.

Imperativus desinit in Ozozo, ⲉⲃⲓ *per-*

perfice. Interdum in Rebhozo, פִּעֵל *fac.*

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

Futurum sequitur terminationem Imperativi.

Passivum Ethpehel terminatur in Rebhozo, וָיִי? *datus fuit,* וָיִי? *crucifixus fuit.*

Quando Rebhozo ob accessum afformantium in scheva abit, prima radicalis accipit Petocho, aut si media fuerit א assumit Rebhozo, וָיִי? *imputatum est,* וָיִי? *subterfugi.*

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


Dages istud concipiendum est, sola Begadcephath Kuschoi accipiunt, וָיִי? *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 א 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.

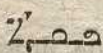
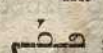
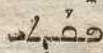


Posterius ל adhibetur euphoniae gratiâ, loco l ex activo retinendi. In personis Futuri à ל characteristico inchoatis, ne tria ל concurrant, medium omittitur, & tertio per dages insertum censetur,  pro  prepositus fuit. Quorum media est l in Conjugatione tertiâ jam planè illud negligunt, jam primæ radicali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

Paradigma Verborum Perfectorum.

Prima Conjugatio.

Activum PEHAL.

Præteritum.

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

f. Plur. m.

فَصِيحَاتٍ 3.

فَصِيحَاتٍ 2.

Com. فَصِيحٌ vel فَصِيحَةٌ 1.

Benoni.

f. Sing. m.

فَصِيحٌ فَصِيحَةٌ

f. Plur. m.

فَصِيحَاتٍ فَصِيحَاتٍ

Pehil.

f. Sing. m.

فَصِيحٌ فَصِيحَةٌ

f. Plur. m.

فَصِيحَاتٍ فَصِيحَاتٍ

Infinitivus.

فَصِيحٌ

Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

فَصِيحِي فَصِيحِي

f. Plur. m.

فَصِيحَاتِي فَصِيحَاتِي

SYNOPSIS

Futurum.

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

Passivum ETHPEHEL.

Præteritum.

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

Participium.

f.	Sing.	m.
	לְעֹשֶׂה	לְעֹשֶׂה

f. Plur.

f. Plur. m.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ

Infinitivus.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ

Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ

f. Plur. m.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 3.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 2.

Com. ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 1.

f. Plur. m.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 3.

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 2.

Com. ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 1.

Secunda Conjugatio.

Activum PAHEL.

Præteritum.

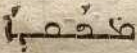

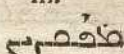
f. Sing. m.


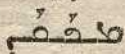
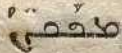
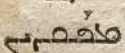
ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 2.


f 4


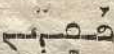

ⲛⲁⲩⲁⲩⲓ 2.

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

	<i>Benoni,</i>	
f.	Sing.	m.
		
f.	Plur.	m.
		

	<i>Pehil,</i>	
f.	Sing.	m.
		
f.	Plur.	m.
		

Infinitivus.*Imperativus.*

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

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.	Plur.	m.
طاف	طافون	طاف

Infinitivus.

طاف

Imperativus.

f.	Sing.	m.
طاف	طاف	طاف

f.	Plur.	m.
طافون	طافون	طافون

Futurum.

f.	Sing.	m.
طاف	طاف	3.
طافون	طافون	2.

Com.	طاف	1.
------	-----	----

f.	Plur.	m.
طافون	طافون	3.

طافون	طافون	2.
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Com.	طافون	1.
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Tertia Conjugatio.

Activum APHEL.

Præteritum.

f.	Sing.	m.
أطاف	أطاف	3.

أطافون 2

أَفْعَلٌ 2. أَفْعَلٌ 2.

Com. أَفْعَلٌ 1.

f. Plur. m.

أَفْعَلٌ 3. أَفْعَلٌ 3.

أَفْعَلٌ 2. أَفْعَلٌ 2.

Com. أَفْعَلٌ 1.

Benoni.

f. Sing. m.

أَفْعَلٌ أَفْعَلٌ

f. Plur. m.

أَفْعَلٌ أَفْعَلٌ

Pehil.

f. Sing. m.

أَفْعَلٌ أَفْعَلٌ

f. Plur. m.

أَفْعَلٌ أَفْعَلٌ

Infinitivus.

أَفْعَلٌ

Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

أَفْعَلٌ أَفْعَلٌ

f. Plur. m.

أَفْعَلٌ أَفْعَلٌ

SYNOPSIS

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	3.
---------	---------	----

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	2.
---------	---------	----

Com.	נִפְעַל	1.
------	---------	----

f. Plur. m.

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	3.
---------	---------	----

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	2.
---------	---------	----

Com.	נִפְעַל	1.
------	---------	----

ETTAPHAL.

Præteritum.

f. Sing. m.

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	3.
---------	---------	----

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	2.
---------	---------	----

Com.	נִפְעַל	1.
------	---------	----

f. Plur. m.

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	3.
---------	---------	----

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל	2.
---------	---------	----

Com.	נִפְעַל	1.
------	---------	----

Participium.

f. Sing. m.

נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל
---------	---------

f.	Plur.	m.
ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ		ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛⲛ

Infinitivus.

ⲟⲩⲱⲛ

Imperativus.

f.	Sing.	m.
ⲛⲟⲩⲱ		ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ

f.	Plur.	m.
ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ		ⲟⲩⲱⲛⲛ

Futurum.

f.	Sing.	m.
ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ		ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛⲛ 3.

		2.
ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ		ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ 2.

Com.	ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛⲛ 1.
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f.	Plur.	m.
ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ		ⲟⲩⲱⲛⲛ 3.

		2.
ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ		ⲟⲩⲱⲛ 2.

Com.	ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛⲛ 1.
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§. 48. Inchoata Nun (& duo incipientia à Jud, ⲛⲟⲩⲱ *novit*, & ⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛ *sedit*) sequente dageffabili, primam radicalem schevate muto notandam, sequenti per dages implicitum inserunt. Fit istud in Infinitivo & Futuro Pehal, & per universam Conjugationem tertiam.

In

In Imperativo Pehal prima per aphæresin
tollitur, نزل *descende*, اربع *adscende*, نثر
disperge. Sic اعلم *scito*, اجلس *sede*.

Alibi omnia habent regularia.

P E H A L.

Infinitivus.

نزل

Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

انزلي

انزل

f. Plur. m.

انزلوا

انزلوا

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

انزل

انزل 3.

انزلي

انزل 2.

Com.

انزل 1.

f. Plur. m.

انزلوا

انزلوا 3.

انزلوا

انزلوا 2.

Com.

انزلوا 1.

A P H E L.

&c. انزل انزل *Præteritum.*

&c. انزل انزل *Benoni.*

&c. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *Pehal.*

$\overset{\circ}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\circ}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\circ}{\text{ب}}$ *Infinitivus.*

&c. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}$ *Imperativus.*

&c. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *Futurum.*

ETTAPHAL.

&c. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *Præteritum.*

&c. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *Participium.*

$\overset{\circ}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\circ}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\circ}{\text{ب}}$ *Infinitivus.*

&c. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *Imperativus.*

&c. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *Futurum.*

§. 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 $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}$, quod in motione & declinatione liberè adest vel abest. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ pro $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *missersens*, $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ pro $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *foem.*

Aliàs media ejicitur unâ cum puncto antecedente, & compensatur per dages, quod tribuitur vel tertiæ radicali, si nulla characteristica antecesserit, & vox augeatur à fine. $\overset{\cdot}{\text{ا}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{و}}\text{ـ}\overset{\cdot}{\text{ب}}$ *accense sunt*, attamen si tertia fuerit schevata, dages

dages negligitur, פָּעַל *passi sumus*. Vel prima radicali, quoties antecedit characteristica,

ca, פָּעַל *incurvabis te*. פָּעַל *concupiscere*.

Imperativus Etaphal lineolam subducit primam,

P E H A L.

Præteritum.

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

Benoni.

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

Pehil.

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

Infinitivus.

صَارَ

Imperativus.

f.	Sing.	m.
صَارِي		صَارِ
f.	Plur.	m.
صَارِيْنَ		صَارُوْا

Futurum.

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

A P H E L.

Præteritum.

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

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

Benoni.

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

Pehil.

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

Infinitivus.

بَهِيلِي

Imperativus.

f.	Sing.	m.
أَبْجَدْ	أَبْجَدْ	أَبْجَدْ
f.	Plur.	m.
أَبْجَدِي	أَبْجَدِي	أَبْجَدِي

Futurum.

f.	Sing.	m.
أَبْجَدُ	أَبْجَدُ	أَبْجَدُ 3.

ܐܘܩܘܢܐ ܐܘܩܘܢܐ 2.

Com. ܐܘܩܘܢܐ 1.

f. Plur. m.

ܐܘܩܘܢܐ ܐܘܩܘܢܐ 3.

ܐܘܩܘܢܐ ܐܘܩܘܢܐ 2.

Com. ܐܘܩܘܢܐ 1.

ETTAPHAL.

&c. ܐܘܩܘܢܐ ܐܘܩܘܢܐ *Præteritum*

&c. ܐܘܩܘܢܐ ܐܘܩܘܢܐ *Participium*

ܐܘܩܘܢܐ *Infinitivus*.

&c. ܐܘܩܘܢܐ *Imperativus*.

&c. ܐܘܩܘܢܐ ܐܘܩܘܢܐ *Futurum*.

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

Radicale perit antecedente ܐܘܩܘܢܐ futuri, ܐܘܩܘܢܐ *ibo*.

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

cum alias (juxta §. 6.) sumat Rhebhozo.

אָפּ *perditus*, אָסע *claude*, אָסע *dic.*

In Conjugationum Primæ & Secundæ Passivis aut analogiam sequitur, אָסע *con-*

fus fuit, אָסע *comesus est*; aut elisa com-

pensatur euphoniæ ergò geminatione ל characteristici,

אָסע *clausum est*, אָסע *inge-*

mit.

In Pahal subinde tollitur migrante vocali

ad characteristicam schevatam, אָסע &

אָסע *docens.*

In Conjugatione Tertiâ Olaph mutatur in Wavv mobile diphthongescens cum præ-

cedente Pctocho, אָסע *differens.*

Amittunt Olaph in Imperativo Pehal, אָסע *abii*

& אָסע *venit*, unde dicitur אָסע *abi* & אָסע *veni.* Ver-

bum אָסע *venit* in Conjugatione tertia Olaph muta-

in Jud mobile, אָסע *adduxit.*

P E H A L.

&c. אָסע אָסע *Præteritum*

&c. אָסע אָסע *Benoni.*

&c. אָסע אָסע *Pehil.*

Infini-

ܥܐܘܠܐ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ܐܥܘܠܐ *Imperativus.*

&c. ܒܥܘܠܐ *Futurum.*

ETHPEHEL.

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Prateritum.*

&c. ܥܘܠܐ *Participium.*

ܥܘܠܐ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Imperativus.*

&c. ܒܘܠܐ *Futurum.*

P A H E L.

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Prateritum.*

&c. ܥܘܠܐ *Benoni.*

&c. ܥܘܠܐ *Pehil.*

ܥܘܠܐ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Imperativus.*

&c. ܒܘܠܐ *Futurum.*

ETHPHAL.

&c. ܐܘܠܐ *Prateritum.*

&c. ܥܘܠܐ *Participium.*

ܥܘܠܐ *Infinitivus*

SYNOPSIS

	&c.	אִצְלָא	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		בְּאִצְלָא	<i>Futurum.</i>
APHEL.			
&c.		אִצְלָא	<i>Prateritum.</i>
&c.		פְּעִלָא	<i>Benoni.</i>
	&c.	פְּעִלָא	<i>Pehil.</i>
		פְּעִלָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.		אִצְלָא	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		בְּאִצְלָא	<i>Futurum.</i>
ETTAPHAL.			
&c.		אִצְלָא	<i>Prateritum.</i>
	&c.	פְּעִלָא	<i>Participium.</i>
		פְּעִלָא	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	&c.	אִצְלָא	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.		בְּאִצְלָא	<i>Futurum.</i>

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

פְּעִלָא hereditare, פְּעִלָא curabitis.

Aliquando l omittitur, פְּעִלָא, pariant.

Unicum נתן *dedit*, primam in Imperativo

Pehal amittit, נתן *da*.

In Conjugatione Tertia mutatur in Wavv diphthongescens cum Petocho. אָהַבְתִּי *addi-*

dit, אָהַבְתָּ *additus fuit*.

Interdum in Aphel Jud manet אָהַבְתִּי *laetavit*, אָהַבְתִּי *ejulavit*.

Analoga sunt in Pehal präteritum (cujus finis est Rebhozo יָלַדְתִּי *peperit*, אָרַבְתִּי *aruit*) utrumque participium & imperativus. Præterea Ethpehel, Pahel & Ethpahal.

P E H A L.

	יָלַדְתִּי	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	יָלַדְתִּי	<i>Futurum.</i>

A P H E L.

&c.	אָהַבְתִּי	אָהַבְתִּי	<i>Präteritum.</i>
&c.	אָהַבְתִּי	אָהַבְתִּי	<i>Benoni.</i>
	&c.	אָהַבְתִּי	<i>Pehil.</i>

	וָעָמְדָה	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אָמְדִי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	אָמְדֶה	<i>Futurum.</i>

ITTAPHAL.

&c.	אָמְדָה	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	אָמְדָה	<i>Participium.</i>
	וָעָמְדָה	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	אָמְדִי	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	אָמְדֶה	<i>Futurum.</i>

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

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

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

At ׀ charact. in Aphel Præterito, Imperativo & I, sing. Futuri sumit Petocho loco schevatis, וָעָמְדָה

𐤀𐤁𐤓𐤏𐤓 *prospexit*, 𐤀𐤁𐤓𐤏𐤓𐤏 *ausculta*, 𐤀𐤁𐤓𐤏𐤓𐤏𐤓 *excitabo*.

Alias 𐤀 sibi sumit Rebhozo juxta §. 6. 𐤀𐤁𐤓𐤏𐤓𐤏𐤓 *judicabo*.

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

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

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

Pehil exit in Chebhozo, 𐤀𐤁𐤓𐤏𐤓𐤏𐤓 *positus*,

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

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

Infinitivi extra Pehal regulariter finiuntur.

In Ethpheel \angle characteristicum ipsa scriptione geminatur, præterquam in personis futuri à \angle inchoatis, ubi geminatio subintelligitur: Finis est פָּעַל־פָּעַל *contristatus fuit*:

פָּעַל־פָּעַל *commoveamini.*

Passivum Ettaphal hinc solâ significatione differt; terminatio eadem est ubique, פָּעַל־פָּעַל *extulit se*, in Ethpheel: sed in Ettaphal *ablatus fuit*.

Aphel terminatur in פָּעַל־פָּעַל utrobique, excepto Pehil, quod Zekopho habet, פָּעַל־פָּעַל *correctus; accuratus.*

In Conjugatione Secunda Wavv mutatur in Jud, de cætero analogia obtinet.


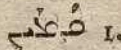
Passiva horum Verborum nonnunquam admittunt metathesin cum prima radicali sibilante.

P E H A L.

Præteritum.

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

פָּעַל־פָּעַל 2.

 2.
 Com.  1.

Beoni.

f. Sing. m.






f. Plur. m.




Pebil.

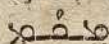
f. Sing. m.

f. Plur. m.

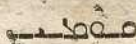




Infinitivus.





Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.






f. Plur. m.

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.


 3.


 2.

Com.  1.

f. Plur.

SYNOPSIS

f.	Plur.	m.
נִשְׁמַטְךָ	נִשְׁמַטְכֶם	3.
נִשְׁמַטְתֶּם	נִשְׁמַטְתֶּם	2.
Com.	נִשְׁמַטְךָ	1.

ETHPEHEL.

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְךָ אֶשְׂמַטְכֶם *Prateritum.*

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם *Participium.*

אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם *Infinitivus.*

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְךָ אֶשְׂמַטְכֶם *Imperativus.*

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְךָ אֶשְׂמַטְכֶם *Futurum.*

PAHEL.

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְךָ אֶשְׂמַטְכֶם *Prateritum.*

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם *Benoni.*

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם *Pehil.*

אֶשְׂמַטְתֶּם *Infinitivus.*

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְךָ אֶשְׂמַטְכֶם *Imperativus.*

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְךָ אֶשְׂמַטְכֶם *Futurum.*

ETHPAHAL.

&c. אֶשְׂמַטְךָ אֶשְׂמַטְכֶם *Prateritum.*

Partici-

&c. ¹ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Participium.*

¹ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Imperativus.*

&c. ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Futurum.*

APHEL.

&c. ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Præteritum.*

&c. ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Benoni.*

&c. ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Pebil.*

¹ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Imperativus.*

&c. ⲁⲓⲓⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Futurum.*

ITTAPHAL.

&c. ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Præteritum.*

&c. ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Participium.*

¹ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Infinitivus.*

&c. ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Imperativus.*

&c. ⲛⲁⲧⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ *Futurum.*

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

Præ-

Præteritum Pehal in ל , interdum in א exit. לִּשְׁׁרֵׁיט sprevit, לִּשְׁׁרֵׁיט gavisus est, Præterita reliqua desinunt in א .

Quando finis est ל perit ל in 3. fœm. sing. & in 3. plur. utriusque generis, & affirmantes harum petocho, illius zekopho sibi præmittunt, לָּׁוִי fuit f. לָּׁוִי obliti sunt, לָּׁוִי quieverunt f. לָּׁוִי 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, לָּׁוִי volui, לָּׁוִי 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. לָּׁוִי cessavit, לָּׁוִי multiplicati sunt, לָּׁוִי vel לָּׁוִי laborarunt f.

Participia habent finem ל , at Pehil in Pehel & Aphel ל , לָּׁוִי bibens, לָּׁוִי tentans, לָּׁוִי occultans, לָּׁוִי ablutus. Perie autem tertia in plurali masculino, לָּׁוִי

quieti; in fœmininis autem in Jud mobile transit. *فَاتِي* *libens f.*

Infinitivus Pehal in *ا* terminatur *لَا تَأْتِي* *pervenire*, Extra Pehal tertia antè afformantem in Jud mobile mutatur, *لَا تَتَمَرَّضُ* *tentare*.

Imperativorum finis est in Pehal, *تَب* *pete*, in Etpehel, *بُ* *edificare tu*, alibi *أُ*, *سَانَا* *sana*. Afformantes fœmininas sing. *ت* & plur. *تُن* antecedit Zekopho, *تُكْرِمِي* *clama f.* *تُكْرِمُونِ* *gaudete f.* Masculina pluralis *و* præmittit sibi petocho, *وَكْرِمُوا* *flete*. Eadem afformantes (præter *تُن*) tertiam radicalem eliminant,

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

SYNOPSIS
P E H A L.

Præteritum.

f. Sing. m.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰 3.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰 2.

Com.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰 1.

f. Plur. m.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌹

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰 3.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌹𐌶

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶 2.

Com. 𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰 1.

Benoni.

f. Sing. m.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

f. Plur. m.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

Pehil.

f. Sing. m.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

f. Plur. m.

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶

𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰

Infinitivus.

ܘܢܝܢܐ

Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ

f. Plur. m.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ 3.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ 2.

Com. ܘܢܝܢܐ 1.

f. Plur. m.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ 3.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ 2.

Com. ܘܢܝܢܐ 1.

ETHPEHEL.

Participium.

f. Sing. m.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ 3.

ܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܢܝܢܐ 2.

Com. ܘܢܝܢܐ 1.

f. Plur.

SYNOPSIS

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

Participium.

f.	Sing.	m.

f.	Plur.	m.

Infinitivus.

طالمت

Imperativus.

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

Futurum.

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

طالمت 2.


 2.

Com.  1.

P A H E L.

Præteritum.

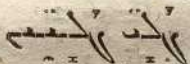

f. Sing. m.


 3.


 2.

Com.  1.

f. Plur. m.




 3.


 2.


Com. 
 1.

Benoni.

f. Sing. m.

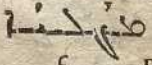




f. Plur. m.

Pehil.

f. Sing. m.

f. Plur. m.




SYNOPSIS

Infinitivus.
Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

f. Plur. m.

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

Com. 1.

f. Plur. m.

Com. 1.

ETTAPHAL.


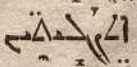

Præteritum.

f. Sing. m.

Com. 1.

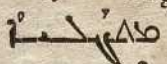
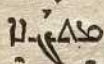
f. Plur.

f. Plur. m.

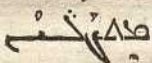

 3.
 2.
 Com.  1.

Participium.

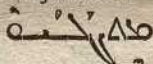
f. Sing. m.

f. Plur. m.

Infinitivus



Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

f. Plur. m.

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

  3.

  2.

Com.  1.

SYNOPSIS

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

APHEL.
Præteritum.

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

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

Benoni.

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

Pehil.

f.	Sing.	m.	
ⲛⲓⲛⲓ		ⲛⲓⲛⲓ	

f. Plur. m.

ظَهَرْتِ ظَهَرْتُمْ

Infinitivus.

ظَهْرِي

Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

ظَهْرِي ظَهْرِي

f. Plur. m.

ظَهْرِيكُمْ ظَهْرِيكُمْ

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

ظَهْرِي 3.

ظَهْرِي 2.

Com. 1.

f. Plur. m.

ظَهْرِيكُمْ 3.

ظَهْرِيكُمْ 2.

Com. 1.

ETTAPHAL.

&c. ظَهَرْتُ ظَهَرْتُمْ *Præteritum.*

&c. ظَهْرِي ظَهْرِيكُمْ *Participium.*

ظَهْرِي *Infinitivus.*

&c. פִּקְדָּנִים פִּקְדָּנִים Imperativus.

&c. פִּקְדָּנִים פִּקְדָּנִים Futurum.

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

	<i>Benoni.</i>		
	f.	Sing.	m.
	פִּקְדָּנִים		פִּקְדָּנִים 1. p.
	פִּקְדָּנִים		פִּקְדָּנִים 2. p.
	f.	Plur.	m.
Com.			פִּקְדָּנִים 1. p.
	פִּקְדָּנִים		פִּקְדָּנִים 2. p.

	<i>Pehil.</i>		
	f.	Sing.	m.
	פִּקְדָּנִים		פִּקְדָּנִים 1. p.
	פִּקְדָּנִים		פִּקְדָּנִים 2. p.
	f.	Plur.	m.
Com.			פִּקְדָּנִים 1. p.
	פִּקְדָּנִים		פִּקְדָּנִים 2. p.

Quiescentia ultimâ radicali in combinatione ista
 1 mutant in ב quiescens in Rebhozo, quomodo
 etiam ב in Pehil quiescit.

Benoni.

ⲟⲗⲁⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲗⲁⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲛⲓ

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

1. Perf. ⲛⲓ sing. & ⲛⲓ plur. per petocho,

ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ *visitavit me*, ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ *nos*. Sed

2. masc. sing, præteriti & omnibus personis in Nun terminatis per zekopho, ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

visitasti me, ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ *visitastis nos*.

2. perf. ⲛⲓ & ⲛⲓ sine mutatione verbi

per scheva, ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ *visitavit vos*: personis verò in Nun terminatis per zekopho.

ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ *visitabunt vos*.

Affixa singularia 2. & 3. perf. uti nominibus singularibus, ita & Verbis adhærent. Attamen pro ⲟⲓ m. frequens est ⲛⲓ; ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ *visitavit eum*, ⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ *eam*.

Pro ⲛⲓ & ⲛⲓ nominalibus pronomina separata ⲛⲓ & ⲛⲓ verbis postponuntur.

Cum personis futuri non terminatis in Nun ante ⲛⲓ & ⲛⲓ adsciscitur ⲛⲓ epenthe-

ticum, $\sigma\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visitabit eam*. Afformans autem װ° 3. fœm. Sing. ante affixa exulat.

Imperativus sing. masc. postulat װ° epentheticum ante affixa, cum horum vocalibus agglutinantibus vel diphthongescens vel quiescens, $\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visita eum*, $\sigma\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *eam*.

§. 56. Personis Verborum in װ° & \circ executibus (aut si hæ literæ cum Amira $\alpha\phi\omega\upsilon\sigma$ concipiantur, vocalibus hisce prius additis,) affixa nudè accedunt, $\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visitarunt me*, $\sigma\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *nos*.

Loco σ masc. 3. pers. adhibetur װ° in, cum personis in \circ finitis nudè, $\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visitatunt illum*; cum finitis in װ° assumpto \circ muto, $\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visita f. ipsum*: Cum finitis in Nun adscito, װ° , $\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visitastis f. ipsum*.

Personis in װ° vel \circ desinentibus non rarò additur Nun paragogicum, illi Rebhozo, huic Ozozo tribuens $\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visitarunt f.* $\sigma\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ $\sigma\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}\text{װ}^{\circ}$ *visitarunt m.* Quæ in \circ exeunt insuper \circ

recipiunt, $\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *revelarunt.* Affixa autem promiscuè simplici vel paragogicæ formæ agglutinantur.

§. 57. Infinitivis verbalia affixa cohærent, enumerata §. 55. $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *visitare me,* $\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ *ipsum.* Extra Pechal paragogico $\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ additur $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ ante affixa, $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *ad præficiendum te.*

§. 57. Terminale Verbi punctum, etiam ubi affirmans accessit, ante affixa tollitur substituto schevate: unde prius, si mutabile antecedit, in petocho abit; $\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ *visitavit eum,* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *visitavit f. te f.* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *visitavi vos,* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ & $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ *visitarunt ipsum,* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *præfecit nos.*

Si prius illud scheva ex vocali aliqua natum fuerit, origini suæ restituitur $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *concepi eum,* *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ & $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *ex* $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *concepit f. eum,* cum Rebhozo, quia oriuntur à $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}\text{---}\overset{\circ}{\text{Q}}$ *concepit.*

Immutabilis tamen est ante affixa:

I. Vocalis secundæ radicalis in Præteritorum

2. pers. utriusque numeri & generis, & I.

pers. plurali, וָּבִּינְנוּ m. & וָּבִּינְנָהּ f. *visi-*

tastime, וָּבִּינְנוּ mascul. & וָּבִּינְנָהּ

f. *visitastis ipsum*, וָּבִּינְנוּ *visitavimus te.*

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

III. Vocalis Imperativorum in omnibus Activis, וָּבִּינְנוּ *crucifige eum* וָּבִּינְנוּ *fac*

eum, וָּבִּינְנוּ *collige nos*, וָּבִּינְנוּ *com-*
plectere me.

At in Pehal plur. m. vel manet, vel perit, accipi-

ente prima radicali וָּבִּינְנוּ vel etiam

וָּבִּינְנוּ *precipite mihi*, וָּבִּינְנוּ &




וָּבִּינְנוּ *audite illum.* In Pahal autem &

Aphel. pl. m. migrat in scheva וָּבִּינְנוּ *adducite*




eum.

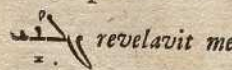
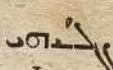
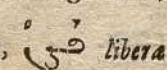

IV. Vocalis antecedens וָּבִּינְנוּ fœm. & וָּבִּינְנוּ i. singul. Præteritorum in Quiescentibus tertiâ radicali, וָּבִּינְנוּ *revelavit illa eam.* Sic

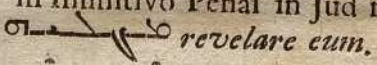
וָּבִּינְנוּ

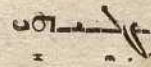

 & . Item 
revelavi illum.




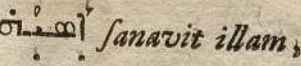
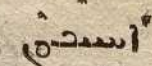
§. 59. Tertia ante affixa abjicitur.

Fit hoc in Præterito Pehal istius terminationis,
 & in Imperativis Secundæ & Tertiæ Conjugationis,
 manente ejus Zekopho, cui affixa nudè coalescunt:
 cum  tamen pro  assumitur  diphthongescens;

 *revelavit me,*  *ipsum,*  *libera*
nos,  *adduc eum.*

Verum in Infinitivo Pehal in Jud mobile
 mutatur,  *revelare eum.*

In Futuris substituitur Jud quiescens in
 Rebhozo,  &  *revelabit*
eum & eam.

In Pahel & Aphel Jud mobile fit,
 atque obtinet analogia, mutato chebhozo
 in scheva, præterquam cum  &  ubi
 manet,  *sanavit illam,* 
servavit vos.

§. 60. Specialis anomalia est in quibus-
 dam personis Verborum quiescentium
 tertia,

Forma plur. masc. in $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ vel resumit I ante O ,
 cui ozozo tribuit, vel addit sibi $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$, vel præstat
 utrunque simul, $\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}$ $\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}$ $\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}$
quæ siverunt me.

Forma plur. masc. in O° perdit chebhozo,
 & literæ O dat ozozo, $\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}$ *adduxerunt*
eum.

Forma plur. fœm. in O affixa omnia (præ-
 ter O quod rebhozo postulat) per zekopho
 sibi jungit, retento suo petocho $\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}$ *depaste*
sunt eam. Desinens verò in O similiter ea
 sibi copulat, chebhozo in scheva mutato,
 $\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}$ *revelare fecerunt f. ipsi.*

F I N I S.



