MIC. # 9659

NOTEBOOK OF HEBREW GRAMMAR, IN ENGLISH, 19TH CENT.

[18--]
ROMAN SCRIPT

Q. Have these Letters always the same form?

A. No, Five of them when they end a word, are wrote differently or manner, ך. ם. ן. ף. ץ.

Q. How many Vowels has the Hebrew?

A. Five, viz א. ה. ו. י. ע. but ו & י when they come before another vowel, are used as consonants.

Q. Are the Vowels always written in Hebrew?

A. No, sometimes several consonants are written together, without any vowel at all between them.

Q. How then do you pronounce the Word in that case?

A. By inserting e short as מלך a King ספר a Book.

Q. Are the Letters only divided into Vowels & Consonants?

A. No, they are likewise divided into Servile & Radical.

Q. What do you mean by Servile letters?

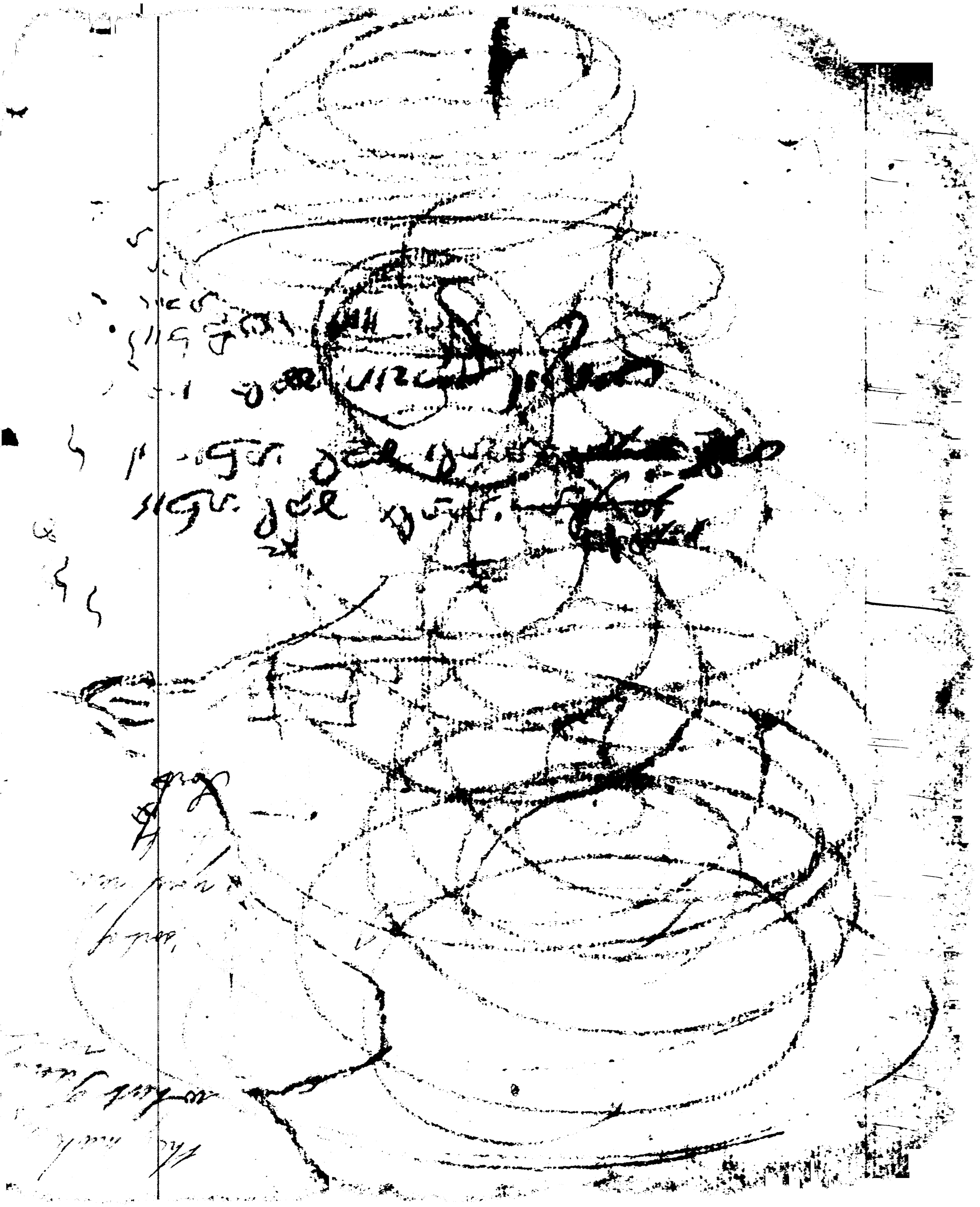
A. Those which serve to distinguish the Genders & Cases of Nouns & the Persons & Tenses of Verbs

Q. What are the Radical Letters?

A. Those which constitute the root of any Word.

Q. What do you mean by the root of a Word?

A. A simple uncompounded word generally consisting of three Letters, from which derivatives are formed as [illegible] stood נדף he drove away



Q. How many sorts of Nouns are there in Hebrew?

A. Two, Perfect and Imperfect.

Q. What are Perfect Nouns?

A. Those that retain all the letters of the root.

Q. What are imperfect nouns?

A. Those in which one or more letters of the root are suppressed.

Q. How many genders have Nouns?

A. Three, Masculine, Feminine & Common.

Q. What nouns are of the masculine gender?

A. The Names of men, & their Offices, of Rivers, Mountains, Mo— & People, & all words that do not end in ת or ה servile.

Q. What nouns are of the feminine gender?

A. The Names of Women, & their Offices, of Cities, Provinces, King— & things that are double by Nature or art, & all words which e— in ה or ת Servile.

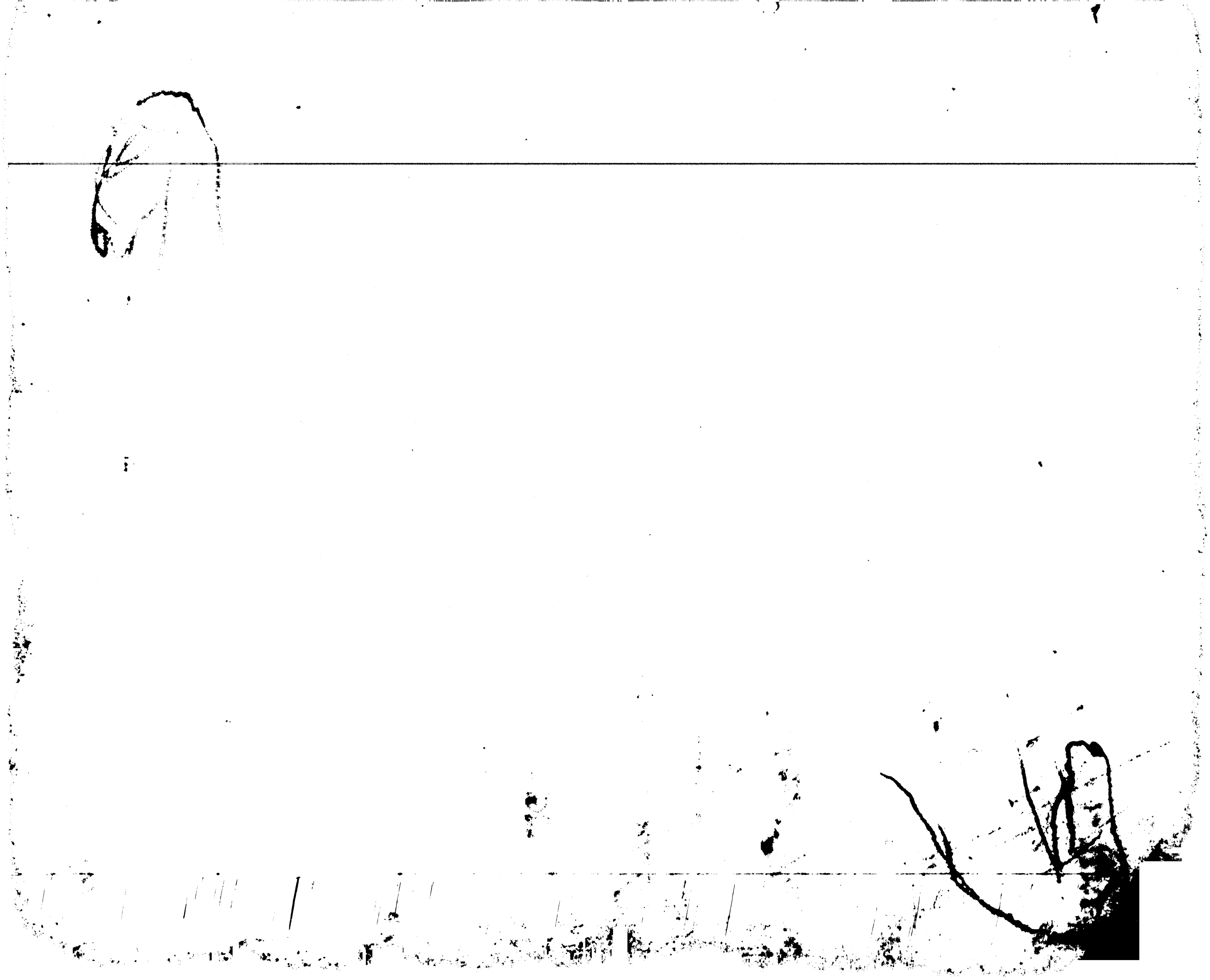
Q. What Nouns are of the common gender?

A. Those which under one ending comprehend both genders, a— בהמה a Beast, נער a young person, & the names of cardinal numbers from twenty & upwards.

Q. Are there no Exceptions to these rules?

A. Yes, the Names of Cardinal numbers from Three to Ten, with a masculine ending are feminine, & vice versâ.

Q. Has the Hebrew no Neuter gender?



A. No, but it is expressed sometimes by the masculine as Gen: וירא אלהים כי טוב. and God saw that it was Good. and by the feminine as Gen: 50:20: ואלהים חשבה למובה. a. God meant it for good.

Q. How many Numbers have Nouns?

A. Two, Singular & plural.

Q. How is the Plural masculine formed?

A. By adding ים to the singular, & in the Chaldaic dialect ין as שיר a Song שירים Songs. גבר a Man גברין Men. But if the singular ends in י. the plural ends in ים and not יים. as יהודי a Jew. יהודים not יהודיים. Jews. the plural sometimes drops ם דברי Words, and sometimes י as מלכים Kings.

Q. How is the Plural feminine formed?

A. By changing ה or ת into ות. as מלכה a Queen מלכות Queens but if the singular ends in ית or וה, the plural ends in יות. as שארית a Remnant שאריות Remnants מלכות a Kingdom מלכיות Kingdoms. sometimes the plural loses ו as מאורה a light מארת lights.

Q. What are the exceptions to these rules?

A. First, some masculines are as feminines & vice versâ, as אב a Father אבות Fathers. לבנה a Brick לבנים Bricks Secondly some nouns without change of gender are either as masculine or feminine as תהלה Praise תהלים or תהלות. Praises. thirdly some end

are compounded both of the masculine & feminine as במה high place במותים. High places.

Q Are there no other Exceptions?

A Yes, some nouns have only the singular number, as the Nam- Metals Liquors &c as זהב Gold, יין Wine others have only the plural number as those of ages, as נערים Youth בתולים. Virginity.

Q. What other particulars are observable in the plural?

A. When any thing is expressed in the plural form, without ascertaining the precise number, which yet Context requires to be determined the sense of that plural must be restrained to a Dual as for exa- 1 Kings 16: 24. Omri bought the Hill of Samaria of Shemer שמרון for Talents of Silver. Here (as the number of talents is not precisely determined, which yet the context evidently requires,) the plu- must be rendered by the dual viz Two Talents.

Q How are the cases of nouns formed?

A By the addition of the following letters ל. of, to ב. in מ from אשר. as ה. this ש which ו and which are called prefixes, from being placed at the beginning of words.

Q Are these letters always placed before words?

A. No sometimes they are omitted.

Q How then do you know in what case the noun is to be rendered?

A By the context, which in general is the best & surest guide.

Q. When are nouns said to be in absolute state?

A. When they have no genitive or other oblique case after them, other-
they are said to be in Regimen or Construction.

Q. Wherein do these differ from each other?

A. Nouns in the absolute form commonly admit of no change in the
letters. as צדקים מלכים Righteous Kings. תורה אבדת the Law is
perished. whereas in Construction, they lose or change one of their
letters not in all cases. as will easily be seen from the following n-
first, Nouns masculine in the singular number suffer no char-
in construction, as מלך ארץ the King of the Earth. whereas in th-
plural they lose ם as מלכי ארץ. not מלכים Kings of the Ear-
Secondly. Nouns feminine singular ending in ה, in construction
change it into ת as תורת יהוה not תורה. the Law of the Lord
but when they end in ת and likewise in the plural they admit
no change as מלכות שמים the kingdom of Heaven בנות
Daughters of Jerusalem.

Q. Are there no exceptions to these rules?

A. Yes. the Absolute form is often put for the construct. as Proverbs 22:
אמרים אמת instead of אמרי. the words of truth. so likewise
Ruth 2:17. איפה שערים instead of איפת an Ephah of Barley. and
on the contrary the construct form is often used for the Absolute, a
Numbers 5:18 מי המרים not מים Bitter waters. Isaiah 15:5.
עגלת שלשיה instead of עגלה a heifer of three years old. and c

to be observed, that the change is made in the noun governing & not in which is governed, contrary to the usage of most other languages.

Q. How are the degrees of comparison formed.

A. The Comparative is formed by means of the adverb יותר more, as יותר צדיק more Just tho מן or מ is commonly used for יותר. as Eccles: 4:9. טובים שנים מן אחד Good are two above one. that is, a better than one. Psalm 117:9 טוב לחסות ליהוה מבטח בנגדים. Good is it to hope in the Lord above to trust in Princes. that is, it is better than to trust, the Superlative takes מאד as טוב מאד most good that is best. the preposition ב in, is likewise used to denote the Superlative degree as Proverbs 30:30 ליש גבור בבהמה Stron is the Lion in the beasts that is, is the Strongest. Canticles 1:8. היפה בנשים Fair in Women that is Fairest

Q. How many Pronouns has the Hebrew?

A. Three, the Primitive, Demonstrative & Relative.

Q. What are the primitive Pronouns?

A. אני אנכי. I or mine. נחנו אנחנו. We, or Ours, אתה mas: את fem: Thou or Thine אתם mas: אתן fem: Ye or Yours. הוא mas: היא fem: he, she הם mas: הן fem: they or their.

Q. Are these pronouns always expressed in this manner?

A. No the following words & letters are used in their stead, which from their being always placed at the end of words are called affixes, viz: י or ני mine or me ך or כה mas: ך. כי or ך fem: ך

or Thine. נו We or Ours כם mas: כן fem: Ye or Yours. ו, הו or His ה or נה Her. ם, נו הם mas: הן, ן fem: They or Their.

2. What are the Demonstrative Pronouns?

A. זה, זו, זה He זאת She אלה אל They or these.

2 What is the Relative Pronoun?

A. אשר Who or which. in the stead of which its diminutive ש is used, particularly in Ecclesiastes & Canticles. & is prefixed to words. as Cant: 1. 2 שעלו for אשר עלו. which goup. in the li manner ה is used & prefixed to words. as 1. Chronicles 26. 38. ה׳ הקדיש for כל אשר הקדיש. all which he consecrated.

2 How many sorts of Verbs are there?

A Two, Perfect & Imperfect.

2 How many Conjugations have Verbs?

A. Five, Kal, Niphal, Hiphil, Hophal & Hithpael. of which Kal is the most simple & signifies to Do. Niphal is passive & signifies, to be Done. Hiphil is active & signifies to Cause to Do. Hophal is passive signifying to be caused to do. Hithpael is reciprocal & signifies to cause himself to do.

2 How many Moods are there?

A. Three Indicative Imperative & Infinitive.

2. How many tenses are there in Hebrew?

A. Two Preter & Future & two participles. but the preter and Future are often put for each other, by means of the conjun:

ו, which is called ו conversive, maintains its influence tho separated from the verb by a word or two.

2. Give an example of a perfect verb in Kal.

A.

part preter	part pres	Infin:	Imper:	Fut:	Pret	
פָּרוּד	פּוֹרֵד	פְּרוֹד	פְּרוֹד	אֶפְרוֹד	פָּרַד	he did separate

2. How is the Future in Hebrew formed?

A. By means of the letters אתין which are prefixed to the several persons in the following manner

Sing		Plur:	
1. אֶפְרוֹד.	I will separate	1. נִפְרוֹד	We will separate
2. תִּפְרוֹד mas:	תִּפְרוֹדִי. fem:	2 תִּפְרוֹדוּ. mas:	תִּפְרוֹדְנָה fem:
3. יִפְרוֹד. mas:	תִּפְרוֹד fem:	3 יִפְרוֹדוּ mas	תִּפְרוֹדְנָה. fem:

2 How is the preter formed?

A In the following manner

Sing		Plur:	
1 פָּרַדְתִּי.	I did separate.	1 פָּרַדְנוּ.	We did separate.
2 פָּרַדְתָּ		2 פָּרַדְתֶּם mas	פָּרַדְתֶּן fem:
3 פָּרַד mas	פָּרְדָה. fem	3 פָּרְדוּ.	

The terminations of verbs in every conjugation either Active or Passive being the same, if you know the preter & future in Kal you know them in all the rest.

2 How is the Imperative mood declined?

A. As follows.

Sing		Plur	
פְּרוֹד mas:	פְּרוֹדִי fem: Separate thou	פְּרוֹדוּ m:	פְּרוֹדְנָה f: Separate ye

the other persons it borrows from the future as יְהִי אוֹר Let there be Light

Q. How are the participles declined?

A. Like nouns, as פורד mas sing: פורדה fem: | פורדים mas plur: פורדות fem:

פרוד mas: sing: פרודה fem | פרודים mas. plur: פרודות fem: 2 Ka

and here you must note that the first participle is active as פורד Separating. & the second Passive as פרוד separated.

Q. What is to be observed concerning the Infinitive Moo?

A. First that it is often used as nouns, as Psalm 139: 2 שבתי וקומי my sitting & my rising. secondly it sometimes expresses gerund especially with one of these letters prefixed בכל מ. as Psalm 4:1. בקראי. in me calling Gen: 33:18. בבואו. in him coming. that is, When I call, when He came.

Q. How do you know the conjugation Niphal!

A. By נ being prefixed to the Preter & Participle & ה to the Imperative & Infinitive as in the following example

Part:	Infin:	Imper	Future	Preter.	
נפרד	הפרד	הפרד	אפרד	נפרד	He was separated

The Preter & Participle are both alike, & Future is the same as in Kal leaving out ו.

Q. What are the marks of the conjugation Hiphil!

A. ה before the first radical & י before the last, as under.

Part	Infinitive	Imper	Fut:	Preter	
מפריד	הפריד	הפריד	אפריד	הפריד	he did cause to separate

the future through all the conjugations takes א for the first let

the participles on Hiphil, Hophal, & Hithpael מ.

Q. How is the conjugation Hophal known?

A. By having ה prefixed to the first radical in the Preter & Infinitive.

Part:	Infin:	Fut:	Preter	
מפרד	הפרד	אפרד	הפרד	He was caused to separate.

this conjugation has no Imperative mood

Q. How is the conjugation Hithpael distinguished?

A. By הת prefixed to the first radical except in the Future and Participle as follows

Part	Infin	Imper:	Fut.	Preter:	
מתפרד	התפרד	התפרד	אתפרד	התפרד	He separated himself

Verbs beginning with ס or ש place the ת after the first radical

השתמר not התשמר from שמר he guarded. הסתבל instead

התסבל from סבל he loaded. but Verbs that begin with צ

only put ת after the first radical but likewise change it into ט

as הצטדק for התצדק from צדק he was just.

Some verbs in this conjugation signify simulation or preten-

ns מתעשר making himself rich. instead of pretending to be so.

Q. How are the Defective verbs distinguished?

A. From the Ancient Paradigm פעל. the first radical is call-

Pe, the second Ain. the third Lamed so verbs beginning

with נ or י are called Pe Nun & Pe Jod.

Q. In what manner are these verbs defective?

A. Verbs that begin with נ or י lose them in Fut[illegible]

& likewise in the Infinitive which commonly [illegible]

Quote good
authors
Quote good

Examples of Penun & Pe joo in Kal.

Preter.	נסך. He poured	יצר. He formed	ישב He sate
Fut	אסך. I will pour	אצר. I will form	אשב I will sit.
Imp	סך. Pour thou	צר. Form thou	שב Sit thou.
Inf:	סכת. to Pour	צרת. to form	שבת to sit.
1 Part:	נוסך Pouring	יוצר Forming	יושב Sitting.
2 Part:	נסוך Poured	יצור Formed	ישוב Sate.

Q. What is the rule concerning Niphal?

A. Verbs beginning with נ drop it in the preter & participle and verbs beginning with י do the same, or change it into נ. as in the following examples.

Preter:	נסך He was	נצר He was	נגשב	He was	Inhabited
Fut:	אנסך I will be	איצר I will be	אושב	I will be	
Imp:	הנסך Be thou	היצר Be thou	הושב	Be thou	
Inf:	הנסך to be	היצר to be	הושב	to be	
Part:	נסך Poured	נצר Formed	נושב	Inhabited	

poured — formed

Q. What are the Rules of Hiphil & Hophal?

A. Pe Nun & Pe joo commonly drop the first radical throughout Hiphil & Hophal. the most verbs beginning with י either change it into נ in Niphal Hiphil & Hophal.

Examples in Hiphil

Pret:	הסיך He caused	הציר He caused	הושיב	He caused	to inhabit
Fut:	אסיך I will cause	אציר I will cause	אושיב	I will cause	
Imp	הסיך Do thou cause	הציר Do thou cause	הושיב	Do thou cause	
Inf	הסיך to Cause	הציר to cause	הושיב	to Cause	
Part	מסיך Causing	מציר Causing	מושיב	Causing	

to pour — to form

Examples in Hophal

Pret:	הסך	He was caused	הצר	He was caused	הושב	He was caused	to Sit
Fut:	אסך	I will be caused	אצר	I will be caused	אושב	I will be caused	
Inf:	הסך	To be caused	הצר	To be caused	הושב	To be caused	
Part:	מסך	Caused	מצר	Caused	מושב	Caused	

to Pour — to Form

NB Verbs in Hithpael are never deficient except in the following instance וּתְתַצַּב for וּתְתִיצַב from יצב he stood.

2 What are the Rules concerning Ain Vau

A. Verbs whose middle radical is ו drop it generally in the Preter & first participle but seldom elsewhere, in Niphal ו is commonly retained throughout, as in the following examples.

	Kal		Niphal	
Preter	שם	He placed	נשום	He was placed
Fut:	ישום	I will place	אשום	I will be placed
Imper	שום	Do thou place	השום	Do thou be placed
Infin	שום	To place	השום	to be placed
1 Part:	שם	Placing	נשום	Placed
2 Part:	שום	Placed		

2 What are the Rules concerning Hiphil & Hophal.

A Ain Vau in Hiphil drops the second radical throughout, & sometimes loses ה as דיגו for הדיגו they have fished from דוג.

Hophal drops ו throughout but after the mark of the Tense & conjugation retains it, except in some few instances

Examples in Hiphal & Hophal

	Hiphil			Hophal		
Pret	השים	He caused	To Put	הושם	He was caused	To Put
Fut	אשים	I will cause		אושם	I will be caused	
Imp	השים	Do thou cause				
Inf	השים	to cause		הושם	To be caused	
Part	משים	Causing		מושם	Caused	

Verbs in Ain Vau have a conjugation called Pohel which is never deficient & is formed by doubling the last radical as שומם from שום. N.B. Verbs whose second radical is ו are conjuge in the same manner as in Vau.

2. What are the Rules of Verbs that double the second radical?

A. Verbs which double the second radical, drop it every where in Kal except in the last participle. But in Hiphal it is dropt throughout.

Kal.

Pret:	גל	He rolled	נגל	He was rolled.
Fut:	אגול	I will roll	אגל	I will be rolled.
Imp:	גול	Do thou roll	הגל	Do thou be rolled.
Inf:	גול or גלות	to roll	הגל	to be rolled.
1 Part:	גל	rolling.	נגל	Rolled.
2 Part:	גלול	Rolled.		

2 How are Hiphil & Hophal formed?

A. Hiphil drops its second characteristic as well as the second radical throughout. Hophal doth the same & commonly takes a Pattah after the sign of the conjugation & tense.

	Hiphil		Hophal	
Pret:	הגל He caused	In Hol.	הוגל He was caused	To Hol.
Fut:	אגל I will cause		אוגל I will be caused	
Imp:	הגל To thou cause			
Inf:	הגל. To cause		הוגל. To be caused	
Part:	מגל. Causing		מוגל Caused	

2. In what manner are verbs that end in ה deficient?

A. Verbs that end in ה are chiefly deficient in the formation of the Persons as in the following examples of קנה He possess

Sing:	Preter	Plur:		Sing	Fut	
1	קניתי. I possessed	קנינו	We did possess.	אקנה	I will poss:	נקנה	We will poss:
2	קנית.	קנית m קנית f		תקנה m תקני f		תקנו
3	קנה m קנתה f.	קנו.		יקנה m תקנה f		יקנו

Sing:	Imperative	Plur:	
קנה f קני m	Do thou possess	קנו m קנינה f	Do ye Possess

The Conjugations Niphal Hiphal Hophal differ only from Kal in the prefixing נ & ה.

2 How are Verbal nouns formed?

A. By the addition of some of these letters היאמנתי which are called Heemantic in the following manner.

ה is rarely prefixed to perfect nouns but often to imperfect as לה
Deliverance from נצל he delivered. when at the end of a word it is either
feminine, redundant, or local, that is signifying to, or towards a place,
as Gen: 46:4 מצרימה to Egypt.

א. is always prefixed, never affixed. as איכזב a Liar from כזב he lied.

מ. generally prefixed, seldom affixed as מזמור a Psalm from זמר
he sung

נ is generally prefixed to Proper Names as נפתלי from פתל to Wrestle.
& affixed to appellatives as קרבן a gift from קרב he offered.

ת is both prefixed & affixed as תלמיד a learner from למד he learn-
תפארת an Ornament from פאר to adorn

י. is often prefixed to proper Names, יצחק Isaac from צחק he laugh
& is generally affixed to national nouns as עברי an Hebrew. מצרי
an Egytian.

2. In what manner is the Root found.

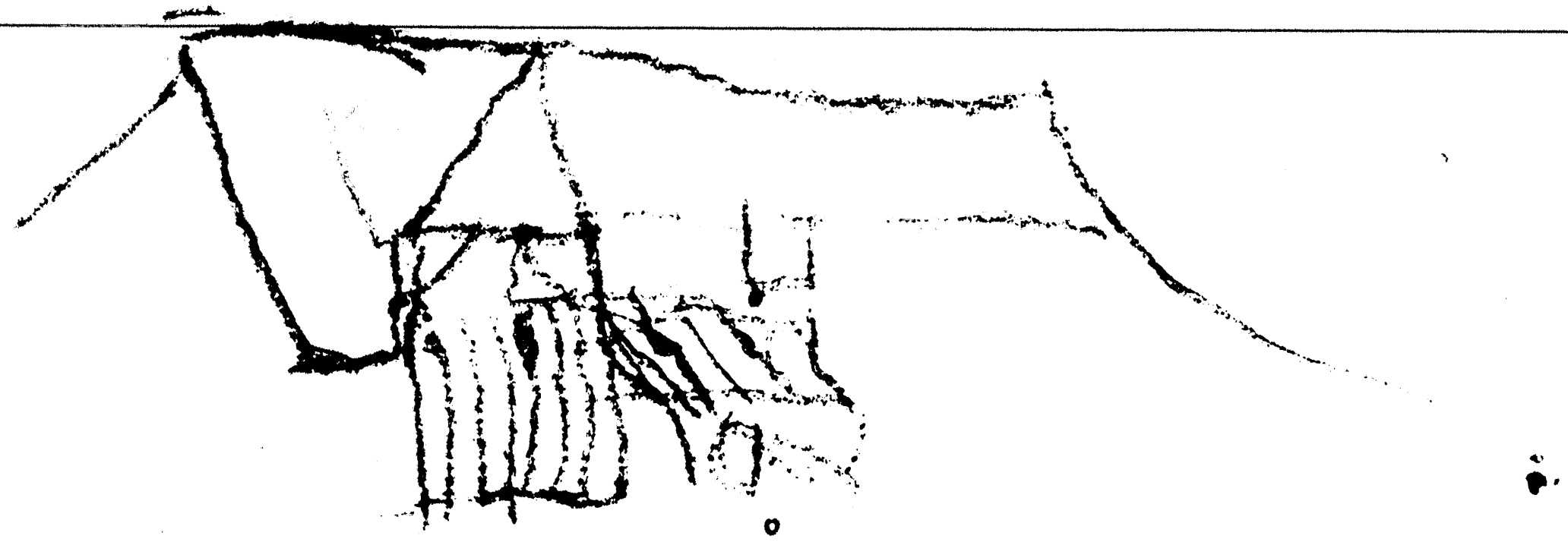
To find the Root of any word we must reject all the affixes, & letters which
the root has received in formation; if these letters remain they constitute
the root if less than three take ה or נ or א. in the beginning; in the
middle put ו or י; or in end double the second letter or add ה or ת.
as for example the root ויפל is required. here are more than three
& no such word in the lexicon; & at the first view only two radicals
appear פ, ל, the first is the conjunction and. the middle ו is
often inserted between the second & third radical in formation
& ו is the sign of the third person Future for the first radical I try
ו but neither answering, I take נ & find נפל he fell slain

pain if the root of יכום be required only one radical is left: the servile letters are rejected: the first י is the conjunction and י is the sign of the 3d person future: the second י the sign of the plural Number: & ם is the pronoun them affixed: only כ then remains, to prefix ב for the same reason as before, & trg. double כ to make a third radical; but finding no such word, add ה, & looking in the Lexicon find נכה. he killed, such examples as these are the most difficult, other roots are more easy to be found.

2. What are the peculiarities of the Hebrew language?

A. Nouns often differ in gender & number masculine with feminine, singular with plural. as 2 Sam: 10:6. קשה being אלף איש (mas plur:) ביד. into the hand of Lords cruel. אדנים a thousand man. the noun is often omitted. as Psalm 74:10 מי מלא יכוצו of water full shall be squeezed. Articles and Pronouns are often omitted, & so often abound, or follow their noun as אשר בו which in it, for in which. Job 2:3 יום אולד בו the Day I was born in it. the use of substantive for adjective is also common as מדי שוא Mortals Vanity. for vain Mortals עזרי רהב Helpers of might for mighty Helpers. but the use of the noun בן Son in Hebrew is too elegant to be omitted. the Son is call. Isaiah 21.10 בן גרני the Son of my floor. where it was threshed. & Job 41.19 the Arrow is called בן קשת the Son of the Bow.

Verbs as well as nouns sometimes disagree in number & gender,



and the Active is frequently put for the Passive as Job 3.2. let the Day p
in which אמר it said for it was said. Verbs are also very elegantly
accompanied with their own nouns, as Ezek: 18:2 משלים אתם משל
Proverb a Proverb that is use a proverb. the infinitive is likewise ev-
ery (frequent) use, is put for the present tense as דברי רשעים ארב דם Pro: 12:6
the Words of the Wicked to lie in wait for blood. for lie in wait for the
Imperfect as Ezek: 1:14 והחיות רצוא ושוב Litterally & the living
Creatures to go & return, that is, Went & returned. for the Preter, as Psal.
8:2 אשר תנה הודך על השמים Litterally Who set. that is Who
hast set thy glory above the Heavens. for the future as Isaiah 5:5 - - -
הסר מישוכתו והיה לבער to take away. for Shall take away its
Hedge & it shall be burnt. for the Participle as Gen: 8:5 והמים היו
הלוך והסור Litterally and the Waters to go & to decrease, that is,
were going & decreasing.
But these other peculiarities are best learnt by practice.

יהי שם יהוה מבורך:

The Lord be Praised.

A Grammatical Praxis of the first chapter of Genesis.

בראשית. In the beginning. a noun fem: sing: from ראש a head with ב the preposition in prefixed.

ברא. Created. the third pers: sing: preter in Kal

אלהים God. a noun masc: plur: from אלה He was etc.

את. an undeclined particle the sign of the accusative case.

השמים the Heavens. a noun masc: plural. ה Emphatic prefixed.

ו. and conjunction

את see above

הארץ the Earth. a noun fem: sing: from רוץ he ran, with ה the emphatic article prefixed

2

והארץ. And the earth. see above.

היתה Was. the third person fem: sing: preter in Kal from the defective verb היה he was.

תהו ובהו Void & Empty. Two nouns masc: of nearly the same meaning with ו the conjunction and between them.

חשך Darkness. a noun masc: sing: from חשך he was dark.

על. Upon Preposition undeclined.

פני the Face. a noun masc: plur: from פנה he beheld. ם final is dropt by construction.

תהום the Deep. a noun sing: of the common gender.

רוח the Spirit. a noun sing: fem: from רוח he breathed.

מרחפת. moved. Participle fem: in Piphil from רחף he moved.

המים of the Waters. a noun mas: plur. with ה the emphatic article prefixed.

ויאמר and he said the third pers: sing: fut: in Kal from אמר he said.
used for the preter by means of ו prefixed, which is called ו converti
יהי let there be. the third pers: sing: fut: in Kal, used imperatively, from
היה he was
אור. Light. a noun masc: sing: from אור. he shined.
ויהי. and was. the third pers: sing: fut in Kal, put for the preter by ו
conversive.

4

וירא. and saw. the third pers: sing: fut in Kal, from the defective verb
ראה. he saw. put for the preter by ו conversive.
כי that. an adverb undeclined.
טוב Good. a noun masc: sing: used for the neuter which the
Hebrew wants.
ויבדל. and separated. the third pers: sing: fut: in Kal, from בדל
he separated. put for preter by ו conversive.
בין Between. this is properly a noun in Hebrew for it forms in
plural בינות בנים.

5.

ויקרא and he called the third pers: sing: fut: Kal from קרא he
called. with ו conversive.
יום Day. a noun masc: sing.
לילה Night a noun sing: fem: with ה redundant
ערב the Evening. a noun masc: sing from ערב he mixed. because
the Evening is a mixture of light & Darkness
בקר the Morning. a noun masc: sing.
אחד. One. a noun mas: sing

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

רקיע. an Expansion. a noun mas: sing: from רקע he stretche.
בתוך. in the middle a noun masc: sing: with ב the preposition prefixed.
מבדיל. Dividing. first participle in Hiphil from בדל he divided.
7
ויעש. and he made. the third pers: sing fut: in Kal from the defective verb עשה he made with ו conversive.
אשר which the Pronoun relative.
מתחת Under. two prepositions joined together מ from, תחת Under
ממעל Above two prepositions as before joined together מ from על above.
כן. So. an adverb undeclined.
8
שני Two. a noun mas: plur: from שנה he repeated.
9
יקוו be gathered the third pers: plur: masc: fut: Niph: from the defective verb קוה he gathered used imperatively
מקום Place. a noun mas: sing: from קום he arose
ותראה and let appear. the third pers fem: sing: fut: Niphal used for the imperative.
היבשה the dry ground. a nom: fem: sing: from יבש he was dry, with ה Emphatic prefixed.
10
מקוה. the gathering together. a noun mas: sing: from קוה he gathered together.
ימים Seas a noun mas: plural
11
תדשא Bring forth grass. the third pers: fem: sing: fut: Hal from דשא it brought forth grass.
דשא. Grass from the above root a noun mas: sing:

עשב Herb. noun masc: sing: דשא עשב. all manner of herb

מזרע. Seeding. Participle masc: in Hiphil from זרע he sowed.

זרע. Seed. noun masc: sing: from the same root

עץ. a Tree. a noun masc sing:

פרי. Fruit. a noun masc: sing: from פרה he bore fruit.

עשה. making the 1st participle in Kal from עשה he made.

למינו. according to his kind. a noun masc: sing: with ל the preposition according to, prefixed. ו the pronominal affix his.

בו in itself the pronominal affix with ב the preposition in prefixed.

12

ותוצא. and produced. the third pers: sing: fem: fut: Hiphil from יצא he produced.

13.

שלשי. the third noun plural from שלש three.

14

מארת Lights a noun fem: plur: from אור. he shined.

להבדיל to separate the infinitive in Hiphil used Gerundively.

והיו and they shall be the third pers: plur: perfect in Kal from היה he was, put for the future by ו conversive.

לאתת for signs. a noun fem: plur: with ל the preposition for prefixed.

ולמועדים for times. a noun masc: plural from יעד he appointed, ל as before

שנים Years. a noun masc: plural from שנה he repeated

15

למאורת Lights. noun fem: plur: from אור he shined

להאיר to give light the infinitive in Hiphil, used Gerundively.

הגדלים great. Plural masc: of the adjective גדל great: ה Emphatic
לממשלת for the Government. a noun fem: sing: ה changed into ת
construction from משל he ruled.
הקטן the less. masc: adjective singular ה as before.
הכוכבים the Stars. a Noun masc: plur: ה as before.
17
ויתן. And he gave. 3d pers: sing: masc: fut: Kal from the defective verb
נתן he gave. fut for preter by ו conversive.
אתם. them. pronoun plural of the third person.
18
all the words in this verse have been explained before
19.
רביעי. Fourth. a numeral noun from ארבע Four.
20.
ישרצו Bring forth. third pers: plur: masc: fut: Kal from שרץ to
used imperatively.
נפש the Soul. a noun singular of the common gender, from נפש
he breathed.
חיה living. the 1st participle Kal from היה he was.
ועוף & the winged fowl. a noun sing: common gender from עוף he did
fly.
יעופף Let it fly. the third pers: sing: mas: fut: Kal from עוף he did
fly. the last letter being doubled, put for imperative
21
התנינם. Whales. a noun masc plural.
כל all. a noun sing: from כלל he perfected
הרמשת. Creeping things. Participle fem: plur: Kal from רמש
he did creep with ה Emphatic.
כנף a Wing. A noun masc sing:

Recd fully the sum of one hundred & twenty shillings & six pence for my wages due 15th day

15th Feby 1812

54 Reg[illegible]

ויברך. and he blessed. third pers: mas: sing: Kal from ברך. he did bless.
פרו. Increase. second pers: masc: plur: Imperative in Kal from פרה he did increase.
ורבו & multiply. second pers: masc: plur: Imperative in Kal from the defective רבב. he did multiply
ומלאו and fill. second pers: plur: Imper: in Kal from מלא he filled
ירב. be multiplied. third pers: sing: mas: fut: in Kal used imperatively from רבב he did multiply.

23

חמישי. a numeral noun from חמש Five

24

בהמה. Cattle. a noun sing: of the common gender.
חיתו. Beast. a noun sing: of common gender with ו reunionis fr.
חיה. he lived

25

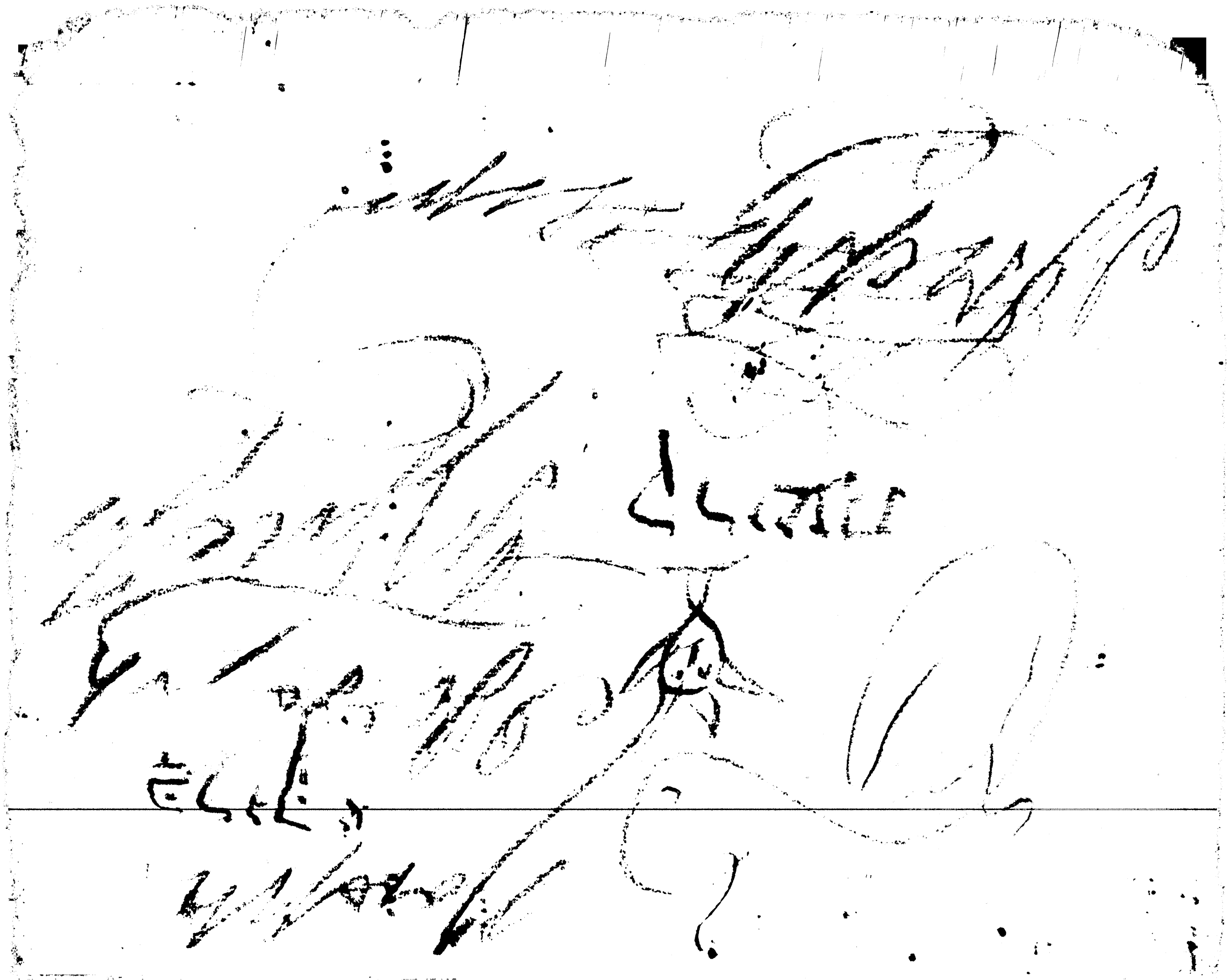
האדמה. the Earth a noun fem: sing: from אדם renowned.

26

נעשה Let us make first pers: plur: masc: fut: Kal from עשה he made used imperatively
אדם. Man. a noun mas: sing: from אדם. he was red.
בצלמנו. in our Image a noun masc: sing: with ב the preposition in & נו the pronominal affix our.
כדמותנו as our likeness. noun fem: sing: from דמה. it was like with כ as, & the pronominal affix נו our.
וירדו and have Dominion. third pers: plur: masc: fut: Kal from the defective verb רדה he ruled used imperatively.
בדגת. over the Fishes a noun sing: common gender, with the prefix ב

27

זכר. Male. noun masc: sing: from זכר. he remembered.
[redacted] & Female a noun fem: sing: from נקב, he pierced



2 them. plur masc: of the third pers: pronoun with ו to prefix [redacted]

וכבשה. and subdue it 3° pers: plur: prete Kal from כבש. he subdued [redacted]

the pronominal affix it.

29

הנה Behold an adverb.

נתתי I have given. first pers: sing: prete Kal from the defective verb נתן

he gave.

לאכלה for meat. a noun fem: sing from אכל he did eat with ל for

prefixed.

30

Creeping.

רומש. the first participle in Kal from רמש he did creep

ירק herb. a noun mas singular

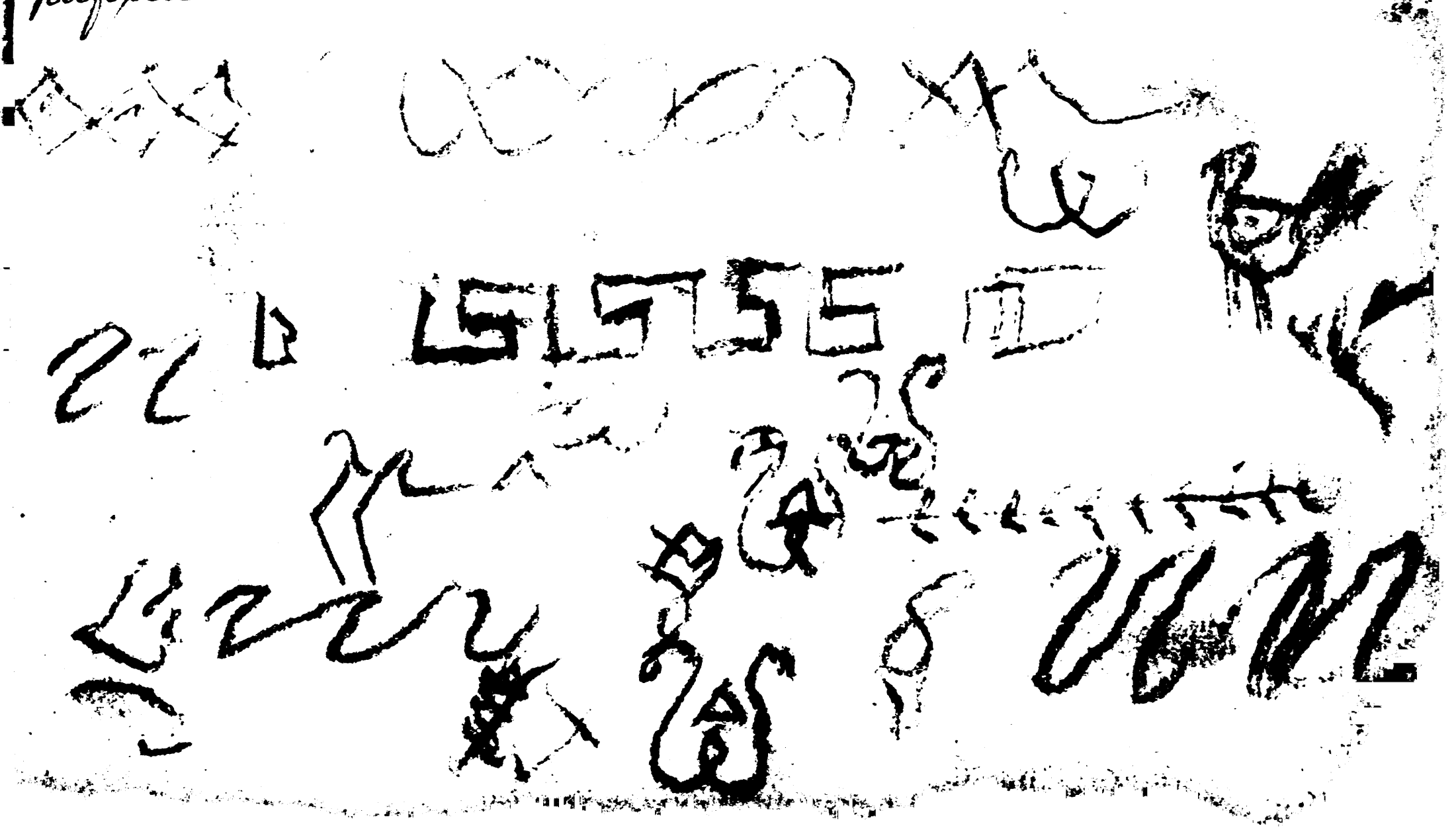
31

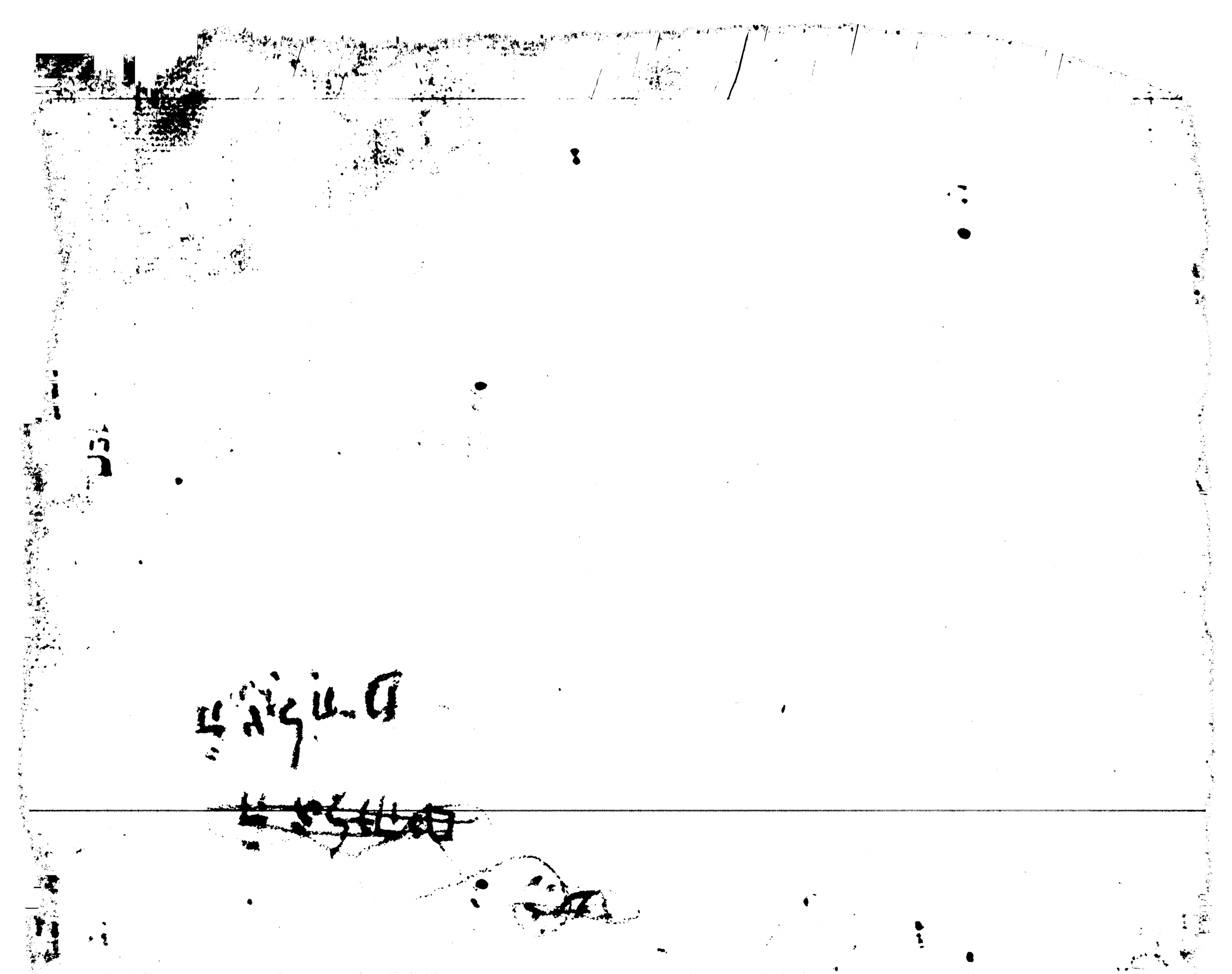
טוב good noun adject: mas: sing:

מאד very. an adverb, the sign of the superlative degree

הששי the sixth. a numeral noun from שש six with ה emphatic

prefixed.





2. How many letters [illegible] the Chaldaic language?

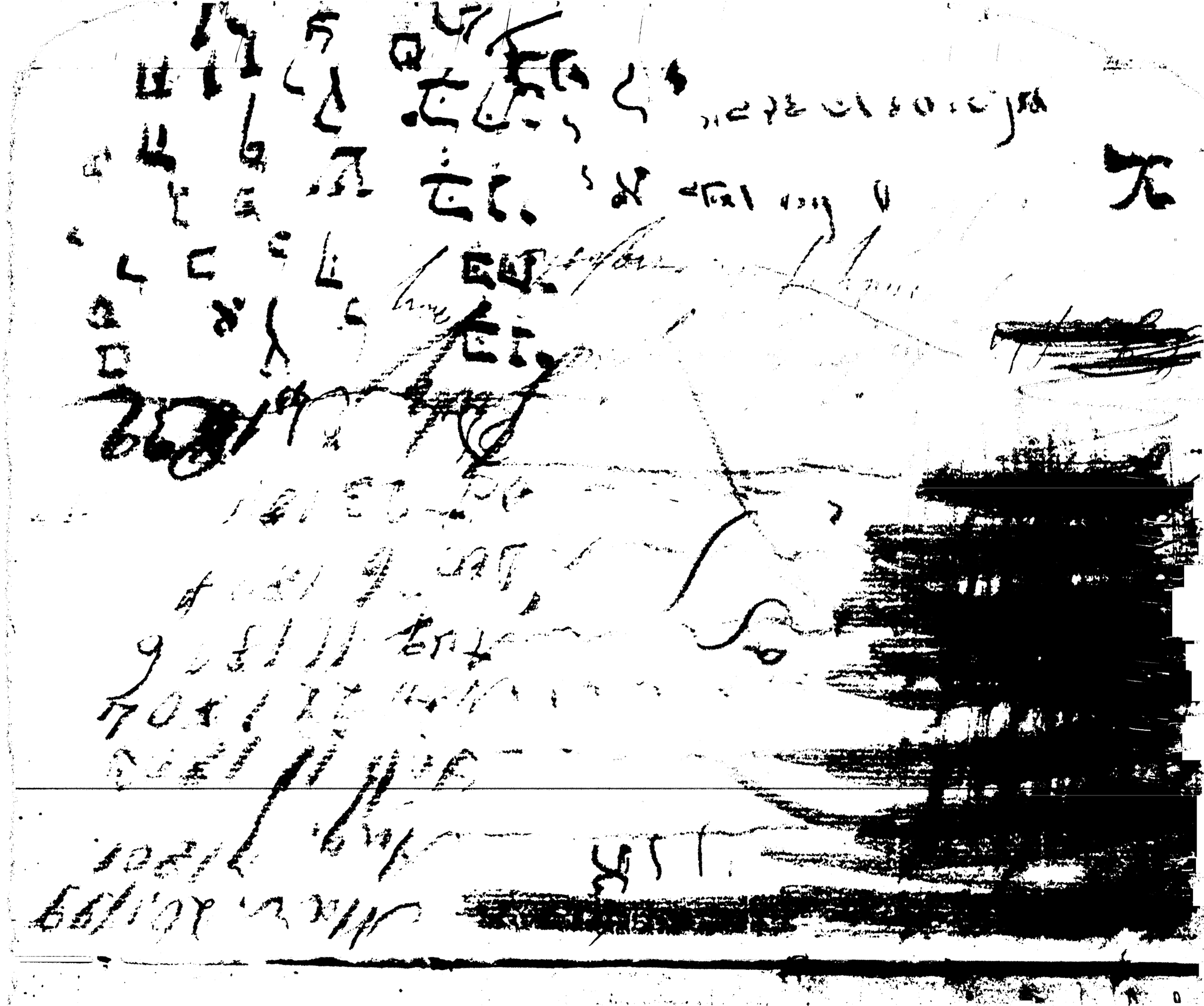
A. Twenty two, [illegible] in form & division as the Hebrew, excepting that [illegible] is serviceable [illegible] Radical.

Q. What other alterations are there concerning the letters?

A. In words derived from the Hebrew, the following changes are frequent.

			Heb:		Chal:
ב	into	פ as	ברזל	Iron	פרזל
ג		כ	גפרית	Sulphur	כפריתא
ד		ט	דבה	Infamy	טבא
ז		ד	זהב	Gold	דהב
כ		ק	כפל	He doubled	קפל
		נ	לשכה	Chamber	נשכה
ל		ד	אזל	He went away	אזד
		ר	אלמנה	A Widow	ארמלא
נ		ר	בן	A Son	בר
ס		ז	סור	to depart	זור
		ט	קיץ	Summer	קיטא
צ		ע	ארץ	Earth	ארע
ק		כ	תקן	He set in order	תכן
		ס	שמר	He kept	סמר
ש		ט	קשר	He bound	קטר
		ת	שוב	to return	תוב
ת		ט	תעה	to err	טעה

NB the letters אהוי are frequently put one for the other



Q. How are Feminines distinguished from Masculines?

A. By their endings, which are commonly in אה or א. likewise תא. ות, or ית. sometimes ן, or יא. other endings are more masculine.

Q. How doth the plural masculine end?

A. In ים, אים & ין as ספר a Book ספרים or ספריא Books נכר a Stranger נכראים Strangers. גדי a Goat גדיים Goats. Sometimes they end in ים for ין & in יה for יא as אנשים Men for אנשין. סגיעיה Many for סגיעא. ן is sometimes for אין & for יא. Many masculines plural end ות, ית, ת or תא, יתא, אי, & some for ות take הות.

Q. How doth the Feminine plural end?

A. In ן. as מדינה a Province מדינן Provinces. But ות singular often makes ון plural as פובות Goods plural פובון. But תא, יתא, יתא are unaltered in the plural; tho' תא singular is sometimes changed into אן as אגרתא an Epistle אגרן Epistles. Note that אה singular makes יתא & אן plural as נכראה a Stranger יתא & נכראן Strangers ות, ית and ת singular, make often times יתא. תא & יתא plural as מלכות a Kingdom מלכותא Kingdoms.

Q. What are the Articles prefixed to Nouns?

A. ה or די of, ל to, ית the, & מן or מן from or by.

Q. How many Forms have Nouns?

A. Two, the Absolute, & Emphatic, which is equivalent to noun in Hebrew with ה prefixed.

Rec'd of Lazelm Jeff 2
Fr. A. Brewster
the return of [illegible]
Holdings [illegible] for
one year [illegible]

Q. What are the rules concerning the Emphatic form?

A. To the masculine singular the Emphasis adds א & sometimes ה. thus from מלך a King, comes מלכא or מלכה the King & when masculine singular end in א or ה the Emphasis adds יא. as סנה a Bush סניא the Bush.

In the masculine plural the Emphasis changes ין into יא thus from מלכין Kings comes מלכיא the Kings.

In the Feminine singular the Emphasis changes א into תא as גבורא Power גבורתא the Power. but feminines whose absolute form ends in תא are unaltered. the Emphatic form of feminines plural is the same as the singular thus גבורתא may be either the Power or the Powers.

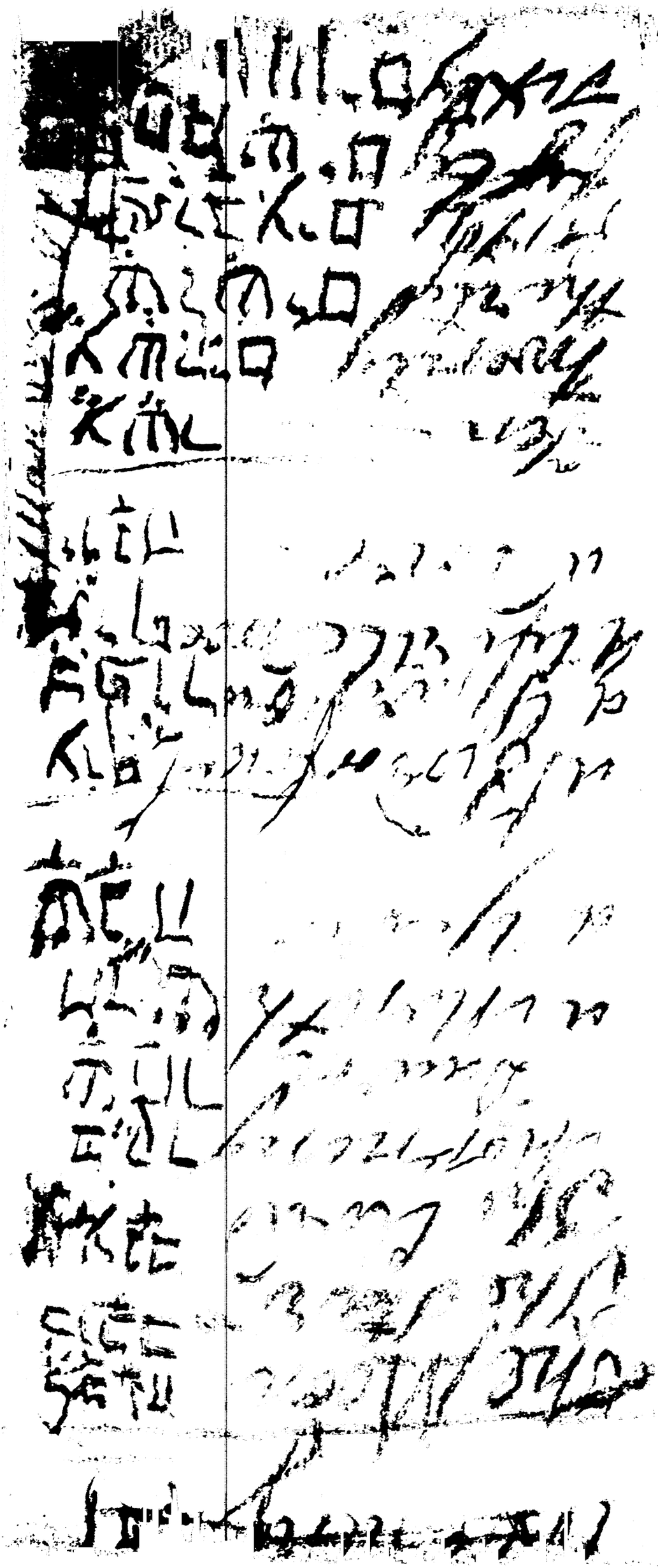
Q. What is observable of nouns in construction?

A. First, the masculine singular drops א final as מלך מלכיא not מלכא the King of Kings.

Secondly masculine plurals lose ן or א final & end as in the Hebrew as חכימי בבל the wisemen of Babylon.

Thirdly Feminines singular in א change א into תא. But those that end in א drop א. & those that end in ות drop ת as עבידת בית אלהא not עבידא the work of the House of God. מלת מלכא not מלתא the Well of the King שרו חצד not שרות the Beginning of Harvest.

Fourthly Feminines plural in ן change it into ת & those that end in תא drop א as בנות מואב not בנן Daughters of Moab. תאריעא כל not מלכותא כל. all the Kingdoms of the Earth



Q. How are the degrees of comparison formed?

A. The comparative takes מן either alone or with יתיר as מכל High above all. that is Higher. בשמין יתיר מן דיבשא. Sweet more than Honey that is Sweeter. The Superlative is formed by לחדא or some other equivalent adverb as וגברא משה ענותן לחדא מכל. and the man Moses was very meek above all. that is Meekest of all.

Q. What are particularly observable concerning Nouns?

A. 1st When a noun precedes a genitive case with the article די or ד, that noun is seldom found in regimen. 2dly the prefixes ב כ ל מ occasion a noun to be put in the construct form. 3dly Nouns in an absolute state, are sometimes found in the construct form, vice versa, as in the Hebrew.

Q. What are the Primitive Pronouns?

A. אנא I. אנחנא We. את Thou. אתון m. אתין f. Ye. הוא He. היא She. אנון m. אנין f. They.

Q. What are the Affixes?

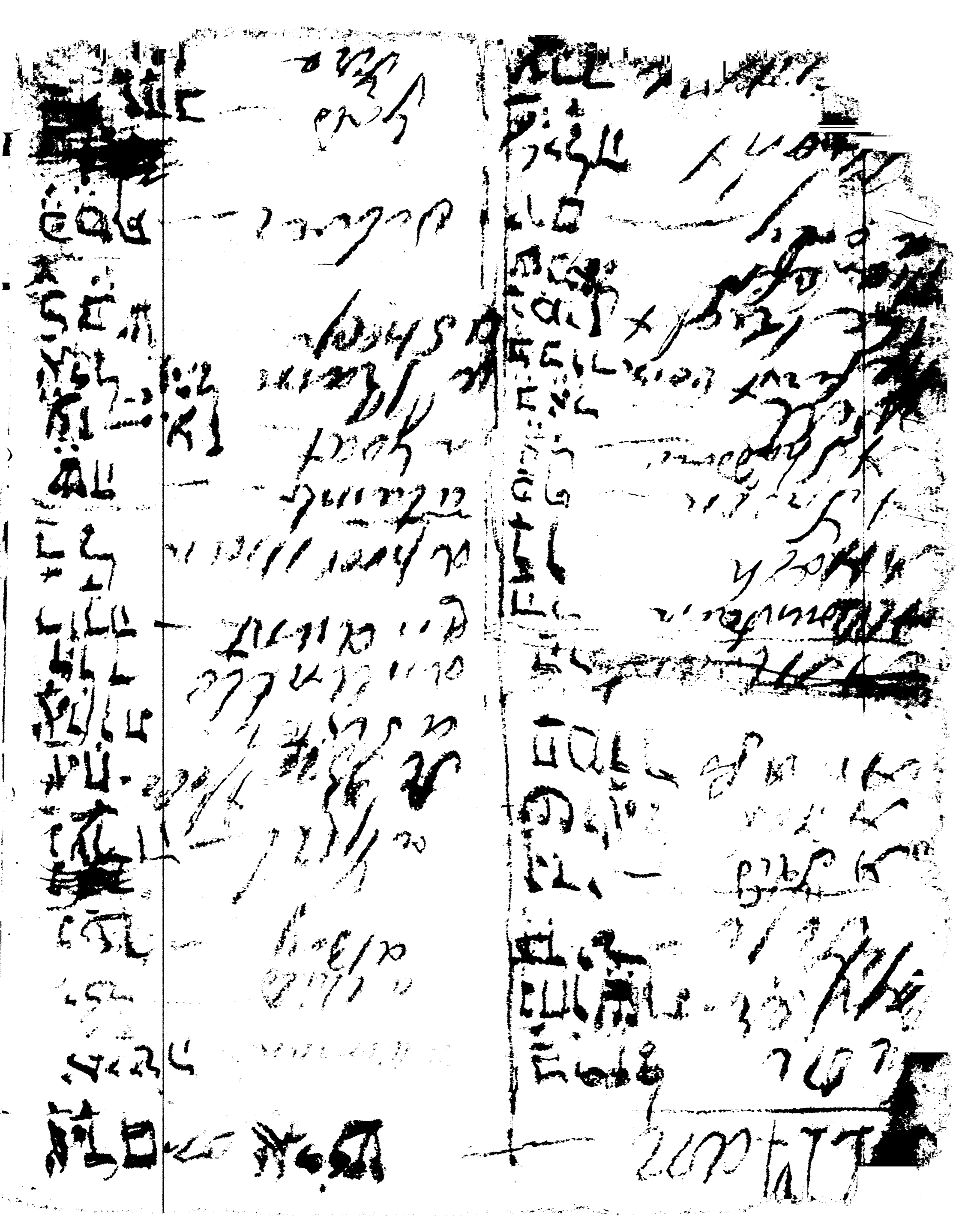
A. י my. נא our. ך m. יך f. Thy כון m. כן f. your. ה יה his. her הון m. הן f. their

Q. What other Pronouns are there?

A. דד. this. די or ד who or which. מן or מנא who or what.

Q. How many conjugations are there?

A. Three, Peal, corresponding with the Hebrew Kal, Aphel answering to Hiphil & Ithpael which is properly passive Niphal, the sometimes reciprocal like Hithpael.



Q. What tenses & Moods hath the Chaldaic?

A. The same as in the Hebrew & formed after the same manner.

Q. Give an example of a verb in Peal.

A.

Part pact:	Part pres:	Infin:	Impe:	Fut:	Preter	
מסיר	מסר	ממסר	מסר	ימסר	מסר	He did deliver

Q. What is the characteristic of the conjugation Aphel?

A. אה prefixed every where except in the participle which takes מ as in the following example.

Part:	Infin	Impe	Fut	Preter	
ממסר	אמסרה	אמסר	אמסר	אמסר	He caused to deliver

Q. What are the peculiarities observable in this conjugation?

A. 1. In Daniel & Ezra this conjugation takes ה instead of אה for its characteristic. 2. Sometimes י is inserted before the last radical as in the Hebrew Hiphil. 3. The future sometimes takes ה after the formative letter of the tense as יהשנה for ישנה. he shall change 4. The Infinitive often drops אה both in beginning & end, & ה is often put in stead of it; as להשפלה to Humble. 5. The Infinitive sometimes ends in רת. & אה. as לאטמרות to hide, & לאתקנאה to prepare 6. the participle after the characteristic מ sometimes takes ה as מהשנה. changing.

Q. What is the characteristic of Ithpeal.

A. את prefixed every where but in the participle which takes מת as in the following example

Sept 4

[4]

I am sorry I cannot do myself the pleasure of waiting on you tomorrow in consequence of the indisposition of Mrs Harly but will do myself that pleasure [illegible]

[illegible] Truly

Yrs Sincerely

[redacted]

Part:	Infin:	Imper:	Future	Preter	
מתמסר	אתמסרא	אתמסר	אתמסר	אתמסר	he was

2 What is observable in this conjugation?

A. The formative letter of the Future as well as of the Participle excludes the first characteristic א as מסר not אתמסר. sometimes ת is inserted between את as in איתמסר for אתמסר. Verbs beginning with ת. ט. or ד commonly dropt the characteristic ת as אדברת for אתדברת She was led

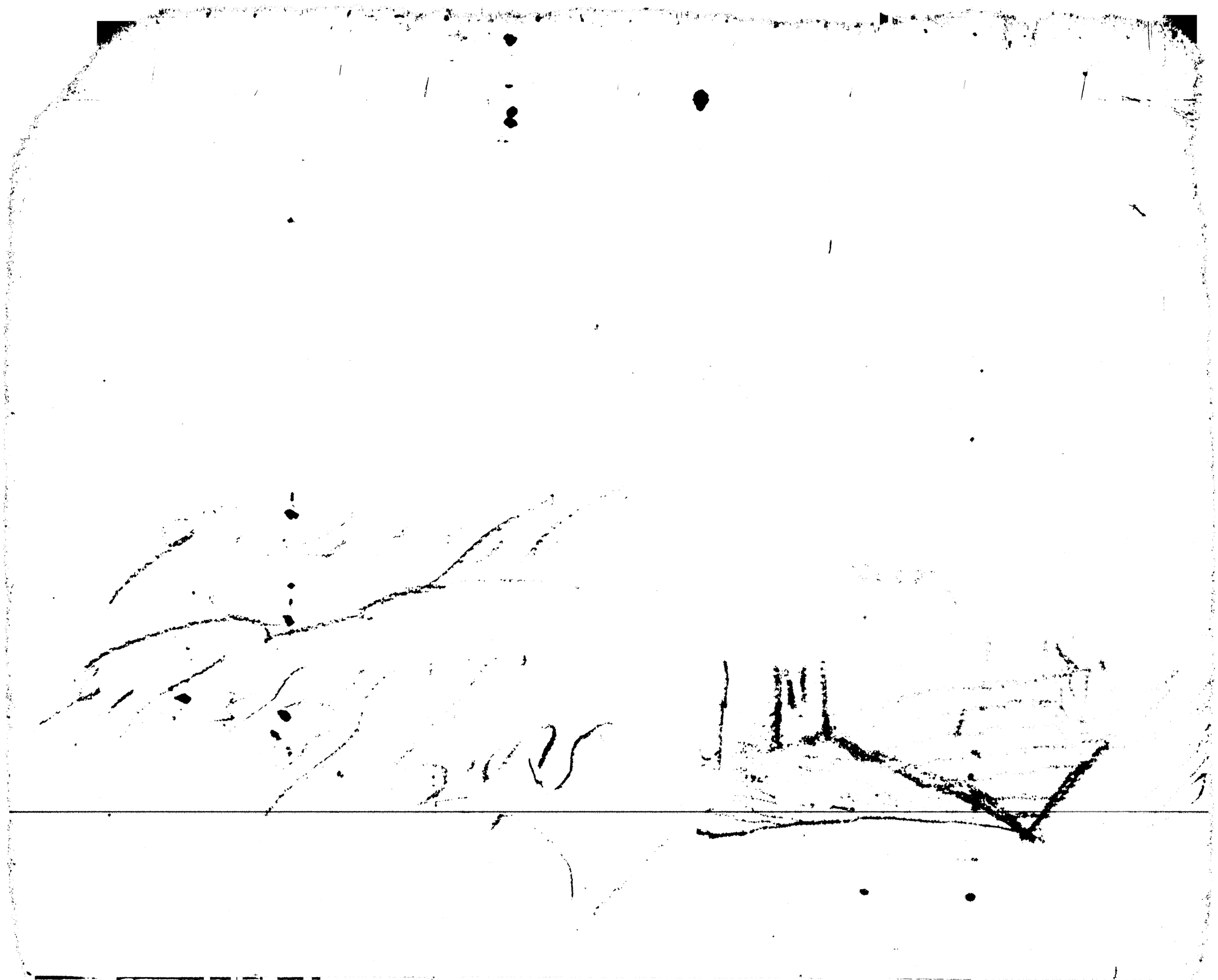
NB. There is found in Daniel & Ezra a passive conjugation from the Participle Pehil whose characteristic is י before the last radical, which nevertheless is sometimes dropt as מסיר or מסר he was delivered.

Q. How are the defective verbs formed?

A. Verbs beginning with ב, י, or נ are deficient in the same manner as Pe nun or Pe jod in the Hebrew. But the future Peal of the verb ידע inserts ב after the formative letter of the tense especially in Daniel & Ezra as אנדע I shall know; the same happens after the formative of a verbal noun as מנדע for מדע knowledge the infinitive Aphel often ends in ות or ות. as להודעת or להודעות to make known. and throughout Ithpeal ו is commonly changed into י as אתודע it was known.

Q. What is observable in Ain Vau?

A. Ain Vau drops ו. in the Preter & Participles of Peal, as קם he arose standing sometimes ו is changed into א or י as [illegible] or

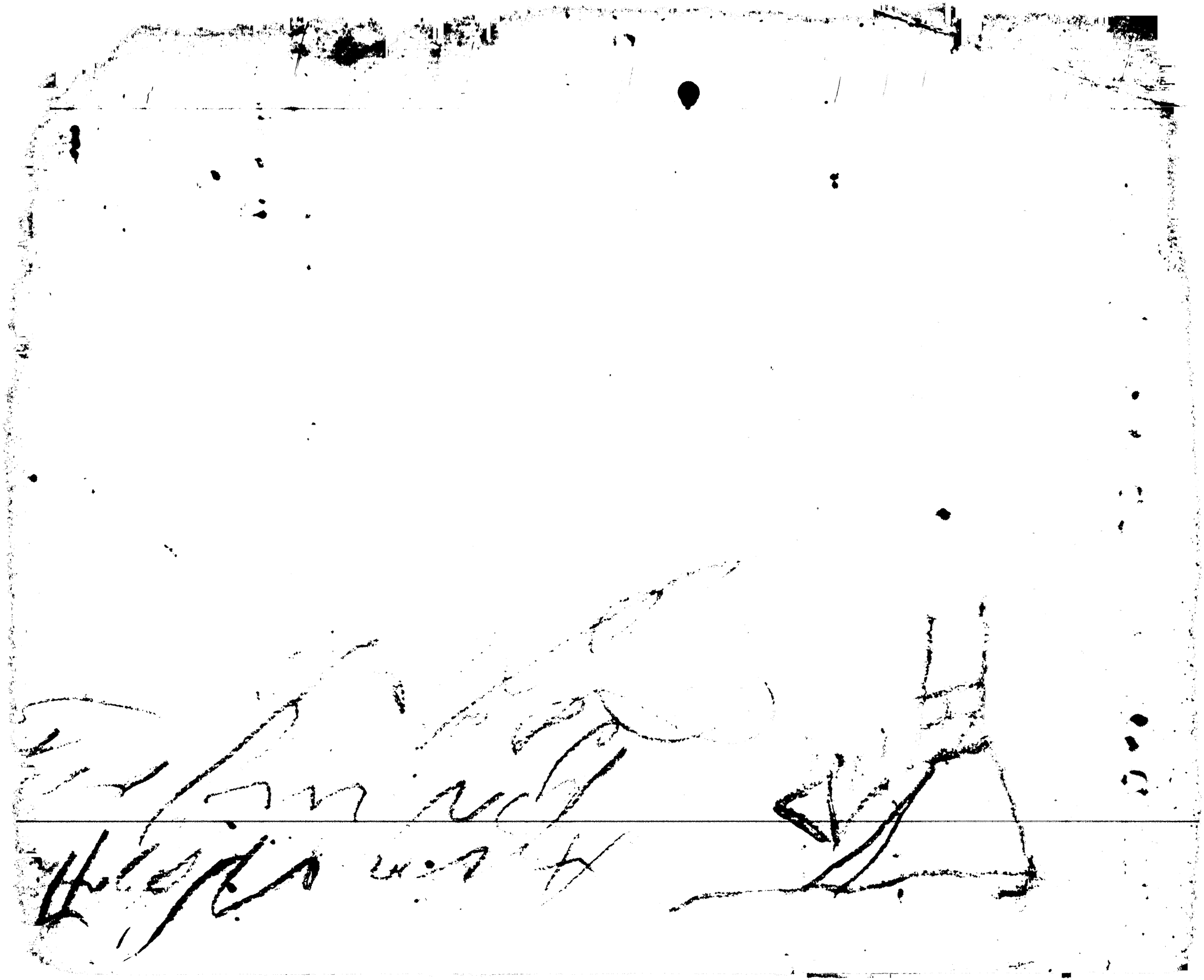


future, Imperative, & Infinitive commonly [illegible]

[illegible] Imp: קום. Infin: מקום.

2. What is Observable in the Other conjugations?

A. In Aphel ה is every where put for א except in the infinitive & Ithpeal likewise sometimes changes א into ת or."



Aurelio Joseph.

29

Sevot.