A MANUAL HEBREW GRAMMAR. FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

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A Manual Hebrew Grammar. For the Use of Beginners by J. Seixas

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MANUAL

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BY J SEIXAS.

second edition enlarged and improbed .

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PREFACE.

At the request of many friends who have used the first edition of my Manual Hebrew Grammar, I have concluded to publish a second edition enlarged. The additions are designed to facilitate the acquisition of Hebrew, and make assistance from the living teacher less indispensable. The lessons and rules, though comparatively few and brief, are, I believe, sufficient to give an easy and rapid insight into the general formation of the language. Some years' experience as a teacher, and the favorable opinions of those whom I have had the pleasure of teaching, convince me that with proper attention to the following rules, and with the aids of oral instruction as given to my classes, any one desirous to become acquainted with this language may be enabled in a short time and with little trouble, to read with much pleasure and satisfaction. This edition is enlarged by more copious rules; by exercises in spelling, reading, and translating; and by a full table of the Accents. Also a table of the characteristics of the conjugations in the future tense and in the participles has been added ; and the list of anomalies at the end has received some accessions.

Those who read this work will doubtless wonder at, or find fault with, the singular arrangement of the rules; but although I do not follow the order of philosophy, yet I follow, as it seems to me, the order of nature; or perhaps I should say, the order which I have found most advantageous and satisfactory to my pupils. Others also, conversant with Hebrew, have expressed their entire approbation of the plan here pursued.

As trifling as these lessons may appear to many, it has cost me several years' labor to collect and arrange them. By a careful and frequent reading of the Bible, with all the necessary helps before me, I have obtained what these sheets will set forth.

A reviewer in the Christian Examiner suggested the expediency of giving to m and m the sound of th; of pronouncing p like qu; and also of representing w and w by sh. For the kind notice which he was pleased to take of the Manual, I would express my gratitude; but I must here say, that according to my views of the Hebrew language, and the present arrangement of the best Lexicons in regard to w and w, the alterations suggested are inexpedient. PREFACE.

A few short rules and notes are repeated in some instances for the purpose of refreshing the memory of the learner as he proceeds. The portions included in *brackets* with the exceptions of the *examples*, should be thoroughly committed to memory. Instead of printing some thirty or forty pages of Paradigms, I have published on a single sheet, the characteristics of all the conjugations. This Tabular View is very useful and convenient; and can be procured of the printers and the publisher of this work.

I humbly hope, through divine favor, that the time devoted to preparing this Manual will not prove to have been spent in vain. A desire to benefit others and promote the best of all studies—the study of the Bible, has been my strongest inducement to undertake it.

June, 1834.

J. SEIXAS.

(F The time required in a course of Hebrew instruction as given by me, is six weeks, one lesson of about an hour being given each day.

Since publishing the first edition of this Grammar, I have published a Chaldee Manual of twenty pages, which I deem sufficiently copious for a beginner who is already acquainted with Hebrew.* I have also in manuscript, Syriac and Arabic Manuals, which I hope to have printed when there is a sufficient demand for them.

* This little work can be obtained from Mesars. Gould and Newman, the printers and pollishers.

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HEBREW ALPHABET.

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Norz. The letters 3, 3, 7, 5, 5, n, are by some, sounded bh, gh, dh, hk, ph, th, i. e. when they have no point (Dagesh) in them. See § 8.

4 is pronounced kau ; as \$\$28. a-kel-kau; \$\$ le-kau; but with \$, \$ in\$ be-tok, \$\$ louk, etc.

When y ends a syllable it is sounded ng ; as yn dang, not dagn.

The dot over to and to , is often used for the vowel o i (-), i. e. it answers two purposes; as אָשָׁח (kho-shek) for אָשָׁה, יקט gno-sher, ב שִׁי yo-shab, אַי vo-shab, אַי vo-shab, אַי vo-shab, אַי

* The vowel oo () is a dot in the latter); the vowel o in bone is a dot over a latter, thus: io, m bo, w do; all the other vewels are placed under the latters.

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HEBREW ALPHABET.

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NAMES OF THE LETTERS AND VOWELS.

& (auleph) not sounded ; if it have a rowel, sound the vowel.

	2	D baith	VOWELS,							
	3	3 geémel	Long.							
	4	7 dau'leth	- Kaumets au in cause.							
	5	∏ ha '	·· Tsa'ree <i>a</i> in ale.							
	6) vauv	i or - Kho'lem o in bone.							
	7	7 za'yin	Shoo'rek oo in boot.							
	8	🖬 khaith	- Khee'rek ee in meet.							
8	9	D tait	Short.							
Finale. † 7	10 20 30	י yode גמל ומע'med	- Pat'takh a in father. Segole e in met.*							
Þ	40	naim 🕈	T Kaumets (short) o in note.							
7	50 60] noon D sau'mekh	 Kibboots u in full. Khee'rek (short) i in bit. 							
£ ⁸	70 80	⊅ gna'yin D pa	COMPOSITE SHEVAU. Very short voicels.							
۹ ۳	90	D fa I tsau'da	By means of these two dots (:), called Simple Shevau (see § 7), three composite Shevaus are made; viz.							
1	100	P kofe	- Shevau Pat'takh,‡ a in hat.							
	200	۲ raish	" " Segole e in met-							
	ē	觉 seen	- " Kau mets o in not.							
	300 400	ත් sheen ත tauv	Norz. Shevau, when sounded, is a very short e; as "p pena, or p'na. See § 7.							

* Segole is sounded like a in ale,

1. When it stands in a simple (unmixed) syllable ; as AQA ka-seph ;

2. Before the quiescents י א ה א ; as מקרה mik-na, יאָ, יאָ, אָגָי;

Before a guttural in which there is an *implied* Dagesh; as אַדְרָים, (for אָדָרָים, (for דָדָרָים, (for דָדָרָים, (for דָדָרָים, for בָּדָרָים,). The gutturals and the letter (with a very few exceptions) do not receive a Dagesh. See § 4.

† 7 stands for 500, 1 600, 7 700, η 800, γ 900, κ 1000, Ξ 2000, etc. § 57. 5. ‡ or Khau-teph Pattakh, Khau-teph Segole, Khau-teph Kaumets.

GENERAL REMARKS.

§ 2. A horizontal stroke between words is called Maccaph, which serves to connect them; as أي الجرب بالمربع المربع المرب المربع ال

§ 3. A perpendicular line placed under a letter is called Metheg, or Matheg : מג דָאָרָא, הָרָאָר, וְאָרָאָר, זָאָרָאָרָאָרָאָרָאָרָאָרָאָרָאָרָ theg, should be read with some stress. In a few cases Metheg is found with Shevau; as הַאָר וָאָר, וָאָר, וַאָר.

Norz 1. When this occurs between a Kaumets and Sheneu, it shows that the Kaumets is long; as コンロ (au-khe-lau) she ate, but コンコス (okh-lau) food." If Methog is the only accent on the word, it is tonic; in all other cases, it is euphonic.

der .

§ 5. Short Kaumets (o in note or not) can be distinguished from the long one in the following ways:

 When a Shevau (expressed or implied) or Maccaph follows it without an accent intervening; as אָכָלְקָם a-khol-khau, אַכָּלְקָם, a-kholkhem, יַכָּלְקָם, בַּלָקָם, נַזְקָם, נַזְקָם, נַזְקָם, נַזְנָרָר, etc.ţ

When a Dagesh follows it; as דְגָר khonnance for דְגָר ; דְגָר ; זְרָנָג יָר for דְגָר ; דְגָר , etc. See § 56. 4. Note.

f Letters which are not gutturals sometimes take composite Shevau; as לְמָהָה, יְבָרֵק is אַלָנָי, קרָשִׁים, יְבָרָק

‡ A silent Shevau is understood (implied) under the last letter of every word, provided such letter have no vowel under it, and is not a quiescent. See § 6.

§ This mark (< or >) is placed over words in this grammar to show the accented syllable; words without it (or some other mark), are accented on the last syllable.

Maccaph and Methog are Euphonic accents; Silluk is both a pause and tonic accent. All the other marks above and below words are tonic accents. See § 41.
 Note. Instead of Methog, we sometimes find another accent; as אַרָאָר for אָרָאָן; אָרָאָד for אָרָאָן; אַרָאָר is a set in the solution of the solution o

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EXCRPTIONS. "ny, "ny, ny, ny, ny, ny, ny, and a few others; i. e. Kaumets being long in these examples.

§ 6. The letters אָדֵוֹי (called Quiescents) are silent in forms like the following; thus: א in אָדָאָרָתוֹ, דָּלָשָׁא, בָּרָא, בְּרַאשִׁית אוֹא: אוֹח אַ בָּרָא, דָרָאָרָת, דְלָהָה הוֹא אָדָרו, אָבָרן, דָרָשׁ, ווֹז יוּ גַּגָר, הַרָא, אוֹר, אוֹר, אוֹר, אָדָר, גָרָן, אָדָרן, אָדָר, אָלִי, אָבָרו, אַבָּרו, בָּיַגוֹן, אָדָר, הָרָא, גַּרָן, אָדָרן, אָדָרן, אָדָרן, אָדָרן, גַּאָרָי, אָבָרו, אָבָרו, בַּיַגוֹן, אָבָרו, אָדָר, גָרָא, גַרָן, אָדָרן, אָדָרן, גַּבָן, גַּאָרָי, אָבָרו, אָבָרו, בַּיבוֹן, גַרָהאָדָר, הָיא, בַּין, אָבַרו, אָבָרו, בַּרָאָביים, בָּרָאָדָיים, גַּיָרָהוָד, בַיהוֹיָה, גַּרוּוּדָר, גַרָהוּנָה, גַּיָרוּ אָבָרו, גַּבָיהן, גָּבָירוּ, גָּבָרוּגָר, גָּבָרוּגָר for גָרוּגָר, בַיהוֹיָה, בַיהוֹיָה, גָיָרוּגָר, גָרוּגיָר, גַרָרוּגָר, גַרוּגיָר, גַרָיהוָה, גַרָיהוָה גָרוּגיָר can have a vowel.

Norr 1. In such forms as אָלָ (a-lay, a-lys), אָלָ (a-lawy, a-loy), אָנָ (kausooy), אוֹ (goy) גָשָׁ (ne-suy), is sounded; and in such forms as אָשָׁר (דָיָן (ko-za), אָדָר (אָדָר), אָדָר (mits-coth), אָדָ (tsiveau), i is sounded. אַ or at the end is read auto.

Norx 2. In such forms as רְאָטָר, רְאָנָא, although the Shevan is silent, yet the letters over it are not properly quiescents.

OF SHEVAU (:), (Simple).

§ 7. Shevau simple is of two kinds; viz. silent and pronounced. Shevau is silent,

When it follows the vowels (גָיָ, גָי, גָיָ, (short), and - (without " following), unless there be a Dagesh in the letter over Shevau; as yab-dal, אַנְקָיָ tadsha, אַיַ yar, יקרָא yik-rau, חבָׁנָשָׁ mem-sha-let, הַעָּבָרָה mik-va, גָרָא bir-kee-ang, אָבָלָד shul-khaun, הַבָּעָ gnob-dauh, אַכַלָד a-khol-khau, שַכַלָד אַרָלָן shom-rau, מַכַלָד אַכּלָד.

* Some of the short rowels become long when they stand before a guttural inwhich a degeah is implied, or when they stand for a long vowel; as בקון for בקבבוק לו אוקיו (בקוק בין ליקי ליקי); בקלו : הופע בין הופע בין 66. (4).

1 When two different accents are on a word, the second one marks the tone; but if both accents are alike, then the first marks it; as באָרָא, דָאָרָא, אָרָאָ, ווּשָׁרָן.