A MANUAL HEBREW GRAMMAR FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

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BY JOSEIXAS.

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PREFACE.

The following pages are intended for those only who have read or may hereafter read Hebrew with the author. The lessons and rules, though comparatively few and brief, are, I know, sufficient to give an easy and rapid insight into the general formation of the language. Some years' experience in teaching, and the favorable opinions of those whom I have had the pleasure of teaching, convince me that with proper attention to the following rules under my instruction, (or the instruction of any of my pupils), 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; and to use advantageously a larger work on Hebrew Grammar.*

As trifling as these lessons may appear to many, they have cost me several years' labor in collecting and arranging them. From a careful and frequent reading of the Bible with Professor Stuart's Heb. Grammar (2d edition) before me, I have obtained what these sheets contain. I have adopted some of the forms and technical expressions used by Prof. S., but not without advertising him of my intention. The Tabular View of the Conjugations which accompanies this, has been made out from the Paradigms in the 4th edition of the above-named Grammar. These Paradigms are the fullest and best that have come under my observation.

Those who read this work will doubtless wonder at, or find fault with, the singular arrangements 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 prefer for my pupils. Besides, the several hundreds whom I have instructed, and some conversant with Hebrew whom I have not instructed, have expressed their entire approbation of the plan which I pursue.

It has been often asked, whether my lessons are calculated to impart any good knowledge of Hebrew without an instructer. My answer to this is, that I am not aware that any individual has made the trial; and candour demands that I should state, that it is doubtful whether any one

The best Grammar ever published in English is that of Professor Stuart, published at Andover, which has gone through four editions.

can obtain any satisfactory knowledge from these pages without some one to explain them.

As this Manual then is made for my pupils alone, I hope no one will condemn it, without witnessing an application of its rules to those whom I may instruct. Indeed, I did not intend to affix to it a Title, Preface, or Index, that it might not appear to be what in reality it is not,—a regular Grammar; but have consented to add them at the suggestion of many of my respected and dear friends; some of whom "desire to instruct those of their acquaintance who may not have an opportunity of reading with the author." And, finally, I hope the time required in accomplishing this little work, has not been spent in vain. No other motive than that of benefiting others and promoting the best of all studies—the study of the Bibbe, has induced me to undertake it.

MAY, 1633.

J. SEIXAS.

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.

^{*} I have in Manuscript, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic Manuals, which I hope to have printed when there is a sufficient demand for them.

HEBREW ALPHABET.

1 N (auleph) no	ot sounded; if it have a rowel, sound the vowel.
2 2 baith	Vowers.
3 3 gee'mel	Long.
4 7 dauleth	T Kau'mets au in cause.
5 7 ha	Tsa'ree a " ale.
6 7 vauv	i or - Kho'lem o " bone.
77 zayin	
8 T kheth	7 Shoo'rek oo " boot.
9 🖸 tait	Khee'rek ee " meet.
Finals. 10 7 yod	Short.
17 20 5 kaf	- Pat'takh a in father.
30 } lau med	. Seghol e " met.*
10 10 maim	T Kau'mets short o " note.
7 50 3 noon	. Kibboots u " full.
60 5 sau'mekh 70 ₹ gna'yin	· Khee'rek short i " bit.
80 D pa	Composite (compound) Shevau.
я в fa	By means of these two dots (:),
y 90 🗷 tsau da	called simple Shevau, three com-
100 p kofe	posite Shevaus are made, viz.
200 7 raish	-: Shevau Pattakh,‡ a in hat.
w seen	" " Seghol e " met.
300 D sheen	" Kau'mets o " not.
400 Fi tauv	Nore. Shevau, when sounded, is a very short e; as pena, or p'na. See § 7.

^{*} Seghol is sounded like a in ale,

^{1.} When it stands in a simple (unmixed) syllable ; as คุอุ๖ ka-seph ;

^{2.} Before the quiescents א ה י א א ה א mik-na, בא ער, בה, בא עלה.

^{3.} Before a guttural in which there is an implied Dagesh; as אַדְּיִרָּים (for אָבִירִים (for בְּיִבְּיִרִים (for בְּיִבְּיִרִים (with a very few exceptions) do not receive a Dagesh. See § 4.

^{† 7} stands for 500, b 600, 7 700, 5 800, 7 900. \$ 1000, \$ 2000, etc. \$ 57.5. † or Khau-teph Pattakh, Khau-teph Seghol, etc.

GENERAL REMARKS.

- §2. A horizontal stroke between words is called Maccaph, which serves to connect them; as iコーフヴェッファーアン.
- § 8. A perpendicular line placed under a letter is called Metheg; as בּיְלָשׁה, הָּבְּלֶּבְּה, וְאַבְּלֶּבְּה, הָאָבְּיִלָּה, וְאַבְּלֶּבְּה, הָאָבְּיִלְּה, הָאָבְיּלָבּה, the syllable with Metheg, should be read with some stress.
- Nore 1. When this occurs between a Kaumets and Shevau, it shows that the Kaumets is long; as n \[\frac{1}{2} \fra
- Note 2. When it falls on the ultimate or penult syllable of a verse, it is called (אָבּיָל : Silluk, which signifies stop; as : בּיָל : אָרָל .* These dots (:) are called prob hid i.e. end of a verse.
- ડ 4. א דו די א are called *Gutturals*; these, with the letter א, do not admit dagesh, but the vowel which precedes them is usually lengthened as a compensation for dagesh; as ፲፱፰ for ፲፱፰, ታጀ፱ for ታጀጀ, አደ፱ for አጀጀ, አደ፱ for አጀጀ, አጀጀ, for አጀጀ, አጀጀ, The gutturals commonly take a composite Shevau when other letters would take a simple one; as (፲፱፻፫፮), ፲፱፻፫፮, ተ

55. Short Kaumets can be distinguished from the long one in the following ways: in the transfer kaumets is Short.

וו. When a Dagesh follows it; as קְנָיִלְ khonnanee for הָנָילְיָ, בְּיָרָ, פְנָיִלְי, etc. See § 56. 4. note.

Exercions. – הם, אונא אנא, האון, השל, השל, and a few others; i.e. the Kaumets is long in these examples.

^{*} Methog is a Euphonic accent; Silluk is both a pause and tonic accent. All the other marks above and below words are tonic accents. See § 41.

[†] Letters which are not gutturals sometimes take composite Shevau; מַּבְּיַר, בְּלֵלְהֹּ, בְּלֵבְיּת, בְּצִינְרָי הַ בְּלַבְּרָּתְ.

[‡] 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.

OBSERVE. This mark (*) is placed over words in this grammar to show the accented syllable; words without it (or some other mark), are accented on the least syllable.

אָבֶיר , אָבֶיר , אָבָיר , אַבָּר , Of course no quiescent can have a vowel.

Note. In such forms as יצָׁאַ (a-lay, a-lye), אָלָי, (a-lawy, a-loy), מְּלֵי, (kau-sooy), אַלָּי, (goy), ינֹג (goy), ינָג (ne suy), י נַּאָר (ko-va), יַבֶּי (rits-voth), הַנַּי, הְדָנְּק (tsiveau), י is sounded. יַבְּיר יִידְיָה at the end is read awr.

OF SHEVAU (,), (Simple).

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

 Shevau is silent.
- 1. When it follows the vowels _ , , , , , (short), and _ without `following), unless there be a Dagesh in the letter over Shevan; as בַּלִיבָּ yab-dal, אַטֵּיְהַ tad-sha, אַיַ yar, אַיָּ ' yik-rau, רּבְּלֵּעְ mem-sha-let, הַוֹּבְי mik-va, בַּלִי לַּבְּ bir-kee-ang, וְקַבְּעָ shul-khan, דּקבּעָ gnob-dauh, קַבָּבָע a-khol-khau, בּרָה אַרָּאָר מַלָּעָ מַלָּאָר הַאָּאַר מַלָּאָר הַאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלַּאַר מַלָּאַר מַלְאַר מַלְּאַר מַלְאַר מַלְּאַר מַלְאַר מַלְּאַר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְּאָר מַלְאַר מַלְּאָר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְּאָר מַלְאָב מַלְאַר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְּאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאַר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאַר מַלְאַר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מָלְאָר מָלְאָר מַלְאָר מָלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָר מַלְאָּאָר מָּאָר מַלְאָּאר מַלְאָר מַלְאָל מָּאָר מַלְאָר מָלְאָב מָּאָר מַלְאָל מָּאָר מָּאָר מָבְּאָּאר מַלְאָּאר מַלְאָל מִיבְּעָּע מַּאָּאר מַבְּאָל מַלְאָּאר מַע מָּאָל מָּאָל מָּאָר מָּאָּאר מַע מַבְּאָּאר מַלְּאָּאר מָּאָּאר מָּאָּאר מָּאָּאר מַלְאָּאר מַע מָּאר מַעְיּי מָּאר מַע מַבְיּאר מָּאר מַלְיי מָּאר מַע מַבְּאר מַע מַבְּאר מַע מִּיּאר מַע מַבְּאר מַע מִיבּי מַבְּאר מַע מִינְי מַבְּאר מַע מַבְּאר מַבְּאר מַעְיּי מַבְּאר מַבְּאר מִילְיי מִיי מַבְּיי מַבְּאר מִינְי מַב

Such forms such the triple (בְּקַרי, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרָּר, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרי, בְּקַרים (בַּרְבָּרְיִּבְּרִים בּיִּבְּרָים בּיִבְּרָים בּיִבְּרָים בּיִבְּרָים בּיבִרים בּיבִרים בּיבִרים בּיבִרים בּיבִרים בּיבִרים בּיבירים בּיבירים

At the end, or when it is the last point of a word; as אַיַן yar, קּפַן yaft, וְנִשְׁיִן va-yasht, הְאַ at, הְאָ מִער, קוֹה, קַבָּר, רְנַשְׁיִן, פַּרַלְּי, מַער, בְּרַלְי, יבּיִלְי, יבּיִלְי, יבּיִלְי, יבּילְי, יבּילְיי, יבּילְיי, יבּילְיי, יבּילְיי, יבּילְיי, יבּילְיי, יבּילְיי, יבּילְייי, יבּילְייי, יבּילְייי, יבּילְייי, יבּילְיייי, יבּילְיייי,

4. In the middle of a word if another one follow it; as שַׁמִעני yishme-gnoo, ישָׁמִעני yit-pe-roo, מַוֹּשְׁבוֹין makh-she-both.

PRONOUNCED SHEVAU.

OF THE LETTERS בְּנֵר כְּסֵח (Beghadh kephath).

§ 8. These six letters generally take a Dagesh when they begin a clause or sentence, or follow a silent Shevau either expressed or implied;

^{*} Some of the short vowels become long when they stand before a guttural in which a dagesh is implied; as בּחָל for בַּחָל = בַּחָל for בַּחָל = בַּחָל for דְּחָל = בַּחָל for דְחָל = בַּחָל for דָחָל for דָחָל = בַּחָל for דָחָל for ד

thus, אַרְדְּאשִׁית בְּדֶא where the first ב begins a sentence, and the second ב follows a shevau implied under הוְ בַּלְּדְּבָּרָ, בְּלִדְּבָּרָ, with silent shevau under ב and ב. Some sound these letters, bh, gh, dh, kh, ph, th, i. c. when they are without Dagesh. This Dagesh is called Dagesh lene. See § 56.

DIVISION OF THE ALPHABET.

§ 9. The Hebrew Alphabet is divided into Radicals and Serviles. איתן משה וכלב are called serviles, because they are used for many purposes in the language. The rest of the letters are called radicals, because they form the roots of words.

A radical can never become a servile, but a servile may become a radical when found in the Root. Seven of the above serviles are called Prefixes, because they are often prefixed to words; they follow, with their respective significations.

- * signifies From, on account of, out of, by means of, in comparison of, of, at, to. (2 is a contraction of 72). See § 60. § 71.
 - שׁ " Who, which, because, that. (contraction of
 - The, this, that, who, which, O.
 - And, but, yet, then, that, or, nor, now, so.
 - As, like, according to, when, in, through.
 - 5† " To, as to, for, of, from, near, at, upon, by, through, in.
 - In, with, by, over, among, when, throughout, for, through, against, on, to, under.

NOTE. The Article (71) is frequently supplied after some of the above Prefixes; as TYMY in the beginning; and the life giving power,

[&]quot; When א ה א or ד follows this prefix, it (n) usually takes ... (Tearee) under it; as מֵלֵכ from abore בּיְנָאָם from man, בְיֵרָהַ הַ, רוֹּ בְּחַהַ . See § 60.

[†] Contraction of 5% to, unto, against, etc. See § 71.