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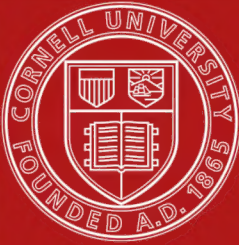
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TO
THE REV. DR. ISAAC M. WISE
THE VENERABLE PRESIDENT OF THE
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE
CINCINNATI, O.
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE
AUTHOR

A GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARAMAIC IDIOM
CONTAINED IN THE
BABYLONIAN TALMUD

WITH CONSTANT REFERENCE TO
GAONIC LITERATURE

BY
C. LEVIAS

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PREFACE.

The literature on the grammar of the idiom of the Babylonian Talmud is very scanty. There are only four works which require mention.¹ S. D. Luzzatto published in 1865 a short sketch of the Talmudic idiom intended as a handbook for his students.² This excellent little work, though not quite satisfactory when judged by our present standards, will always retain a certain value to the student of our subject, as the chief linguistic phenomena were noticed and, on the whole, correctly explained by the author. In 1879 Dr. G. Ruelph published his inaugural dissertation, *Zur Lautlehre der aramäisch talmudischen Dialekte. I. Die Kehllaute*, in which the author discusses the comparative treatments of the gutturals in both Talmudim. This work is a valuable contribution to Talmudic phonetics, and it is to be regretted that the author has not continued the subject. In 1888 Dr. A. Rosenberg published a dissertation, *Das aramäische Verbum im babylonischen Talmud*, which is a good, though not exhaustive, exposition of the verbal forms in the Talmud. Lastly, in 1895 Dr. Liebermann published his inaugural thesis: *Das Pronomen und das Adverbium des babylonisch-talmudischen Dialektes*, a work incomplete and a mere compilation. Besides the above works, Noeldeke's excellent Mandaic grammar, although not bearing directly upon our subject, contains many valuable references to the Babylonian Talmud, and has been of great help to the present author.

I also made use of the Talmud MSS. in possession of Columbia College, containing the treatises **מגלה**, **מועד קטן**, **זבחים**, **פסחים** and Alfási's compendium of **ביצה**. These MSS. have some words

¹ Cf. also J. Levy, "Notes de grammaire Judéo-Babylonienne," *RÉJ.*, I., 212-221; and M. Lewin, *Aramäische Sprüchwörter und Volkssprüche*, pp. 24-28.

² *Elementi grammat. del Caldeo-Biblico e del dial. Talm. Babilonese*, Padua, 1865. Germ. translation by M. S. Krueger, Breslau, 1873; Engl. translation by J. S. Goldammer, New York, 1867; Hebrew translation of the second part by Ch. Z. Lerner, St. Petersburg, 1880.

vocalized. Whenever that vocalization is referred to, this is expressly stated.

The author has adopted the use of the vowel-signs in order to secure a greater degree of clearness and exactness in exposition than would otherwise have been possible. This, however, does not imply any claim to having succeeded in restoring the original vocalization.

Some valuable suggestions embodied in this work I owe to my esteemed teacher, Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of Semitic languages in the Johns Hopkins University.

INTRODUCTION.

The Babylonian Talmud is written partly in Hebrew and partly in Aramaic. The latter is a dialect of upper Babylonia, still spoken in the eleventh century,¹ and is closely akin to the Mandaic.² We find no special name for this dialect, it being generally spoken of as אַרְמִית or לְשׁוֹן אַרְמִי, an appellation used also for other Aramaic dialects.³

The Babylonian Talmud, or, more precisely, the Babylonian Gemārâ, was committed to writing about 500 A. D., but did not receive its final shape before the close of the eighth century. It is a compilation of literary productions extending, in the main, over a period of nearly three centuries (200–500). Earlier elements are found in the formulæ of legal documents, in extracts from *Meghillath Ta'anith* and from encyclicals of the patriarch R. Gamliel II. All these belong to the Palestinean Aramaic, and

¹ Cf. C. Levias, *AJP.*, XVI., p. 35, note 4; in reprint, p. 8, note 4.

² Noeldeke, *MG.*, xxvi, sq.

³ For other names of Judæo-Aramaic, cf. Dalman, *GJPA.*, 1 sq. and p. 340. Jepheth ben Ali in his commentary on Daniel calls Aramaic **لغة الفارسية**, which is probably a mistake for **لغة الفريسية** the language of the Pharisees. His compiler in the **ס' העשר** renders it by **לְשׁוֹן רַבָּנִים**. Vide D. S. Margoliouth's note on p. 7 of his edition of said commentary (*Anecdota Oxoniensia, Semitic Series*, I.). R. Qemah Gāōn in his answer with reference to Eldad, quoted by Epstein in his edition of *Eldad ha-Dāni*, p. 7, says: **אלא בתלמוד שאנשי בבל גורסין אותו בלשון ארמית ובני ארץ ישראל לשרונם**; cf. Epstein's note, *ibid.*, p. 20. Maimonides in his *Dalālat al-hā'irin* (I., ch. 74) quotes the Talmudic proverb **ערבך ערבא צריך** as used **عند السريان**, which is rendered by Falaquera (**מורה המורה** p. 64) by **אצל בעלי התרגום**. Dunaš, in his **לשון כשרי** ed. Schroeter, calls also the Aramaic of the Targumim **לשון כשרי**, while Parchon calls also Bibl. Aramaic **תרגום**. The author of **ספר השם** calls Bibl. Aramaic now **תרגום** (rad. **מלא**, **מלח**, **סתר**), now **לשון ארמי** (rad. **סעד**), now **לשון סוריאני** (rad. **גזר**, **ל'** **סורייני** or **כפת**, **חרך**). An anonymous writer in Arabic calls our dialect **נבטית Nabatean** (cf. Geiger's *Jüd. Zeitschr.*, VI., 69). E. Levita in his preface to his **מתורגמן** classes the Aramaic of the Bible, of the Targum Onkelos, of pseudo-Jonathan and of the Talmud Babli as **לשון בבל** as opposed to the **לשון ירושלמי** of the Targum Jerushalmi and the Talmud Jerushalmi.

are cited in this work under the designation *legal style*. To an older stage of language belong also magical formulæ, exorcisms and some proverbs. To a later period belong minor additions of the Saboraim and Geonim.¹

As might have been expected from the compilatory nature of the Talmud, its language is not uniform, but shows traces of various stages of development. Originally, the dialectical and chronological variations must have been quite marked. But in course of time these differences were smoothed down by later scholars, familiar forms and expressions being substituted for rare ones, and dialectical characteristics have thus largely been obliterated.

Traces of a more original character have been preserved in a few treatises containing laws of no practical application after the destruction of the Temple. Such treatises were not frequently studied in the schools and therefore were not subjected to the process of obliteration as much as other parts of the Talmud. Here belong, among others, Tāmīd, Me'ilā, Temūrā, Nedārīm and Nāzīr, especially the two last mentioned treatises. They are marked by older forms of the possessive suffixes כּוֹן, יְכוֹן, הוֹן, יְהוֹן, for כּוֹי, יְכוֹי, הוֹי, יְהוֹי; by the demonstratives הַזֶּה, הַהוּא, הַהוּא and the personal pronouns אֲנִי and אֲנִי; by the forms מְדַעֵם, אֲנִי, אֲנִי, for the usual מִיָּד, אֲנִי, אֲנִי; by the more frequent use of יָ and such expressions as תִּיבֶעֱי for תִּיבֶעֱי *the question remains undecided*, or אֲנִי אֲנִי בְהוֹן for אֲנִי אֲנִי שְׂמִיָּה *who spoke of it?!* well, יָאֵלִי or יָאֵלִי *proper*. I am also under the impression that the nota dativi נִיְהוֹלָא, so common in other treatises, is wanting in Ned. and Nāzīr.

In some places dialectical expressions are specially mentioned as such in the Talmud. A collection of such expressions has been made by Adolph Bruell in his *Fremdsprachliche Redensarten und ausdrücklich als fremdsprachlich bezeichnete Wörter in den Talmuden und Midraschim*. Leipzig, 1869.

¹For editions of the Talmud cf. Rabinovicz, על הדפסת התלמוד in Vol. VIII. of his *Variae Lectiones*. Literary and methodological introductions have been written by H. L. Strack, *Einleitung in den Talmud*, 2d ed., 1894, and M. Mielziner, *Introduction to the Talmud*, Cincinnati, 1894. The last mentioned work is indispensable to a proper understanding of Talmudical discussions.

The lexicography of the Talmud has been treated of late by J. Levy in his *Neuhebräisches und chaldäisches Wörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1876–1889; by A. Kohut in his *Aruch Completum*, Vols. I.–VIII., Vienna, 1878–1892, *Supplement to Aruch Completum*, New York, 1892; and by M. Jastrow in his *Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature*, London and New York, 1886, *sq.* (still unfinished).

The text of the Talmud is in a very unsatisfactory condition and a critical edition of it is much to be desired. An invaluable contribution to textual criticism is R. Rabbinovicz's great, though unfinished work, *Variae Lectiones in Mischnam et in Talmud Babylonicum*, Vols. I.–XV., Munich, 1867–1886.

A critical edition of the Talmud is not to be expected in the near future. The preliminary work required for such an undertaking—the completion of the work begun by the late Rabbinovicz, and critical editions of the early commentators and epitomizers—will require some time. For the present, the edition of single treatises in a handy form and esthetic garb, with such critical exactness as is at present attainable, is very much to be desired. Specimens of such editions have been given by Mr. M. Friedman¹ and Professor H. L. Strack.²

It is also to be hoped that the various languages and dialects contained in post-biblical Jewish literature be also separately treated lexicographically.

The language, as it has come down to us, was in the main the spoken language of the time. This is evident from the numerous proverbs and other haggadic elements recorded in the Talmud. But the scholastic terminology is essentially an artificial product of the scholars. The vocabulary contains a number of words borrowed from the Persian, but very few words of Greek and Latin. The few words of classical origin occurring in Aramaic phraseology are probably borrowed from Palestinean literature, and did not belong to the language of the people.³ Its orthog-

¹ "Babylonischer Talmud, Tractat Makkoth," in *Verhandlungen des VII., intern. Orientalisten Congresses*, Wien, 1886 (printed 1888).

² The treatises of the Mišnā: *Yômā*, *'Abôdā*, *Zārā*, *'Abôth*, and *Sabbath* (Schriften des Inst. Jud. in Berlin).

³ Upon examination of Buxtorf's Lexicon, C. R. Conder gives a list of thirty-seven Greek loan-words to be found exclusively in the Babylonian Talmud (*cf. Proc. of PEF.*, 1890, 324), but his data are not trustworthy.

raphy is in the main phonetic, but there is ground for the belief that the gutturals were less distinguished in actual speech than might be inferred from the orthography.

Further literature in the dialect of the Babylonian Talmud is to be found in portions of the liturgy, in the later *Midrašim*¹ and in the works of the Geonim. The latter extend over a period of about 400 years (c. 750–1138). To this class belong the *שאלת הור* of 'Aḥai of Šabhā, ed. princ. Venice, 1546; *הלכות גדולות* of Simon Qiyārā, ed. pr. Venice, 1548. Another version of this work was published by I. Hildesheimer, Berlin, 1888–1892;² *אגרת ארון שריקא נאון* 'ר latest edition by A. Neubauer in *Mediæval Jewish Chronicles (Anecdota Oxoniensia, Semitic Series, I., 4, Oxford, 1887)* and the Aramaic *השובות הגאונים*, for the literature of which cf. Z. Frankel, *Entwurf einer Geschichte der Litteratur der nachtalmudischen Responen*, Breslau, 1865, and J. Mueller, *מפתח לתשובות הגאונים*, Berlin, 1891.

The language of the Gaonic literature shows the influence of the Targum; and this is especially the case in the forms of the possessive and enclitic personal suffixes, and in the retention of the final *nūn* in the plural of nouns, verbs, and participles.

¹ Cf. Dalman, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

² This work contains older elements.

I. SCRIPT AND ORTHOGRAPHY

SCRIPT.

*Letters.*¹—§ 1. The alphabet used in the Talmud, the number of letters, and their phonetic values are the same as in Hebrew.

Vowels.—§ 2. No vowel-signs are used in the Talmud. Traditional pronunciation employs the whole variety of vowel-sounds found in the Masoretic text of the Bible. סָגוּל is rare, the preference being given to צִירִי or הִירֶק.

Numerals.—§ 3. The letters of the alphabet are also used for numerals. ט-א are used for units; צ-י, for tens; ק-ת, for 100-400. Compound numbers are expressed by composition, the larger numeral being placed on the right: יב 12, לר 34, ככג 123. Numbers higher than 499 are expressed: 500 by תק; 600, הר; 700, תש; 800, תח; 900, תחק, etc.² When the letters are used within the text with numerical value they always have the sign of abbreviation (§ 6): כ"ח, 28; ג', 3; קל"ה, 135.³ When used for pagination, the sign of abbreviation is omitted.

Reading of Numerals.—§ 4. When the number consists of one or of two letters, the names of the letters are read. Thus, ג' is not read תֵּלָחָא or תֵּלָחָה, which it represents, but גִּימָל; so ב"ה, ר"ה are read בֵּית הָא, שֵׁין בֵּית הָא. Numbers containing more than two signs are read either as above, or are vocalized; e. g., תֵּקָל, 900; תֵּרִיג, 613; רֵמִי"ח, 248.

¹ For the names of the letters cf. Hamburger, *Real-Encycl. f. Bibel u. Talmud, Supplem.*, article "Grammatik." Notice also the usual pronunciation of the following names of letters Alleph, Gimmel, Daled, Heth, Teth, Yod, Kaph, Lammed, Sammekh, Çaddîq (Berliner, *Beiträge zur hebr. Gram.*, 22), Qâph. *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 26 זֶן for זֵן, § 49 has לָבָד for לָבָד (cf. Samaritan Labad, Petermann, *Gram. sam.*, p. 2, written לבבא, Munk, *TM.* 10); Col. MS. (Meg. end) voc. גִּימָל; *HG.* has רָא for רָא. The forms of the names of the letters in post-Gaonic literature I shall give in my *Dictionary of Philological Terminology in Hebrew and Aramaic*, now in preparation.

² In later Hebrew thousands are expressed by units with dots over them. Thus א̇, 1000; ב̇, 2000. Numbers from 500-900 are expressed in Masoretic writings by the final letters ק-ך. In writing, the final letters are always written on the left: גץ = 903.

³ In MSS. we find sometimes other signs used. Thus תררי"ג may be written תרריג or תרריג.

Diacritical Signs.—§ 5. הֶגֶשׁ and שֶׁבֶא¹ like the vowel signs do not occur in the text. The end of a section is indicated by a double point (:).² The same sign marks the end of a quotation from the Mišnā at the head of a section. The employment of this sign is not always consistent. Minor subdivisions are not marked.

§ 6. A word not written out in full is followed by a slanting stroke above the line.³ Thus, רַב, גַּמְל', for רַבִּי or רַב, גַּמְלָא. If two or more consecutive words are abbreviated a double stroke is written in the middle. Thus, תַּנְי רַבְנָן, קַמְל', for תַּנְי רַבְנָן, קַמְלָא. The signs are employed to mark letters used as numerals (§ 3) or the names of the letters of the alphabet. Thus דַּלְת, גִּמְל', בֵּית, אֶלֶף, 'Aleph, Beth, Gimel, Daleth, to distinguish them from אֶלֶף thousand, בֵּית house, etc.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Vowels.—§ 7. The vowels \bar{o} , δ , δ , \bar{u} and \bar{u} are invariably indicated by אֶקְטוּל I shall kill; מוֹתָא death; אַחֲרִי another (f.); אַמְרוּ they said; גּוֹבְרָא man. The mater lectionis ו is sometimes omitted in verbs with consonantal ו as second stem-consonant: לַאֲשׁוּרִי to make even.

§ 8. The vowels \bar{e} , \bar{e} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{i} and \bar{i} are usually indicated by the mater lectionis ו:⁴ תַּעֲבִיר thou wilt do; בֵּיתָא house; אִיסַק I shall go up; אַמְרוּן they say; מֵיתָא died; אִין if; אִיזִיל or אִיזִיל go thou. But the ו is sometimes omitted. This is generally the case with words common to both Aramaic and Hebrew; e. g., מְשַׁלִּים pays; מְפַרְשׁ explains; מְתַרְץ answers.⁵

§ 9. The vowel \bar{a} or \hat{a} , when final, is marked by א; less frequently by ה. The latter is usually the case in the feminine ending of the verb. Inter-consonantal \bar{a} or \hat{a} is seldom indicated by א, never by ה. This is the case in MSS. and later literature more frequently than in the printed text: מַלְכָּתָא queen; שַׁבָּא Sabbath, week; בִּישָׂא evil, bad; שְׂכִיבָא is about to die; בְּשִׁילָה;

¹ For the etymology of the term cf. C. Leviaš, *AJP.*, xvi, 28-37, and *AM. JOURN. OF SEM. LANG. AND LIT.*, XIII., pp. 79-80.

² In MSS. one point is sometimes used instead.

³ In MSS. we find frequently instead of the stroke a dot on the last letter.

⁴ א to mark צִיר is found only in רַחַא he will be, תַּהֲא she will be, which belong to Mišnic Hebrew.

⁵ Cf. also Levy, *Neuh. Wb.*, s. v. צִיר.

she cooked; מְצִיָּא she is able; אָמְרָה she says; הֵאָדָּר is fit; הַיָּרְדֵּן אֲרֵי צִיָּא הַיָּרְדֵּן rows; מְלֵיאָן are full. The adjective ending *a'ā* is always spelled אָהָּ.

§ 10. Final פִּתּוּחַ is generally not indicated. Exceptions are מֵן = מָן who, in order to distinguish it from מִן from; and verbs with a guttural as third stem-consonant, and consonantal ו as second stem-consonant, in order to mark the *a*-vowel: לִישׁוּרָר let him jump; מְדוּרָר goes about.

§ 11. The diphthongs *āi* and *āi*, when final, are generally indicated by אִי, seldom by יי; when inter-consonantal, by יי, rarely by אִי: הִדְרָא נִפְשָׁא rejoice my soul; בְּחִרְיָתָא last (f.); קָאִימָא stands.

§ 12. Final *au* occurs only in לָא not, a contraction of לָא + הוּא; inter-consonantal *au* is indicated by וו: תְּרֻשָׁא treading; דְּיוּקָא exactness; שׁוּרְכָא thorn (§ 80).

§ 13. Vocal *ševā* is frequently denoted by י, e. g., עִיבִיד do, מֵן אִינְשָׁא man, שִׁיבִיד tarrying, פִּיבִיד running about. This is especially the case in the imperfect, at times also in the infinitive and participle of ע"י and other verbs, and was probably pronounced as a full vowel.¹ According to Dalman,² the Sabbioneta edition of Onkelos and the Masora of that Targum frequently vocalize the prefixes of the imperfect and infinitive of ע"י verbs with *i* followed by *dāghēš* of the first stem-consonant, or, in case of resolution, by *ē*, by analogy with ע"ע verbs. To this he remarks in a note: "The tendency of the forms *q^etāl*, *q^etūl* to pass into *qittāl*, *qittūl*, is also elsewhere to be observed (cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, 196). . . . Mere lengthening of *ševā* to a full vowel may besides be attributable to careless speaking (cf. Safir, *'Eben Sappir*, I. 55 a)." To this I would add, that in the recently discovered oldest system of vocalization we find *i*, *ē*, or *ā* for vocal *ševā*, the latter having no special sign at all.³ It seems, therefore, that the development of *ševā* in Hebrew and Judeo-Aramaic is of a later date than in Syriac.

¹ Cf. C. Leviaš, *AJP*. XVI. 30 (reprint p. 3). Cf. also Sal. Geiger, *Zion*, II. 6: *Hebälac*, II. 153; A. Geiger, *Nachgel. Schriften*, V., Hebr. part, p. 7 sq.

² *Grammatik des jüd.-pal. Aramäisch*, § 70, 3.

³ Cf. Friedlander, *PSBA.*, XVIII., March, 1896, p. 90.

II. PHONOLOGY.

A. CONSONANTS.¹

General Remarks.—§ 14. As in the cognate Aramaic dialects ַד represents both original ַד and ַז; *e. g.*, ַדּ הַדְּבָשָׁא *honey*, ַדִּינָא *judge*: ַזּ דִּין *this*, ַזִּקְנָא *beard*.—ה represents both ח and ַח; *e. g.*, ח חֲכָמִים *wise*, חֲלֻמָּא *dream*, חֲמֻרָא *ass*; ַח אַחֲרִינָא *another*, חַחַם *to sign*; חַחַר² *to break in*.—ט represents ט and ַט; *e. g.*, ט טַעְמָא *taste, reason*, טַמְאָא *to be unclean*; טַ טַפְרָא *nail*, טַ טַוּנָא *load*, טַ טַוּרָא *mountain*.³—ע represents ע, ג, and ַע; *e. g.*, ע עִזָּא *ring*, עֻלְמָא *world*, עֻשְׂרָא *ten*; עֻ עֻרְבָא *raven*, עֻרְבָא *cloud*, עֻלְלָא *to enter, go in*; עֻ בִּירְעָא *egg*, עֻרְעָא or אֻרְעָא *to happen, befall*, עֻרְעָא *disease*.—ש has been retained in אֻרִישְׂתָא (also אֻרִיסְתָא) *a certain meal*, בֻּשְׂרָא *meat, flesh*, עֻשִׁי *to compel*, עֻשֵׁר *ten*, עֻשְׂרִין *twenty* (but סֻר, סֻרִי, in compound numbers), טַבַּע *to be satiated*, טַטְנָא *Satan*, טַטְנָא *hatred* (but סֻנִי *to hate*), טַפָּא *lip*, טַפְּמָא *mustache*, טַרְחָא *to burn, swallow, gulp down*, and perhaps טַרְחָא *a certain bird*; but the latter is doubtful. In other cases it appears as ט.—ת represents ט and ַט; *e. g.*, ט פַּתַּח *to open*, ט מוּת *to die*, ט שְׂתִי *to drink*; ט תוּר *ox*, ט תוּב *to return*, ט תַּקַּל *to weigh*. In the few cases in which these rules are violated, we have loan-words from other dialects.

Pronunciation.—§ 15. The original pronunciation of the various sounds did not, in all probability, differ from the cognate dialects and from Hebrew. But in a later period the pronuncia-

¹ Cf. Haupt, *ZDMG.*, 34, 757 sq.; B.A., I., 249 sq.; Dalman, *GJPA.*, 41 sq.

² This word is connected with Arab. حَرَّ. Its ט is infixed as that in √ פַּתַּח or √ שְׂתִי.

³ This is the Arab. طَهْر *back*, Assy. ʿīru *high*. Cf. Arab. طَهْرُ الْجَبَلِ *the top of the mountain* and the use of Arab. عَلَمٌ, Heb. נָבֵעַ *hill*, the latter connected with נָבַח *back*. For a similar change from Arab. طَهْر to Aram. עֻר cf. Arab. قَهْر and Talm. קָזַא, Fraenkel, *Fremdw.*, 42.

tion of some of the sounds seems to have varied. This is evident from the variations in spelling and from the transcription we find in Arabic for Aramaic loan-words.¹

Gutturals.—§ 16. The Arabs transcribed ה by *ח*, ח by *خ* or *ح*, and ע by *ع*. The pronunciation of ח was probably, as with all Eastern Arameans, that of the voiceless guttural spirant *خ*. The words transcribed are either taken from some western dialect or borrowed at a later period.

§ 17. As appears from the Talmud (Meg. 24 *b*, M. Q. 16 *b*, Ker. 8 *a*), the Babylonians did not properly distinguish the gutturals in their pronunciation. The retention of the various gutturals in script is, therefore, merely historic spelling.² Hence, in words whose etymology is not transparent, we frequently find phonetic spelling. Thus, in *זהר* to be cautious,³ *זהר זהר* one another, together, *הרוק* to imprison, *הרה* to return, *מְהוּלָּתָא* sieve, *נהל* to sift, *הויצא* shrubbery, and in other words we have ה for etymological ח.⁴ In *אושלל* pounded grain, *אישתא* name of a canal, *איפוישא* a kind of fish, we have א for ח. In *חלע* or *חלה* to crack, we have ח as well as ע for it. In *צרה* to dry up, we have ח for א. For ח we have א or ע in *אָתָא*, *אָתָא* this, *אָפֶךְ* to turn; while for ע we have very frequently א: *אָבָא* (Col. MS., Meg. 12 *b*, *עָבָא* alongside of *אָבָא*) thicket, *אָפֵי* twigs, *אָרְבָּנָא* bulrushes, a. fr. Cf. Noeldeke, *loc. cit.*; also Nestle, *Marginalien u. Materialien*, p. 69.⁵

The fact that post-vocalic ע is pronounced as a vowel shows even more clearly that the retention of the gutturals is in many cases merely graphic. Thus *טעמא* is pronounced *taïmo*. This points to an earlier *טימא* just as in Assyrian.⁶

¹ Cf. Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, Introduction.

² Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, 58.

³ This word has nothing to do with *זהר* to shine, but is the Arab. *حَزَرَ*. For similar metathesis, cf. Barth, *ES.*, 3, 4 (*הרש* and *מגן*).

⁴ Cf. also Harkavy's note, p. 356, of his edition of the *TG.*

⁵ A similar promiscuous use of the gutturals is found in Phœnician (Schroeder, *Phœniz. Spr.*, 79 sq.), Samaritan (Uhlemann, *Inst. lingu. Samar.*, I., 13 sq.), Neo-Syriac (Noeldeke, *NSG.*, 56 sq.), and Palest. Aramaic (Dalman, *op. cit.*, 44).

⁶ In the same way Hebrew words like *מעלה*, *מאמר*, *מעריב*, *מעמד*, *מאכל*, and the like are pronounced *máilo*, *máimor*, *máiriv*, *máimod*, *máichol*. But *מערכה* *márécho*. The pronunciation of the above and similar words is retained also in the plural in spite of the change of accent. Thus, *máimórim*, *máichólim*, *máimódós*.

Palatals.—§ 18. Initial ם seems to have been sometimes pronounced נ to judge from a few cases where נ is actually written and from the fact that after the precative ל the prefix ם of the imperfect, even if it is followed by an *a*-vowel, is frequently dropped. Thus, אַבְשׁוֹנָא *dried ears of corn*, אַוּבְלָא *willow-basket*, דְּאִיתְיִלְךָ *that will be born*, Ned. 30 b, דְּאִיִּנְקוּט *that they gather*, B. Q. 113 b; נ for ם is also written in a few forms of the verb יחב *to sit*, לְשַׁבַּע *let him cause to swear*, לְחַלִּיף *let him pass*. On the other hand, we find at times the ם marked as consonantal by doubling it.

§ 19. ג and כ like ב, ד, פ and ת had a double pronunciation as mutae and as spirants. ג is transcribed by the Arabs generally as ج, sometimes as ق; ג is generally غ, sometimes by ج or ك; כ is כ, כּ is خ. So we find also in the Talmud פִּיכְלִי and קִיכְלִי *partridges*, כּרַכְשׁ and קַרְקַשׁ *to knock*, פְּרַפְשֵׁתָא and קַרְקַשֵׁתָא *shepherd's bell*, קַרְקַפְתָּא = פְּרַפְפְתָּא *head*, from כַּפָּה *to bend, nod*, properly *noddle*; cf. Hebr. קָדַד ו קָדְדוּ; שַׂרְג and שַׂרַק *to jump*, written promiscuously. ג is today not distinguished from ג.

Linguals.—§ 20. ה is rendered in Arabic by ح, ד by ذ; ז by ז, ט by ט. In traditional pronunciation ד is pronounced like ה and ט like ח. ט is not distinguished in modern pronunciation from ח. The ט was evidently a lingual, as it could be doubled.¹

Sibilants.—§ 21. ז is ز; ס and ש are س; צ is ص, and ש, שׁ, rarely שׂ. In the Talmud שׁ is usually carefully distinguished, while the other sibilants are at times used indiscriminately. Thus, פְּתִיָא and פְּסִיָא *street-well* (V. L., B. B. 8 a); אַתְקוּטְלָא, אַתְקוּטְלָא *flipping*; אִיצְיָתָהּ, אִיצְיָתָהּ *rows*, F. MS., B. B. 12 a; אִוּיָא, אִוּיָא *a certain quarter of meat*; אִסְנָא, אִסְנָא *creeper, vine*; זַמְנָא, זַמְנָא *ear of corn*; צִייר, צִייר *binds*, M. MS., AZ., 28 b; עִסְנָא, עִסְנָא *pot*; עַקַּס for עַקְץ *to sting*; אִרִּיסְתָּא and אִרִּישֵׁתָּא *a certain meal*; עֶסְרִין and עֶסְרִין *twenty*; רַפְשׁ and רַפְשׁ *to tread*.

Labials.—§ 22. ב is rendered in Arabic transcription by ب; ב by ב, sometimes by و. ו and מ are rendered by و and م;

¹ Cf. Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, 86, and אִירְצִי, *HG.*, 232.

פ by פ, sometimes by ב. With the exception of two or three words where וו is written for etymological ב, the Talmud retains ב. But ב and וו are written indiscriminately in foreign words. ב and פ are sometimes written indiscriminately. כּוּפְּשָׁיִי and כּוּבְּשָׁיִי a species of tamed doves, כּוּבְּיִי and כּוּפְּיִי excrements, צִלְבָּתָא, צִלּוּפְתָא eel.

Dāghēš and Rāphē.—§ 23. The rules for the pronunciation of בגדכפת as tenues, or mediae, and as spirantized are about the same as in Hebrew and Syriac; but the following may be noticed:

a) Unlike the Syriac, בגדכפת has no dāghēš after a diphthong; e. g., בִּיתָא, אִיבּוּ.

b) The ת in the feminine ending תָּא is often not spirantized when a vowelless consonant precedes, even if that consonant be preceded by a long vowel; e. g., שְׂאֵלְתָא.

c) בגדכפת are not spirantized to avoid difficulty of pronunciation; e. g., שׁוּתְפָא, שׁוּתְקִיתָא, אֶכְרִישׁוּ, סְתָמָא, מְסִתְמָא, מְסִתְמָא, מְסִתְמָא, שׁוּתְפָא, שׁוּתְקִיתָא, אֶכְרִישׁוּ, שׁוּתְקִיתָא.

d) פ is pronounced hard in the proper names פָּפָא *Papa* and פָּפִי *Papi*.

CHANGES OF CONSONANTS.—*Gutturals.*—§ 24. א changes to י in the active participle Qal of ע"י verbs and of verbs following their analogy. Also in the Pa"el and Ithpa'al of verbs ע"א. Thus, קוּיִם stands, צִיִּית listens, מְיִית dies, צִיִּיר binds, כְּיִיק compels, חִיִּישׁ feels pain, עִיִּיל enters, שְׂיִיל asks, שְׂיִיר he left, omitted, אֶשְׂתִּיִּיר remained. The forms צִיִּית, קִיִּים, etc., are only graphical variants. The א must have also been pronounced י in אֶזְרָא interstice, and אֶזְרִין *Alephs*. Notice also שְׂיִיקָא remainder. Verbs א"ל have passed entirely into verbs י"י.

§ 25. ה changes to ו or י in נוּלָא, נִילָא he, she, lit. this one (§ 177), קוּלָא to be blunt, תוּוָא to be astonished. In the last two cases we may have metathesis rather than phonetic change. תוּוָא may also stand for תמיה. זִינָא rich landlord, ✓ זוּרָא.¹

§ 26. ה appears frequently as ה: הוּצָא foliage of a palm, Arab. حوص; חוּצָא thorn, Syr. حوٓٓٓ; הוּצָא a proper name = חוּצָא;

¹ Cf. Syriac חוּצָא = חוּצָא and Palestinian אֶזְרִין = אֶזְרִין, Dalman, 69.

הָרַר to return, Hebr. הָוַר; cf. §§ 16, 17. Sometimes it interchanges with a sibilant: הֵלִיקוּסְתָּא, הֵלִיקוּסְתָּא.¹

§ 27. ע regularly changes to א when there is another ע (= ض) in the same word: אָרַע = عَرَض to happen; אָפָּא = اِنْفَعَا = Arab. ضبع hyena. Cf. also § 17. In גַּחַךְ to laugh, we have ג for ע. Whenever ע corresponds to Arab. ض it must have been originally = غ. This would explain more easily its interchange with ג and ק.² Verbs ל"ע have in a few instances passed into verbs ל"י.

Palatals.—§ 28. ג interchanges with ק (§ 18), with כ: גִּשְׁמָא, גִּשְׁמָא door-step; cf. § 51. In זִנְזָא couple, the ג becomes ז, as in modern Arabic and Syriac. It changes perhaps to ד in שַׁגַּר, שַׁגַּר to send. But the latter is more probably = صَدَرَ. In אִבְי (§ 174) we have the change of ג to א.

§ 29. כ and ק frequently interchange: כְּרִשְׁיַי, כְּרִשְׁיַי vetch; קְרוֹפְיָחָא, קְרוֹפְיָחָא dealers in vegetables; כְּרוֹפְיָחָא, כְּרוֹפְיָחָא balls, cakes. The interchange with ב frequently found in the texts is probably due to graphical errors.

§ 30. Intervocalic ם changes to א in the adjective ending אָה. Thus, בְּתַרְאָה the last, קַמְאָה the first, לִיבְאָה the Libyan, for *בְּתַרְיָא, *קַמְיָא, *לִיבְיָא.³ In verbs: אִיתְפַּיְתָא she was healed, Keth., 62 b; אִשְׁתַּנְיָא were changed, Col. MS., MQ., 25 b. But generally intervocalic ם is elided.

Dentals.—§ 31. ד usually corresponds to Arab. د and ذ; but occasionally ז appears, even when it corresponds to د. Thus, זַי, זַי then, now (§ 182), זַבַּח to slaughter⁴; דִּיאָנָא, דִּיאָנָא loss; מְדַלָּא, מְדַלָּא dripping; דִּיפְיָא, דִּיפְיָא twigs; זַרְדָּתָא, זַרְדָּתָא sorb-plant-

¹ Cf. Syriac $\text{ܡܫܚܘܢ} = \text{ܡܫܚܘܢ}$, Brockelmann, *Lex. Syr.*, add. ad p. 112. Hebrew חבצלת may stand for שבצלת , but with regard to its Assyrian equivalent, ܫܒܥܘܠܬ may be original. Cf. prothetic ܫ in Syr. ܫܡܥܘܠܬ .

² For this change cf. Bibl. Aramaic ܐܪܩܐ earth; in some dialects, cf. D. H. Müller, *op. cit.*, p. 41; Nöldeke, *MG.*, § 66; Munk, *TM.*, p. 44, u. 127. Ethiopic ሩሳባላ , to cry, lament, is a Ṣaph'el of * $\text{ሩሳባላ} = \text{ضرضى}$. One is tempted to compare also Judeo-German "koiken" to howl, although it is difficult to see the historical connection. Cf. also ברבק, *HG.*, ed. princ. = בצבץ cast bubbles. Similar is the interchange of ר and ק: Hebr. שקוד , Syr. ܫܩܘܕ almond. Cf. § 36.

³ Cf. Jaeger, *BA.*, I., 489, 459.

⁴ Cf. Nöldeke, *MG.*, 43; D. H. Müller, *Inscr. von Sendschirli*, 40 sq., 65.

tion; טַרְדִּינָא טַרְדִּינָא wardrobe; זְבוּרָא bee, Hebr. זְבוּרָה; אֲדִילָא for אֲדִילָא young gazelle. In דָּא דָּא (§ 185) it corresponds to Arab. ضَعَّ ضَعَّ.

In the following examples we have not an interchange of ל and ר, but a rare syntactical use of ר, which can be paralleled in Assyrian: לֹא דְמִימְרָא does it not mean to say, Col. MS., Zeb. 50 a; וְתוּרֵי דְרִידָנָא וְחֲמֵרֵי דְעִסְקָא and oxen for ploughing and dates for trade, Sabb. 19 b.² In the first example there may also be dissimilation due to the preceding לֹא.³

§ 32. ט usually corresponds to Arab. ط and ظ, but occasionally it interchanges with צ; thus, מְטִי and מְצִי. In טלע it corresponds to 'Omanee Arabic ضلع to limp.⁴

§ 33. ת sometimes interchanges with ר: בְּגִדְתָּא the Bagdadian; קְרִדְוֵי, קְרִתְוֵי, לִיפְתָא, לִיפְתָא turnip. Cf. also § 21.

Liquids.—§ 34. ל interchanges with נ in the precative particle of the imperfect: נְהוּי let him be, for לְהוּי; מְדִוּן sufficient for irrigation, H. MS., B. B. 8 a, for מְדִוּל.⁵ לוּמָא, Latin nummus, coin. Cf. also § 36.—עֲלָקָא leech appears also as עֲרָקָא.

§ 35. נ changes to ר in רִישְׁבָא fowler. Compare also טַמְרָא to hide with Hebr. טַמֵּן. A similar change would be in בְּרָא son, בְּרָא daughter, if they are identical with בֵּן, בֵּית; but this is doubtful. Final ך changes to ם in מְנַשְׁתִּים he makes water, O. MS., Sabb. 134 a.

§ 36. ר appears frequently as ר. This may be simply a graphical error. But in view of the fact that the change of ר to

¹ Cf. also Arab. دَبُورٌ alongside of دَبُورٌ.

² Cf. the variant in the פתשגן to Onkelos, Lev. 15:33 וְלִדְרָאִיב וְלִדְרָאִיב for וְלִדְרָאִיב, and in later literature: כְּדִרְהוּי = כְּדִרְהוּי HG. 29; דְּרִבְנָא = לְרִיבְנָא ibid. 108; דְּרִבְנָא = לְרִיבְנָא ibid. 373.

³ The stock example for the interchange of ל and ר has always been אָזַל = אָזַר. But from the fact that the word occurs only in two forms, אָזַר and אָזַל, for both genders, and only in the sense of the present, and used only in the set phrase אָזַל לְטַעְמִיָּה, and only in a metaphorical sense, it is evident that such use of the word is only a piece of school-wisdom, based on a wrong interpretation of a biblical passage. A root אָזַר is a mere fiction of our lexicographers. Later Hebrew literature abounds in parallels of a similar kind. Suffice it to point to פְּעִנְחָא to disclose, קְנִצְרִי end, and מְגִנְתָּא לֵב grief. A full collection of such words would be of considerable interest.

⁴ Cf. בִּיטָא egg in Jer. Sébu., III. 34 d; but this may also be equal to בִּיטָא with change of ת to ט.

⁵ For the same phenomenon cf. TG., ed. Harkavy, §55. Cf. also Syriac ܘܢܢ and Hebrew-Aram. נָתַן to give.

ך is attested in living speech,¹ such a change may in some cases be phonetic. The physiological kinship between ך and ך seems to be the same as between ע (= ע) and צ.

ך changes to ל in תַּלְתֵּי *two*, תְּלֵיִסֵּר *twelve* (§ 136).

§ 37. ז. On interchange with ך cf. § 31. ז stands for Arab. צ in צִבְעַתּוֹ *to split*²; צִבְעַתּוֹ *clucking hen* (connected with צָעַץ *to make noise, croak*); צָעַץ *to heat* is perhaps Arab. حَضَّ; צָעַץ, Arab. جاز *to pass through, cross*, is evidently connected with حَاصَّ, حָصَّ, حָصَصَ.³

§ 38. ס stands for צ in סַבֵּר *to wait, hope for*. On the other hand סוֹבֵר *to cup* corresponds to Arab. سَبَّرَ *to examine a wound*. The latter is connected with שָׁבַר *to break open* (said of an ulcer).⁴ For its interchange with other sibilants cf. § 21.

§ 39. צ interchanges with other sibilants (§ 21), with ט (§ 32). It stands for Arab. צ in צָרֵךְ *to be in need*, בַּצָּר *to be few*, עֲבוּץ *to press together*,⁵ צוֹיִץ *to cry, shout* = صَوَّصَى, בַּבְּבִיץ *to cast bubbles*.

¹ Maclean, *Gram. of Vernacular Syr.*, § 121. For Ethiopic cf. Prätorius in *BA.*, I., p. 45.

² From an original بضع all the forms with ז, צ, ק and ד as second stem-consonant, which appear in the various Semitic languages, can be derived.

³ Cf. also Hebrew נָזַם (?) *locust* with جُضْم *glutton*; Mišnic זְבוּרִית *receptacle* with צִבְעַתּוֹ *bad soil* with צִבְעַתּוֹ *books, Psalms*, with אֲצִבָּרָה, pl. צִבָּרִים. Through the intermediate form זִבְרֵי we get the form דְּבִיר *book*, mentioned in the Talmud as used among Persian Jews. Cf. Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, 248; Barth, *E. S.*, 26, 52. The development of meaning from צִבְרָה *to put in order*, צִבֵּר *collect*, to אֲצִבָּרָה *book* is similar to that in אֲצִבָּרָה *book* from אֲצִבָּרָה *to sew together*. Cf. later Hebrew אֲצִבָּרָה *book, composition*, and אֲצִבָּרָה *to compose, write a book* (vide Harkavy, *Leben u. Werke d. Saadja Gaon*, p. 107 sq.). There seems, therefore, to be no ground for doubting the Arabic origin of אֲצִבָּרָה as Fraenkel does (*op. cit.*, 249).

⁴ סוֹבֵר (Targ.) *to bear, carry*, is closely connected with the idea of endurance, hope. The same connection we find in סַבַּל (Targ.) *to carry, suffer, endure*. Arab. زَبَل, Assyr. za bālu (Barth, *ES.*, 50). Interesting variants to סוֹבֵר we find in the Targ. to Psalm 96, 8: תוֹבֵר וְשׁוֹבֵר; cf. Levy, *TWb.* s. v. סוֹבֵר. The form סוֹבֵר corresponds to Arab. صَبَّرَ, סוֹבֵר and שׁוֹבֵר, to an Arabic by-form شَبَّرَ. Similarly we find Hebrew שִׁבֵּר *grain* = Arab. صَبْرَةٌ, a by-form of صَبْرَةٌ *pile, store of grain*.

⁵ Barth, *ES.*, 1, 5.

§ 40. ש interchanges with ת in שקל, תקל, to weigh, be worth. With ס in משי, מסי to wash.

Labials.—§ 41. ב. On interchange of ב with ו and פ cf.

§ 22. In מישן for בישן Beth Še'an we have מ for ב. עֲרֻקְמָא = Hebr. עֲרֻקִיב, Arab. عرْقوب.

§ 42. מ. Assyrian מ appears sometimes as ב, sometimes as ו: עֲלֹי upon, אַרְיָא west,¹ שִׁרְבִינָא cypress.² מ changes to נ in נַהֲרַר inf. Aph'el of הדר to return, B. Q. 81 b, and in נִשְׁתַּרְפִּי melting, Sabb. 110 b; in the plural endings of pronouns and verbs. It stands for נ in בוֹטְמָא terebinth.

§ 43. ו. Initial ו has been retained only in the following words: וַו Wau, וי woe! alas! וְאַלִּי proper (alongside of וְאַלִּי), וְרֵדָא rose and its derivatives, וְעֵדָא meeting, וְתֵיקָא tart, and in a few proper names. In all other cases it has changed to י.

DOUBLING.

§ 44. Doubling takes place in traditional pronunciation in about the same way as in Syriac:

a) As characteristic of certain grammatical formations; e. g., in the Intensive stems.

b) To show a double consonant; e. g., גַּבֵּי, אַמָּא.

c) As compensation for an assimilated consonant; e. g., שְׁתָּא year, תָּא thou.

d) As compensation for a shortened long vowel; e. g., עֲלֵי for עֲלֵי upon, נַמֵּי (§ 182).³

e) To lengthen artificially a short word; e. g., שְׁפֵמָא mouth, אַבָּא father.

f) To preserve a short vowel; e. g., לְשָׁנָא tongue, Arab. لِسَان, תַּיְתוּרָא bridge, Assyr. titûru.

g) Doubling is retained at the end of a word in תָּא thou, in the pronominal ending of the participle, אַמְרָתָּא thou sayest, and in רַב Rabbî, usually pronounced רַבֵּ.⁴

¹ The Assyrian equivalent is a murrû (cf. Jensen, ZA., X., 339 sq.) and אַרְיָא stands for אַרְיָא.

² TG., ed. Harkavy, § 49, has לְכַר for לְמַר Lamed. תְּרָא to see may also be connected with the Syriac ܬܪܐ.

³ The transcription of proper names in the old versions and in Josephus shows us a number of similar cases; e. g., Saddûk, Abessalôm, Abennêr, Annân, for אַבְיָשָׁלֹם, אַבְיָשָׁלֹם, אַבְיָשָׁלֹם, אַבְיָשָׁלֹם. But, in cases like Abessalôm and Abennêr, the versions may have taken them to be composed of אַבְּן (= בֶּן) + שְׁלֹם or נַר.

⁴ Cf. Nöldeke, SG., § 23, H.

Resolution of Doubling.—§ 45. To judge from the cognate dialects, resolution of doubling must have frequently taken place. In a case of resolution, the preceding short vowel was either dropped, or lengthened, or retained intact by the insertion of a liquid. In the case of vowel-lengthening we can only know that a resolution has taken place when the vowel changes its quality, as from הִירֶק to צִירִי, or from פֶּתַח to קִמִּיץ, not otherwise.

INSERTION OF CONSONANTS.—*Insertion of a Liquid.*—§ 46.

a) אֲמִפוֹאָ מִ nut.

b) הִינְפָא נִ feast; פִּנְדָא pot; גִּנְדָר to roll; אֲסִתְגִּנְרָא vice-roy, Pers. *ustadâr*, and other words.

c) רִ: In the so-called Par'el forms: בְּרִזֶל to shake, גְּרִבֶל to mix, גְּרִדָם to cut, הֲרִזֶק to imprison, שְׂרִיבֶב to let hang down, שְׂרִיבֶט to stretch oneself flat, פְּרִפֶשׁ or קִרְקֶשׁ to strike, tingle, פְּרִפֶשֶׁתָא or קִרְקֶשֶׁתָא shepherd's bell, גְּרִגֶשֶׁתָא clod, הֲרִדְקָא school-boy, קוּרְקֶן crop, ¹

NOTE.—In words of foreign origin שׁ seems to be similarly inserted: בִּשְׂקָר he searched, Mandaic the same; אִישְׁכַּפָא saddler, Assy. *aškapu* = Arab أَكْفَاف; cf. Assy. *iškaru* = *ikkaru* = אֲפִרָא peasant, all before a *k*-sound.

Insertion of ה.—§ 47. A ה is sometimes inserted in short words in order to make them triconsonantal. Thus אֲבִהָן fathers, parents, plural of אֲבָא; אֲמָהָא bond-maid; אֲמָהָא the status of bond-maid; גִּילְהָי flashes (גִּלְיָ), נִנְהָא mint; שְׁלֵהָי end; אֲטִמְהָתָא flanks; אֲמָהָתָא mothers.

Insertion of a Semivowel.—§ 48. In the plural of the noun רִ or י is in a few cases inserted before the ending of הָתָּ to avoid an hiatus.²

ASSIMILATION.

§ 49. A consonant may be assimilated to a preceding or following consonant either entirely or partially. In the latter case the partially assimilated consonant may influence the adjoining consonant so that the resulting assimilation is reciprocal.

Complete Assimilation.—§ 50. 1. The א is progressively assimilated in the reflexive stems of verbs פִּאָ—frequently in

¹ Cf. Fleischer in *Levy's Dict.*, IV., 484 b.

² Cf. Sachau, *Skizze des Fellucht-Dialekts von Mosul*, p. 15.

the Ithpe'el, more rarely in the Ithpa'al.¹ Thus, אִתְּמַר *was said*, אִתְּסַר *was forbidden*, אִתְּנַח *he sighed*, אִתְּמָרָא *was said*, אִיתְּסַי *was healed*, דִּי־לִידו *that have been born* (Ned. 30 b), לִיבְסוּמִי *to cheer oneself up with wine* (Meg. 7 b, Col. MS. לאיבסומי), לְקַלְקוּלִי (M. MS. Er. 49 a, eds. לְאִי־קְלֻלִי), אֶלְתֵּר *on the spot, at once*, for אֶתֵּר. In the last word the ל is not doubled. מִנְּאָן *whence* for מִנְּאָן, from מִן אָן; רְבִינָא a proper name for רְבִינָא = רַב אֲבִינָא.

2. ה is regressively assimilated in אֵינּוּן *they*, הֵנִי *these*, בִּדְרֵתוּן *their being dispersed* (eds. A. Z., 10 b), מְשִׁתְּלִיחוּ *you are tired* (A. Z., 72 b); אֲדוּמִי *to cut to pieces*.

3. ח is assimilated in מְסוּחָא *bath* (orig. מְסוּחָא, § 90); מְסָא *shovel*, לִישְׁלוּפִינְהוּ O. MS., Sabb. 98 b, √ שְׁלוּחָא; תַּתָּא *below*; כּוּתָא a certain dish (= כּוּתָא).

4. ע is assimilated in אֵיתְּבִידָא *was done*, Col. MS., Zeb. 60 a, שֶׁב *seven*, which stands for שֶׁב* = šabbu = šab'u. Similarly תֵּשׁ *nine*, V. L. Taan. 13 b, for tiššu = tiš'u.² אַפָּא *hyena*, for אַפְּאָ (§ 27). אֵיבִי (= אֵיבֵי) Col. MS., Zeb. 6 ab, 14 b, תֵּיבִי *ibid.* 20 b; מֵיבִי *ibid.* 18 b. By progressive assimilation מִבְּרָא *ferry*, מִבּוּרָא *ferry-man*.

5. ל is assimilated in many forms of the verb סַלַק *to go up, ascend*: לִיפֶסַק, תִּיפֶסַק, for לִי־סַלַק, לִי־סַלַק; in אֶ־אֶ upon (§ 170), זִיקְתָא *sharp-shooter* √ זִנַק or זִלַק.

6. נ is assimilated in תָּא *thou*, אַתּוּן *ye*, אִתְּתָא *woman*, אַפָּא *face*, עִזָּא *goat*, אֲבוּבָא *flute*, שְׁתָּא *year*, מְשׁוּל *on account of*, מְסַקֵּן V. L. Pes. 3 b, in verbs פִּנַּן, and in verbs לִפְנֵי before פִּנַּן; הִנֵּן, הִנֵּן; מִן *from*.

7. ד is assimilated in גִּישָׁא *heap*, M. MS., Er. 14 b, קִמָּא *first*, קִמִּי *before*, שֵׁשָׁא *six*, שֵׁשִׁין *sixty*; אֶ־אֶ until (§ 182).

8. ת is assimilated in נְקִיטוּ *ye hold*, eds. Pes. 110 b; שְׁמַתִּיהָ *I put him under the ban*, M. Q. 17 a; אֲנַחַת *hast pleased*, Hull 137 b; אֵיכָּא *there is* (אֵיחָא כָּא) לֵיכָּא (*sic*) *there is not* (= לֹא אֵיחָא כָּא); in the reflexive stems not עִי or פִּא before dental or sibilants, and, by analogy, before all consonants: אֵיזְבֵּן

¹ Cf. Haupt, *SFG.*, 10, 1; *AEV.*, 10.

² Cf. Haupt, *SFG.*, 10 1.

was sold, אִיזְדָּר took heed, אִישְׁבָּשָׂא was persuaded, אִיתְגַּנֵּר they made profit, a. o.

9. מ is assimilated in תַּבְּרָא merchant, Assyrian tamgaru; אַרְדִּיכְלָא artisan, Assyrian dimgallu, with prothetic א and inserted ר; שְׁלָמְתָא = מְסַלְמָא = Assy. šalamtu.

Partial Assimilation.—§ 51. a) א is partially assimilated to ט, צ and כ, and becomes ע in טַיִעָא Arab. (طَائِيّ), צַלְעֵי tanners, עֵיכְלָא pot,¹ עֵיכְלָא a measure.²

b) ג is assimilated to ש in כְּשׁוּרָא joist, Assy. gušûru. כ to ז and ח in זַגְגִיתָא glass, Heb. זְכוּכִית; גְּהִילָנָא for פּוֹהִילָנָא a certain bird. ק to ר in בְּרִיצָתָא twist, קרץ.³

c) ת is partially assimilated to ז in the reflexive stems of verbs פִּזְזָהּ he took heed, אִיזְדָּקֵק he attended, and without transposition אִדְזוּטֵר it seemed small, 'Ēn Ya'aq. Sanh. 95 a. To ל and ר:⁴ in זַלְטָא hod, זַטְרָא small, (§ 56), בֵּיטְרֵי name of a place. To צ: in טַצְדִקָא excuse, טַצְדָּר white spot, and in verbs אִצְטְרִיךְ was necessary, אַצְטֵר he grieved. To ה: in טַחַר to press. To ד: in לְהוֹדִלְדֵל Alfasi B. B. 8 a.⁵ To ק: in קַטַל to kill, קַטִינָא small, קִדְשָׁתָא truth.

d) ס is assimilated to a liquid in עִרְזָלָא cradle, טַיִיזָן proud,⁶

Reciprocal Assimilation.—§ 52. a) Here belong מִזְנָא or מִזְנָא (§ 92), Hebrew מִזְגָּ and מִזְגָּ, ס first assimilated to מ', then כ' to ז. Similarly בִּזְנָא for פַּחְכָּא bundle. But they may also be two parallel forms. In זַרְבָּא outfit, Assy. çubātu, zubātu, dress, צ is assimilated to ב, then ת to ז, ב becomes ר. צַבַּת to prepare still occurs as variant to זַרְבָּא.

¹ Cf. Fraenkel, 69.

² Cf. Palestinian עֵטָא Aph. of טוּרָא; עֵטְעָמָא something to taste, עֵטְמָא flank, עֵכְסִילָא Kislēv, עֵפִילָא digestion, עֵכְלָא karálusis, עֵגְרָן white. In later literature מְכַפָּא concerns. Arab. عسقلون Ascalon. Assimilation of כ to ע occurs in עֵקְבָא retention.

³ Cf. קַרִיזָא κυριός.

⁴ Cf. Barth, ES., 36 sq.

⁵ Cf. Targ. and Syr. אַדְרַכְלָא. In later Hebrew I have met with קַזְמִיזָר.

⁶ טַיִיזָן or טַיִיזָן is in form and etymology identical with Arab. طَيْشَان, from طاش to be out of mind. For the development of meaning cf. קַדְרֵי proud and Arab. اسْتَبْهَرَ to be insane.

⁷ Cf. Barth, ES., 33, 51.

b) A sonant and a surd sometimes change to a surd and a sonant. גַּפְרִית *sulphur* (Hebrew) appears as כַּבְרִית. The pronunciation was probably in both cases alike.¹

DISSIMILATION.²

§ 53. In words containing two identical or similar sounds one of them is usually dissimilated when the word is in frequent use.

1. ל dissimilates to ד in פֶּדֶשׁ־לֶחֶם *pepper*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 b; to נ in נֶחֱמָא *bread*; נִיחֹלָא *to* (§ 177); to ר in גַּרְבִּילָא *slice*, אַרְמִלָּתָא *widow* (through an intermediate *אַלְמִלָּתָא); but the stem may be רמל; מִזְבֵּב־לִיתָא *mixture of white and black*.

2. נ dissimilates to ר in תְּרִינִין, תְּרִינִין *two* (but תְּנִינָא *second*).

3. ר dissimilates to ל in תֹּרְבֵלָא *wild ox*; גַּרְבִּילָא *rocket*.

4. ד dissimilates to ת in בְּגֵד־תַּאגָּה *the Bagdadean*. To ל in לְאִידְבַק אִנָּא בִזְרֵיעָה *that I should be connected with his descendants*. M. MS., Pes. 49 a.

5. ט dissimilates to ת in בּוֹטְיִטָא *spark*, alongside of בּוֹטְיִטָא.

VANISHING OF CONSONANTS.

§ 54. a) Initial consonants. א is dropped in חַד, חֶדָּא *one*, חֶרָא *another*, and in the imperative of אָתָא *to come* and אָזַל *to go*.³

נ is dropped in some forms of the imperative Qal of verbs פִּנ, following the analogy of the imperfect.

§ 55. b) Within the word. א is elided in contractions: לִית *there is not*, from אִית; לָא הֵלִין *those*, from אֵלִין. It quiesces in a preceding vowel: תֹּרְבֵלָא *form*, from תֹּרְבֵלָא; רִיבָא *wild bull*, רִישָׁא *head*, especially in פִּנ verbs. It is also elided in the adjective ending תַּאגָּה (§ 82).

ה is syncopated in לִידְהוּ, לִידְהוּ (§ 124).

ח quiesces in a preceding vowel in שׁוֹדָא *favoring*, שׁוֹדָא *sprout*, אַנְן *we*, חֶדְדִי *one another*, אִרְשִׁינָא *a certain bird* = Assy. aḥaršānu, or aḥuršānu, Syr. ܐܚܪܫܢܐ, Arab. وَرْشَان *ringdove*. It is syncopated in תַּוּתִי *beneath, below*.

¹ Cf. Haupt, *BA.*, I., 3; *W. B. H. (Hebraica, I., 231)*.

² Cf. Haupt, *AEV.*, XII., 17-20; *W. B. H. (Hebraica, I., 224 sq.)*.

³ Cf. Hebr. חָד, חֶדָּא; Arab. مَرَّ، مَرَّ، مَرَّ، مَرَّ; Syriac ܡܪܐܘܢܐ, ܡܪܐܘܢܐ.

§ 56. ע quiesces in a preceding vowel in some verbs whose second stem-consonant is ע: דוּץ to *stick in*, דוּת to *exude*, סוּר to *visit*, תוּר to *be awake* (secondary root of עוּר), עוּק to *double*, Arab. ضَعَف. It quiesces also in a few verbs פֿעַע מַיִבֵּר to *do*, Col. MS., Zeb. 60 a, מַיִקֵּם to *pronounce incorrectly*, Ned. 16 a, and in זוּטֵר *small*, from זעטר = זעטר (§ 56), i. e., זער with infixed ת. It is syncopated in אַטְבָּא *ring*, רִיפְתָּא *bread*, and quiesces in the compound numerals חַדְיִסֵּר *eleven*, תַּרְיִסֵּר, *twelve*, etc. (§ 136). In בְּנֵן *we want*, Col. MS. Zeb. *passim*, for בְּעֵנֵן.

§ 57. ג is lost in זוּרָא *pair, scissors*, and אַבֵּי *at, upon* (§ 174). The *g* in this case first became *g^u*, then the separate elements *g* or *u* were lost.¹ Perhaps belong here שֵׁשֶׁשׁ and שֵׁשֶׁשׁ?

§ 58. ל quiesces in קוּמֵר *καλαμάριον*, M. MS., Sabb. 80 a.

ר quiesces in the preceding vowel in קוּקְנֵי *worms*, וְקִרְקֵן, in the compound בִּירוּרָא for בִּירוּרָא (or origin. בִּירוּרָא from בִּירוּרָא), and in אִמְיֵנָא *I say*.

מ is dropped in a few participles of Pa'el: שִׁבְשֵׁי *trim the vine*, B. M. 73 a; יִבְמֵינֵן Yeb. 41 b; סִלְקֵי M. MS., B. Q. 48 a; קִדְמֵינֵן Pes. 53 b, and others.

נ is syncopated in מְנַשְׁתִּיהּ *makes water (sibi)*.

§ 59. ד is dropped in אֶרְנָא *ear*. (If Fleischer's opinion given in Levy's *Neuh. Wb.*, III., 312 b, that ד interchanges with ר is true, then אֶרְנָא may come from אֶרְנָא = אֶרְנָא).² In זֶרְתָּא *sorb-bush*, for זֶרְתָּא.³

§ 60. c) Final consonants. א, ו, and י quiesce in the preceding vowel in stems לֵא, לֵו, and לֵי. The two former then pass into לֵי. The י appears in a few forms, especially before suffixes. ה and ע are generally retained, but are treated in a few verbs and nouns like א. Thus, גֵּנָא = גֵּנָא to *rumble*, ע in נִינָא *mint*, אִירָא *argument*, בּוּז to *break*, טָבֵי to *sink*, פְּרֵי to *wound*, פָּסֵי to *spoil*, שִׁפֵּי to *slant*, שָׁקֵי to *sink*, אֶשְׁתַּמוּדֵי to *have identified*.

¹ This phenomenon is frequent in Indo-European languages. Cf. also Fraenkel, *op. cit.* XXII., 107.

² For a change of ד to ב, cf. Praetorius, *B.A.*, I., 44, and Maclean, § 106.

³ Perhaps also in the Palestinian proper name יֶלְדָּתָא for יֶלְדָּתָא *child*, as in Syriac. But it may also be a shortening of אֶלְתָּא or contraction of יֶעֱלָתָא. Cf. also §§ 116. 119.

§ 61. ר quiesces in some forms of the imperfect and imperative Qal: אִימָא, תִּימָא, לִימָא, נִימָא; אִימָא, אָמַר to say.¹ In שָׁדָא he sent, M. MS., Ber. 42 a, סָנָא he locked, H. MS., B. M., 86 a; in זִרְטָא small, אֲשֵׁי Asher; perhaps also in אִירְתִּי is superfluous, but this may be אִירְתִּי (M. MS., Sabb. 64 a).

§ 62. ל is dropped in some forms of אָזַל to go: אָזַא he went, M. MS., B. M. 101 b, 103 b, Col. MS., Pes. 111 b; אָזִי he goes, Col. MS., Pes. 110 b; יִיזִי let him go, K. MS., Mem. 2 a; זִי go, Col. MS., Pes. 104 b.² In שָׁקָא he took, Qidd., 81 b, M. MS., A. Z. 3 a; שָׁקִי takes, MSS. Sukk. 52 b. In קָלִי for קָלִיל light.

§ 63. נ is dropped in the dual and plural of verb and noun, תִּרִי, תִּנִּי, תִּרְתִּי, תִּנִּי, מֵאֵתִי two hundred, אָמְרִי they say, בֵּי between, פִּי for פֶּן, דִּי for דֵּן; מִנָּא for מִנָּאן (§ 90). The feminine plural ending תִּן loses its נ only in one case: לִיתְצַדָּה they may be caught, M. MS., Sabb. 43 b.

§ 64. ד is dropped in דִּיעְבֵּר for דִּיאַבְבָּא (§ 159).³

ח is dropped in בֵּי house, שַׁבָּא Sabbath, week;⁴ in the absolute state of feminine nouns: אַחֲרִי or אַחֲרִי another, אַנְתָּא matrimony; is not retained even before suffixes in לְאַחֲרֵיהּ to do it late, Sabb. 119 a, לְאַסְרֵיהּ to heal him, לְנַסְרֵיהּ to try them, Raši Sanh. 101 b; and is usually apocopated in the sing. fem. of verbs in the participles and the perfect.

§ 65. ב is apocopated in תּוּ again, נֶשֶׁא blew, MSS., B. M. 85 b, 86 a, Raši Taan. 24 a; נָטִי marries, Col. MS., M. Q. 3 b, נָטִי Col. MS., Zeb. 5 a.

§ 66. מ is dropped in many forms of קוּם to stand: אִיקוּ, תִּיקוּ, לִיקוּ, יִיקוּ; יִיקוּ stand thou, Col. MS., M. Q. 25 b, M. MS., Sanh. 95 a; קָא, קָאִי, קָאִי I stand, Col. MS., Zeb. 19 a, מְוִקֵּנָא I explain, *ibid.* Pes. 90 a; אִוְקִיתִיהּ I explained it, *ibid.* M. Q. 25 a. Here the suffixed forms are derived from the apocopated forms.

TRANSPOSITION OF CONSONANTS.—§ 67. בְּרוּתָא, בְּרוּתָא desolation; מְדֻרָא, מְדֻרָא water-course; סִפְטָא, סִפְטָא chest; קִילּוּפָא, קִילּוּפָא; בּוּבְרָא, בּוּבְרָא, shuttle; and others.

¹ Cf. אָמַי says, 'Anān, quoted by Harkavy in *MWJ.*, 1893, p. 225.

² The verb אָזַא to heat is perhaps an Aph'el of אָזַל. For the development of meaning cf. Hebrew הֶעֱלָה, and Syriac שֹׁנֵר. Cf. also § 37.

³ Cf. בְּדִיאַבְבָּא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 181.

⁴ Cf. C. Levias, *AJP.*, XVI., 34.

B. VOWELS.

IMĀLÈ.—*Pathah*.—§ 68. Original *ā* in closed and intermediate syllables frequently changes to *i* (or *ē*). Thus, פִּסְחָא *Passover*, בִּשְׂרָא *meat*, שַׂטָּנָא *Satan*, רִגְלָא *foot*, קִימְחָא *flour*, זִימְנָא *time*, גַּיְתָּא *garden*,¹ in the preformatives of the imperfect Qal; in the first syllable of the perfect Pa'ēl when the second stem-consonant is ר or a guttural: e. g. קָרַב *brought near*, מִיַּעַט *lessened*, B. Q. 51 b; צִיעַר *vexed* Qidd. 70 b, Ned. 62 a; פָּרַשׁ *separated himself*, Söt. 4 b; נָהַם *roared*, Hull., 59 b; in the second stem-syllable of the imperfect in Pa'ēl לִיתִּיהִי *let him lower it*, Sabb. 67 a; לְצִינְנָה *let him cool her off*, B. B. 74 b; in the enclitic pronoun זָבְנִית *hast bought*, B. M. 51 a, קָטַלְת *hast killed*, *ibid.* 59 b; מִזְבְּנִית *sellest*, *ibid.* 72 a, סִתְרִית *breakest down*, B. B. 4 a; in the perfect Aph'el מִיַּגְמַר *taught*, A. Z. 3 b, דְּמִיכְלִי *that he shout*, B. B. 5 a; לְאַיְשְׁתֹּוֹי *to make water*, B. B. 19 b; לְאַיְפְסוֹלִי *to make unfit*, Pes. 15 b (fragm. ed. by Lowe).

Long Qāmēç.—§ 69. Original long קָמִץ at times changes to *ē* (or *î*). Usually so when *ā* has arisen in consequence of the quiescing of an א: תִּיכַל, תִּימַר, תִּיזִיל, מִיכַל, מִימַר, מִינַס, מִינַס, from original *תִּיאַכַל, *תִּיאַמַר, *תִּיאַזִיל, *מִיאַכַל, *מִיאַמַר, *מִיאַנַס (primarily תִּיאַ, מִיאַ); רִשָּׁא *head* for *רִאֲשָׁא; מִישְׁקֵלִי inf. of שָׁקַל *to weigh, be worth*, Ar. 18 b; מִיַּגְמַרִי inf. from גָּמַר *to return*, Ar. 23 a; חֲדָתִי, חֲדָתִי *new*, B. M. 73 a; חִוּרְתִי *white*, חֲוַרְתִּי *black*, רַבְתִּי *great*, זוּטְרְתִי *small*, and other words like them.² זוּטִי *small*, מִינִיכִי *your vessels, garments*, M. MS., Pes. 111 b; רִיבִּזְטָן *are frisky*, Sabb. 32 a; שִׁבְקִידֵהוּ *their deceased parents or relatives*, B. M. 70 a; אִינִישׁ *man*. So also in the infinitives קָטוּלִי, קָטוּלִי, אֶקְטוּלִי, אֶחְקָטוּלִי, אֶחְקָטוּלִי (§ 223); and perhaps in the plural ending of the verb יָן for יָן.³ A kind of imālè is diphthongization (§ 80).

¹ Some of these forms may be regular by-forms.

² Barth takes the ending תִּי to be identical with the pronominal element we find in the Ethiopic pronoun i'e'etī (*ZDMG.* 46, 688, u. 1). In Mandaic this appears as tē (Noeldeke, *MG.* 154); in Palmyrean it has the form תִּה (Halévy, *Maḥbereth*, p. ס"ה); in Arabic تَي, تَهِي, تَه. But how would this theory explain the masculine form תִּהֲדִי? It is noteworthy that this ending תִּי appears only in adjectives.

³ So in Modern Arabic the nominal ending َـ is pronounced è, such forms as رَمِي are pronounced *ramè*, cf. also the transcription of Aramaic è, î, by Arabic è (Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, XVII.). For a similar change in Amharic, cf. Praetorius, *Amhar. Sprache*, p. 23.

OBSCURATION OF \hat{A} .—§ 70. The obscuration of \hat{a} to δ , so characteristic of Hebrew, is rare in the Talmud. תּוֹרָה *study*, פְּרָשִׁיּוֹתַיִכִּי *your weekly lessons*, Ber. 8b; רַבּוֹתָיִם *myriads*, K. MS., Sanh. 26 *a* (*bis*); מֵיִן *my lord*, P. MS., Ber. 58b.¹ The nominal ending *ân* is at times obscured to δ or \hat{u} under the influence of the *n*. אֲבִשָׁנָה *dried ears of corn*; אֲדָרְוֵנָה *bed-room*, נִסְיוֹנָה *trial*.

VOCALIC EPENTHESIS.—§ 71. The final vowel *i* of the first com. and the 2. fem. sing. and the final \hat{u} of the 3. masc. plur. of the perfect influence their preceding vowel and are themselves apocopated. Thus, qat(a)l(a)tī becomes qat(a)lait, and contracted q(a)t(a)lēt, or q(a)t(a)lit, קִטְלִית or קִטְלִית. Similarly, the perfect q(a)t(a)lū becomes q(a)ta^ul contracted to q(a)tōl קִטְלוּ (§§ 232, 243).² The pronominal suffixes akhi *thine* (f.), akha *thine* (m.) and ahi *his*, become aⁱkh, a^akh, aⁱh and contracted, אֶחִי, אֶחָי, אֶהֱי. The last form ahi for ahu or ihu, is due to analogical influence. An equivalent form ihu became by transposition uhi (*cf.* אָבִיוֹהִי *his father*) and in analogy of the latter such a form of ahi was formed.

INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON VOWELS.—§ 72. The quiescence of one of the consonants א, ו, י, ה, ה, ע, or ר, lengthens the preceding vowel. Thus אֵימָא *I say* (for אִימָא*); רֵישָׁא *her head* (for רִישָׁא*); סָגִי *he went* (for סָגִי* = sagiⁱ); מֵיבַד *to do* (for מֵיבַד); גָּנָא for גָּנָה *it rumbled*; קוֹקְנִי for קוֹרְקְנִי *worms*. The same is the case when any other final consonant disappears; as שָׁקָא for שָׁקָא, נָשָׂא for נָשָׂא, דִּיאָבָא for דִּיאָבָא, שָׁקֵל for שָׁקֵל, נָשֵׁב for נָשֵׁב, דִּיעֵבַד for דִּיעֵבַד (§ 159); אִי for אִי.

§ 73. The neighborhood of an ע sometimes produces imâle: אַרְבַּעִי *four*, חֲדָעִסְרִי *eleven* (= חֲדָעִסְרִי), אַרְבַּעִי ע' (אַרְבַּעִי ע'), שְׁתַּיִסְרִי (שְׁתַּיִסְרִי). On the other hand, ר and the gutturals ה, ה, ע change a preceding short vowel \hat{e} , *i*, or *u*, to *a*: בֶּרֶן *son* (בֶּרֶן), שְׁתַּיִסְרִי *two*, (שְׁתַּיִסְרִי*), לֵימֵר *he says*, (לֵימֵר*), יָדַע *knows*, נָגַה *is late*, אָמַר *says*, זָבַח *slaughters*, with *a* for *i*. But אֵמֵנָה *I say* (for אֵמֵנָה) and שְׁבִיעֵנָה *I was satisfied*, Col. MS., Meg. 7b.

¹ *Of.* מֵיִן, *HG.*, 407, 417. Still the ך in some cases may simply denote קָמֵץ, not חוֹלֵם. *Of.* נְנָזוּל, *TG.* ed. Cassel. 41; נְטָמְרָא, *ibid.* 41, and G. Hoffmann, *ZDMG.* 32, 737.

² Jastrow, s. v. כָּבַד, reads Nidd. 56a כָּבַד *I swept*, which, in his opinion, stands for כָּבַדִּי. But this is a mistake. As is evident from the next page, we have here כָּבַדִּי, 3. person for 1., a frequent occurrence in the Talmud.

§ 74. The neighborhood of a labial or of a liquid obscures at times *ā* (or *i*) to *ū* (or *ō*). This phenomenon is more frequent in the cognate dialects.¹ גּוֹבְרָא *man* (already in Bibl. Aram.), הוֹבְשָׁא *honey*, גַּיְפָנָא *vine*, אַזְמָא *leaven*, תּוֹמְרָתָא *date-palm*, מוֹמְרָא *a weaving*, Sabb. 58 a, טוֹלָא *shade*, אִילְלָא *wine-pressing*, עוֹרְפִילָא *rain-shower*, פּוֹרְצִידָא *grain of seed*, אֹרְזִילָא *the young of a gazelle*;² מוֹקְשָׁה inf. Qal of קָשׁוּ *to be difficult*, Yeb. 40 a; כּוֹתָח Pers. kataḥ, a certain dish.³

NOTE.—In פּוֹם *mouth*, we have an original nominative פּוּ +mimation. In the first syllable of אֹרְזִילָא we have an attempt to render the Arabic غ.

FLUCTUATING VOCALIZATION.—§ 75. Some words fluctuate in their vocalization, and it is impossible to tell which is the original form. Thus אִילְלָא *web* appears also as אִזְלָא, אִזְלָתָא, אִזְלָתָא or אִזְלָתָא, and אִזְלָתָא; צוֹצְלָא a kind of doves, הַדְדָבָא *fly*, appear also as צוֹצְלָא, הַדְדָבָא, and similarly many other words.⁴

SHORTENING OF LONG VOWELS IN CLOSED SYLLABLES.—§ 76. In the traditional pronunciation long vowels in closed syllables are shortened. This is most marked in the case of קַמֶץ as it differs from פֶּתַח also qualitatively in Ashkenasic pronunciation. Thus, בַּתְרָא are pronounced אַמְרִין, בַּתְרָא.

COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.—§ 77. Compensatory lengthening takes place in מוֹמְרָא (§§ 77, 90), אַיְיְבוּ a proper name, for אַבּוּ (= Arab. أَبُو), בַּיְיָא *liar*, (= בַּדְאָה; cf. § 77), עַיְיִפּוּ *its branches*, M. MS., Pes. 111 b, for עַנְפִּיהָ = עַנְפִּיהָ of eds.; הַיְיְנוּ, for הַנּוּ = הַנּוּהוּ (§ 119); הַיְיְלִינְיָהּ *that they may lift him up*, 2 M. MS., M. Q. 28 b, for הַדְלִינְיָהּ; כּוֹכְבָא *star* (through an intermediate kakkabu); חַצְצְרָתָא *trumpet*; שִׁישׁוֹרָא *chain*; פַּיְיְכְלִי *partridges*; צוֹצְלָא or צוֹצְלָא a kind of doves; קִיקְלָתָא *dung-hill*; שִׁישְׁלָתָא *chain*; שׁוֹשְׁבִינָא *sesame*; הַדְדָבָא or הַדְדָבָא *fly*; לִילְבָא *palm-branch*; שׁוֹשְׁבִינָא *bridesman*; צְלוּלִיבָא (= צַלְבִּיבָא Ḥaph'el of לוּלִיבָא).

HEIGHTENING AND DEPRESSION OF VOWELS.—§ 78. Short *u* is heightened to *ō* in a final syllable: אַקְטַל, אַקְטַל. Long *o* is

¹ It must be remembered that some of the forms with *u* may be by-forms.

² Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, 17 sq., *ZDMG.*, XXII., 455; Dalman, *op. cit.*, 65.

³ Cf. Fraenkel, *Fremdw.*, XVII.; G. Hoffmann, *LCB.*, 1881, Col. 416, 1882, Col. 320.

⁴ Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, § 15.

⁵ G. Hoffmann, *ZDMG.* 32, 754, cites Bar Hebraeus to Ezr. 16:24, gaibhe for gabbē

sometimes pronounced *û* as in Western Syriac. This is regularly the case in infinitive forms קְטוּלִי, קְטוּלִי, etc.; in the pronouns and pronominal suffixes אֲתוּן, אֲנִי, אֲיָנְהוּ, אֲדוּ, אֲכּוּ; in the perfect with transposed final vowel קְטוּל (§ 71); in the names of the letters יוּד, קוּד; frequently in the plural endings of the verbs אֲתַנּוּ, אֲתַנּוּ, etc.

Final *ē*, *ē*, if not plural ending, is frequently pronounced *i*: אֲיָנְהוּ *they*, אֲדַתִּי, אֲדַתִּי, *new*, etc., and in a few other cases; e. g., אֲדַתִּי אֲיָנְהוּ *his wife*, lit. *the one of his house*.

DIPHTHONGS.—§ 79. In diphthongs whose second element is י the latter has retained its vocalic force in traditional pronunciation; while in diphthongs whose second element is ו the latter is pronounced as ב or פ. Thus, בַּיְתָא *house*, בַּתְרַיְתָא *last*, are pronounced baitho, bathraitho, but טְרַיְתָא *roast*, דְּרוּשָׁא *treading*, דְּרוּקָא *exactitude*, tavyo, dafšo, dafko.

Diphthongization.—§ 80. The vowels *i*, *ē*, *ā*, change sometimes to *ai*. The vowels *ō* and *ū* to *au*. That an original diphthong thus reappears is only incidental.

a) *i* and *ē*: אֲתַנְיִים אֲתַנְיִים *I became sick*, M. MS., Sabb. 145 b; אֲיִפְיִים *was satisfied*, B. Q. 113 b; אֲיִיָּן *she committed adultery*, Sanh. 106 a; צִיָּל *clear*, Sabb. 23 a 'Arūch; דִּיָּק *pounded*, Bēcā 14 b; לִיָּד *connected*, Hull. 11 a; צִיָּר *bound up*, פִּיָּל *measured*, *ibid.* 105 b; צִיָּרִי *are bound up*, B. M. 24 b, 108 b; דִּיָּסָא *grit*; מְדוּיָן (= מְדוּיָל, § 34) H. MS., B. B. 8 a.—אֲעִיָּלָא *she brought up*, Sabb. 116 b; אֲתַוּסָא *they were soiled*, *ibid.* 124 b; שְׂדֵיָנָא *I sow*, Keth. 103 b; הַפִּיָּנָא *I cover*, MSS. B. M. 49 b; קַצִּיָּנָא *I shall cut down*, M. MS., *ibid.* 107 b; לְטִיָּתִיָּה *I cursed him*, B. B. 21 b; בְּנִיָּה *thou buildest*, B. B. 4 a; מְלִטִּיָּה *thou cursest*, Sabb. 151 b; אֲמַטִּיָּה *thou hast brought*, Ber. 9 b; עַלְפִּיָּי *upon*, Yalq. MS., Yômā 83 b; עַלְפִּיָּה or עַלְפִּיָּה *upon him*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 a and elsewhere; the possessive suffixes יָכֹה and יָדֹה.¹

b) *ā*: דִּיָּצִיפִי *a kind of dove*; פִּיָּפִיָּן (= פִּפְנָן) *we are hungry*, B. M. 83 a; אֲדַמְיָתִיָּנִיה *as long as they are wet (sibi)* (= אֲדַמְיָתִיָּה), Pes. 111 b.

¹ Cf. דִּיָּן, TG., ed. Harkavy, p. 5; דִּיָּנִי, *ibid.*, 33, n. 10.

c) *û, ô*: אַבְרוּרִי *pinnacles*; הַדְּוּלָא *passage, habit*; דְּוּלָא *skain*; שׁוּקָא *thorn*; צוּרוֹנִיתָא (= צוּדְנִיתָא) *food*; דְּוּקָא *exactness*.

Transposition of Diphthongal Elements.—§ 81. The elements of a diphthongized vowel are sometimes transposed, the *a*-vowel being placed after the *i* or *u*-vowel. In such a case the last are usually consonantized and the first lengthened: בַּיְרִי, בַּאֲרִי, בַּיְרִי, בַּאֲרִי, *orchards*; דְּצִיִּצָא, דְּצִיִּצָא, *pullet*; זְהַרְרָא, זְהַרְרָא, זְהַרְרָא, *rich landlord*; טַרְזִינָא, טַרְזִינָא, *armory*; פִּיתוּנִיתָא, פִּיתוּנִיתָא, *fine linen shirt*; מְתַאָרָא, מְתַאָרָא, *poker*; טַיְיָאן, טַיְיָאן, *proud fool*; מַיִשָא, מַיִשָא, *proper name*; נְסִיבָא (n^usîbâ, nisiabâ), נִיָאָא, נִיָאָא, *vkq*; נְשׁוֹרָא (nāšōrâ), קוֹקְאֵנִי, קוֹקְאֵנִי, קוֹקְאֵנִי; קוֹקְאֵנִי; שַׁרְיָאָא (šariqâ), שַׁחֹרֹר (šāhōr).¹ Akin to this is the consonantization of the *u*-vowel in שְׁוּלְאֵנִי, שְׁוּלְאֵנִי (Syr ܫܘܠܥܢܐ) *lewd woman* (= תּוֹבַעַת).

CONTRACTION OF VOWELS.—§ 82. *â'â* is contracted sometimes to *â*. This is especially the case with the adjective ending. קַמָא *first*, בְּתַרָא *last*, הַדְּיִיבָא *the Adiabenean*, לִיבָא *the Libyan*, שִׁירָא *silk*, נְהַרְדֵּעָא *the Nehardean* (Keth. 54 a, a. e.), אַרְמֵא *the heathen* (Col. MS., M. Q. 12 b), קַפְרָא if it mean *the Cypriote*, לַעֲיָא *above*, לַתַּחָא *below, beneath*;² בְּנֵן (= בַּעֲנֵן) Col. MS., Zeb., *passim*.

NOTE.—Luzzatto's objection to the explanation of אַבָּא אַרִיכָא as *Rab* of *Arēkhâ*³ falls to the ground, since אַרִיכָא might well stand for אַרִיכָאָה. Jastrow in his dictionary vocalizes אַרִיכָא and explains it by *one who arranges arguments, a lecturer*. In such a case, however, we should rather expect the word to be אַרְכָא, not אַרִיכָא. For although such forms may be found in the Targumim—*cf. e. g.* Levy's *Dict. on the Targ.*, s. v. נָדַר—they may, in every case, be explained as scribal errors, or as learned affectations. And even if the word could be grammatically defended, its extremely rare occurrence (I know of no case in the Talmud) speaks against its being in general use, and it could not have stood the wear and tear of an ignorant populace

¹ Cf. Mišnic (פְּסָא), פְּרִיס, פְּאִרִיס, פְּיָאָס, and קַסְיוּרָא. Cf. also Assyrian *zi-arānu, ḫi'alānu*, for *zīrānu, ḫilānu*.

² With the two last words, some such word as אַצְדָא *side* is to be understood.

³ *Op. cit.*, § 64 c.

through centuries. It will, moreover, be observed that the Talmud explains that לָקַב by אָרְוֶה, which is generally taken to mean *tall*, but which Dr. Jastrow explains as *well-arranged, well-balanced, thinker*. Whatever that may mean, and whatever we may think of the Talmudists' etymologizing, one thing is certain, that they read אַרְיכָא as a passive participle. Nobody would ever think of denying them the knowledge of a correct pronunciation of their living mother tongue; hence, any explanation offered must be based on the form אַרְיכָא. For other explanations of the name cf. Muehlfelder, *Rabh*, p. 1, note; Goldammer's note to his English translation of Luzzatto's grammar, § 64; Kohut, *Aruch Completum*, s. v. אָרְוֶה; Weiss, *Zur Geschichte der jüd. Trad.*, III., 147, note 3; *Hehālāç*, ix, 18 sq.

§ 83. Diphthongs are usually contracted in verbal forms: *ay* contracts to *ō*; *ai*, to *ē*, *i* (or *ā*). אָרְוֶה *he placed*, אָתְנוּ *they taught*, חָזַי *sees*, תָּלִי *hangs*, תִּשְׁדֵּי *throwest*, בְּעִיתָן *you asked*, דָּקָן *clean*, בְּעָנָן *we want*, Col. MSS. *passim*, מְצִילָנָא *I pray*, M. MS., Ber. 28 a, and others. In nouns: אֲרִיזָלָא *young gazelle*, Syriac חַמְלָא *his wife*. In qatl and qatal forms it is sometimes contracted, but quite as frequently uncontracted. The later state is probably due to subsequent diphthongization (§ 80). Thus זֵיתָא *olive*, מוֹתָא *death*, חוֹתָא *thorn*; but בֵּיִיכָא *veil*, בֵּיִיתָא (and בֵּיתָא) *house*, דֵּיִירָא *inn*, זֵיִנָא *arms*, דְּוּלָא *bucket*. In the plural ending *ai* (*ā*): אֲיִנְשֵׁי *men*, אֲבִנֵי *stones*, מְלֵי *words*.

RETENTION OF DISAPPEARING AND INSERTION OF NEW VOWELS.

—§ 84. *Pretonic Qameç*.—In some cases original *ā* in an open syllable before the tone is lengthened to *ā*, as in Hebrew. Thus פְּשׁוּרָא, Assy. *gašûru*, *joist* (the variant פְּשׁוּרָא corresponds to Assy. *gušûru*); מְחֻזָּא *Māhōzā*; חָזַי or חָזַי *proper, fit*, for חָזַי; סָנִי *hateful* (Col. MS., Meg., vocalizes סָנִי), for סָנִי; צָרִיךְ *necessary*, for צָרִיךְ; מְמוֹנָא *money*; מְגִישָׁא *Magian*.¹

§ 85. Other short vowels in open syllables are sometimes retained and probably lengthened. This is especially the case

¹ Cf. Targumic מִזוֹן, מְחֻזָּא, מְמוֹנָא (?), קְטוֹרְתָא, קְרָתָא. Most of these nouns are evidently loan-words in which an effort is made to retain the original *a* sound. Cf. also Syriac מְחַבְּלָא, מְחַבְּלָא, מְחַבְּלָא, all loan-words. (A verb מְחַבְּלָא in the sense of the Hebrew חֲנַח *to encamp* does not exist in any of the Aramaic languages.)

with verbs which retain at times the full vocalization of the 3d masc. sing. in the lengthened forms. לָעָרוּקָהּ *let them run away*, B. B. 8 a; נִגְרוּסָהּ *let them study*, P. MS., Ber. 13 b; לַעֲבִידוּהָ *let them do*, B. B. 156 a; בִּשְׂיָלָהּ *she cooked*, Ned. 66 b; לְיַפְרוֹקֵנִי *let him redeem us*, Sanh. 105 b, and others.¹ עֵיבָדָא *deed*; שְׂטָרָא *document*; צִלְחָתָא *megrims*; פּוֹבְסָא *cluster of dates*. (But cf. § 92.)

§ 86. New vowels are sometimes found which differ from the original in whose places they stand. Thus, the preformatives of the imperfect Pa"el take *e* or *i*: אִיקְשִׁילַי, תִּיבְרִיךָ; the preformatives of the imperfect Qal in "ע" and "ע" stems: *e. g.*, תִּיקוּם, תִּינַח, תִּיחֹשׁ; a nominal form like תּוֹמְרָתָא; entirely new is the vowel in אֲבִיזָרָא (orig. abzār), אֲיִנְיָבָא *berry*.

§ 87. A number of words, especially verb-forms, take a prothetic vowel to facilitate their pronunciation. אֲשִׁתִּי *he drank*, Sabb. 141 a; אֲנַמַּעַ *he swallowed*, Sukk. 49 b; אֲשִׁתִּיק *he kept silent*, Pes. 17 a; אֲמַצִּי *he was able*, Ned. 89 b; אֲיַמְדָא *he objected*, B. M. 110 a; אֲיַטְשָא *he hid himself*, A. Z. 70 a; אֲשִׁתִּיָא *she drank*, Yeb. 65 b; אֲשִׁתִּיקָהּ *she kept quiet*, Qidd. 13 a; אֲשִׁתִּיקוּ *they kept quiet*, Nāz. 32 a, Sôtā 35 a,² אֲשִׁתּוּ *drink ye*, Sabb. 41 a; אֲנַטְרִי *wait ye*, Ber. 53 b; אֲיַסָר *was spoiled* (§ 89), M. MS., Taan. 7 a; אֲיַיָן *she committed adultery*, K. MS., Sanh. 106 a, eds. אֲיַיָן (§§ 80, 89); אֲדָמָא *blood*.

§ 88. In some cases a vowel is prothetically added to words whose first consonant has a full vowel. In such a case the vowel of the original first syllable is frequently dropped. אֲנָרִי *they will dwell*, M. MS., Taan. 25 a; אֲיַמְנְהוּ *they appointed him*, Sanh. 26 a; אֲכָרְנָא *poll-tax*; and others. Cf. § 91.

LOSS OF VOWELS.—§ 89. Original short vowels have been dropped in all probability to about the same extent as in the cognate dialects. Final long vowels have been dropped in the personal pronouns and possessive suffixes. אֲנִיָא became אֲנִיָ* and then אֲנִי (v. § 94), אֲנָתָ, אֲנָתָ, אֲנָתִי, אֲנָתִי, became אֲנָתָ, אֲנָתָ. The loss of final *ū* in אֲנָתִי, אֲנָתִי (v. § 94) is exceptional. In

¹ In Hebrew similar forms are found only in pause. Cf. also § 230, note.

² אֲיַמְרִדָא B. M. 84 b does not belong here; it is Ithpe'el. Cf. מִימְרִדָא Keth. 57 b. The prothetic vowel in the perfect may have been influenced by the imperfect י and only differentiated orthographically. Cf. also Hommel, *B.A.*, II., 357.

the enclitic pronouns ׀ is sometimes found for אֵינָא; in the perfect, the pronominal endings of the 1st and 2d person sing. have lost their final vowel. The final *u* in the 3d masc. plur. of the perfect has been frequently dropped with coincident coloring of the preceding vowel (v. § 71). In the other parts of the verb the loss of final *u* is very rare. The *i* of the 1st sing. is generally dropped in the objective suffix, rarely so in the possessive (v. § 109). The final vowels of the 2d and 3d sing. and the 1st plur. are generally dropped in both possessive and objective suffixes.¹ Also in אֵיִסַר *became bad*, אֵיִזַן *committed adultery*, אֵיִמַת *when*, אֵיִת *there is*, the final vowel is dropped.

Syncope of Vowels in Consequence of Resolution.—§ 90. Resolution of doubling with syncope of vowel is found in הַשְׁתָּא *now* (הַשְׁתָּא), מִנָּא *whence* (מִן אָן);² מִמִּילָא *of itself* (מִן מִלָּא); אֲמִטּוּל *on account of* (עַל מִטּוּל); אֲלֵאָרִי *upon* (עַלְרִי).³

Syncope of Vowel in Consequence of Prothetic Lengthening of Word.—§ 91. The addition of a prothetic vowel frequently produces syncope (§ 88): אֲטַרְפָּא *leaf*; אֲשֻׁלָּא *a kind of alkali*; אֲפַתָּא (פַּתָּא) *bread*; אֲצִפְתָּא (צִפְתָּא) *matting*; אֲרִקְתָּא (רִקְתָּא) *wrought metal*. Cf. אֵיִסַר and אֵיִזַן (§ 89). The same thing happens when a word is lengthened by the addition of a preposition; e. g., אֲבַרְא *outside*, אֲנָא *inside*.

Syncope of Vowel in Consequence of Segholatization.—§ 92. אֲשֻׁרָא, שֻׁרָא, *written document*; אֲיִנְשֵׁי, יִנְשֵׁי *men*; אֲצִלְחָא, צִלְחָא *megrims*; אֲתַמְנֵי, תַמְנֵי *eight*; אֲתַלְתִּין, תַלְתִּין *thirty*; אֲעֻבְדָא, עֻבְדָא *deed, fact*; אֲפּוּבְסָא, פּוּבְסָא *cluster of dates*; and many others.

ACCENT.—§ 93. The traditional pronunciation accents always the penult of a word. Prefixed prepositions and conjunctions do not receive the accent.

¹ Whether the *i* of the 1st sing. of the possessive suffixes and the *u* in the plur. of verbs were pronounced or merely retained orthographically in Talmudic times we are unable to decide.

² Cf. Tunisian Arab. *ma'in*.

³ Cf. Hebrew שֶׁ for ׀; מִ for מִי (מִיִּחֵל Ps. 69:9); מִמִּעִמּוּרָא *from his people* Targ. Onk., Lev. 21:14 and 23:29. Cf. also רַעְבּוֹן, רַעְבּוֹק, רַעְבּוֹת, רַעְבּוֹת, for רַעְבּוֹן, רַעְבּוֹק, רַעְבּוֹת.

III. MORPHOLOGY.

PRONOUNS.—A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

a. *Independent Personal Pronouns.*—§ 94. a) אֲנִי *I*; אַתָּה, rarely אַתָּה, *thou*; אִידוֹ, ¹הוּא *he*; אִידִי, *she*; אַנְךָ, rarely אַנְחֶנָּה, *we*; אַתּוֹן, rarely אַנְחֶהוּ, אַתָּה, אַתָּה, *ye*; אִינְהוּ, rarely אִינְהוֹן, *they*, masc.; אִינְהִי *they*, fem.

b) REFERENCES: אֲנִי *I*, Ned. 5 a, 44 b; B. B. 59 b; a. fr.—אַנְךָ *we*, Ned. 56 a, Ber. 56 b; a. fr. אַנְחֶנָּה *we*, B. B. 164 a, Sanh. 11 ab (taken from Biblical Aramaic).—אַתָּה *thou*, Ned. 5a, 21 a; a. fr. אַתָּה *thou*, Ned. 91 b, Taan. 29 a; Sabb. 30 a; B. M. 26 b, 39b, 109 b; a. e.—אַתּוֹן *ye*, Ned. 50 b, 55 a; a. fr. אַתּוֹן *ye*, Sanh. 109 a. אַתּוֹן גַּנְבֵי רֵאשֵׁי גַנְבֵי *that you are thieves*; אֲנִי וְאַתּוֹן *I and ye*, Col MS., Pes. 110 a; אַתּוֹן הוּא יִקְעֲבְרֵיהוּ *it is ye who did*, etc., M. MS., B. M. 73 a. אַתּוֹן *ye*, B. M. eds. 37 a. אַתּוֹן גּוֹפֵיכֶם *ye yourselves*. אַתָּה *ye*, Pes. 110 a (V. L., a. l., n. 20). אַתָּה וְאֲנִי *ye and I are seven*; אַתּוֹן גּוֹפֵיכֶם *ye yourselves*, B. M. 37 a. אַתָּה *ye*, Pes. 110 a (V. L., *loc. cit.*). אַתָּה וְאַתָּה *ye and I are five*.—אִידוֹ *he*, Ned. 55 a; a. fr. הוּא *he, it is*, B. B. 111a; Ned. 51 a, 55 a; a. fr. אִידִי *she*, Meg. 14 a; Nidd. 72 b; a. e. אִידִי *she, it is*, Ned. 23 a, 50 a, 91 a; a. e.—אִינְהוּ *they*, masc., Ned. 20 b; a. fr. אִינְהוֹן *they*, masc. and fem., in older language, Keth. 23 a; Ned. 42 b, 52 b; Naz. 47 b, 57 b, 64 b; Taan. 18 b; B. B. 165 b; Ber. 50 a; B. M. 104 b; a. e. אִינְהִי *they*, fem., Ber. 44 a; Keth. 2 b; a. e.

§ 95. The demonstrative pronoun אֵינָהּ is at times used as a personal pronoun for the third person plural of both genders. Cf. Keth. 111 a, Meg. 16 a, Hull. 53 a, Bekh. 5 a.

§ 96. In our editions there occurs once the pronoun הוּא *he, she*. אַתָּה וְהוּא אֵינָהּ וְהוּא *thou and she are relatives*, B. M. 67 a; in older texts it must have occurred more frequently; cf. אֲנִי וְהוּא *I and he*, Aruch Compl. Nid. 25 b; אִידוֹ וְהוּא *he and she*, *ibid.* Gitt. 68 b. Kohut, *Ar. Compl.*, s. v., has also the variant הוּא.

¹ Col. MS., Meg. 16 a, vocalizes אִידוֹ.

The word is identical with נִיהָלָה or נִיהָלָה originally *to her*, the ה having changed to ו or י . The dative fem. came to be used for the nominative of both genders. Cf. $\text{נִיהָלָה} = \text{נִיהָלָה}$ M. MS., Sabb. 156 *b*, and לִי , לָא , *I, we*, in the Chaldeo-Pahlavi for 'anā, 'anan.

§ 97. The forms אִיהוּ , אִיהִי , אִינְהוּ , אִינְהִי , are shortened from אִיהוּא , אִיהִיא , אִינְהוּן , אִינְהִין , the first element אִי , אִינְ being demonstrative elements אִי , $\text{אִי} + \text{נ}$.¹ The forms הוּא , הִיא are used mostly as copula.²

b. Enclitic Personal Pronouns.—§ 98. The pronouns of the first and second persons are generally joined enclitically to the participles, and rarely to adjectives, so as to form, with the latter, one word. They are then shortened and assume the following forms:

MASCULINE.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>a.</i>	$\text{נָא}(\text{־})$	<i>a.</i>	$\text{נָא}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָן}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָי}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָי}(\text{־})$
	$\beta.$ [$\text{נָ}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָא}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָא}(\text{־})$], $\text{נָא}(\text{־})$	$\beta.$	$\text{נָן}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָי}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָא}(\text{־})$, $\text{נָי}(\text{־})$
2. <i>a.</i>	$\text{הָ}(\text{־})$	<i>a.</i>	$\text{הָן}(\text{־})$, $\text{הָי}(\text{־})$
$\beta.$	[$\text{הָ}(\text{־})$], $\text{הָ}(\text{־})$	$\beta.$	$\text{הָן}(\text{־})$, $\text{הָי}(\text{־})$

§ 99. Of the feminine, only the second person sing. is found in a few examples: לִי אִסְרָה *thou art forbidden for me*, Sanh. 20 *a*; לִי מִינְסַבְתָּ *wilt thou marry me?* Keth. 81 *b*; מְדַבְרָתָּ *wilt thou lead?* *ibid.* 63 *a*; גְּבִיחָתָּ *thou collectest payment*, *ibid.* 43 *b*.

§ 100. The forms under *a* are used with verbs whose final radical is a consonant; those under β with ל"י verbs. The forms in brackets occur only sporadically.

§ 101. The plural forms under *a* are sometimes joined to the singular theme of the participles and are in such a case preceded by שְׁבָא . For examples see §§ 271, 272.

¹ On the various etymologies suggested for these pronouns, cf. Fuerst, *Lehrg. d. aram. Id.*, p. 231 sq.; Hupfeld, *ZKM.*, II., 124 sq.; Boettcher, *Hebr. Gram.*, § 869, 2; Noeldeke, *Mand. Gram.*, pp. 68, n. 3, 92, n. 1; Duval, *Gram. Syriaque*, p. 168, n. 2; Wright, *Comp. Gram.*, pp. 98, 106; Dillmann, *Gram. d. aethiop. Sprache*, p. 267; Merx, *Gram. Syr.*, p. 167; Levy, *Neuh. Wb.*, s. v. אִיהוּ ; Jastrow, *Diction.*, s. v. אִי . For the Neo-Syriac forms *ahu*, *ahi*, *anhi*, cf. Guidi, *ZDMG.*, xxxvii, 293 sq. Cf. also Maclean, *Gram. of Vernacular Syriac*, p. 17.

² In later literature: אִינְנָא *we*, HG. 319; אִינְהִי *thou (masc.)*, *ibid.* 403; אִיהִי *ye*, *ibid.* 404; אִיהִי (masc.), *ibid.* 208; אִיהִי MV. 35; אִיהִי *he*, HG. 394; $\text{אִיהִי} = \text{אִיהִי}$ *she*, *ibid.* 305.

§ 102. In consequence of the promiscuous use of the preformatives נ and ל with the third person masculine, the first person plural adopted by analogy a similar usage. As a result of this, both forms, the third person masculine singular and the first person plural, became indistinguishable. To remedy this, the enclitic personal pronoun was sometimes attached to the latter. לִיעֵינָךְ *let us consider*, Sabb. 30 b; לִיבִטְלֵינָךְ *let us abolish*, Col. MS., Zeb. 38 a; לִירִינָךְ *let us infer*, *ibid.* 106 b.

§ 103. Rosenberg¹ sees in forms like אֲוִקִימָנָא (Sabb. 83 a, B. M. 86 a, a. e.), אֲדִיבְקָנָא (Sanh. 29 a), and אֲוִתִיבְנָא (Sabb. 121 b), forms of the perfect with an enclitic instead of a constitutive pronoun. This is erroneous; such forms are regular plurals used for the singular; cf. below, § 106.

§ 104. The same author explains (*loc. cit.*) forms like תִּסְבְּרָא, תִּימְרָא, as composed of the respective verb and the singular pronoun of the second person “אָתָּ” with apocope of final “תָּ.” The second element is rather the objective suffix of the third person feminine, which latter refers to a word like מִלְתָּא understood. Thus, תִּסְבְּרָא, תִּימְרָא, = תִּסְבְּרָהּ, תִּימְרָהּ; cf. נְצַרְכָּא = נְצַרְכָּהּ *we need it*; אֲתַמְרָהּ = אֲתַמְרָהּ *I wonder at it*.

§ 105. It will be observed that not only do the suffixes for the singular and the plural nouns show a promiscuous use, but the singular and plural suffixes themselves are sometimes not differentiated. The genders, moreover, sometimes interchange, though much more rarely.² This circumstance seems to be due to the fact that some of the singular suffixes, having become worn out, have lost their suggestiveness and have been supplanted by the more sonorous and emphatic plural forms, and this caused the confusion of all forms.

§ 106. Another perplexity is encountered by the student in the use of the first person plural for the same person in the singular, which is an expression of modesty or of generalizing indefiniteness. That plural is sometimes found together with the singular in one and the same clause; e. g., וְדִכְתֵּינָךְ נְמִי דְאֲמַרִי לֵיהּ, *and I (we) remember also having told him*, B. M. 8 b; דִּלְאֵוּ פְרִסְטָהּ

¹ *Das aramäische Verbum im babylonischen Talmud*, p. 15.

² For a similar promiscuous use of the pronouns in other languages cf. Böttcher, *op. cit.* § 878.

לֹא מוֹקְמִינָן לִיָּהּ for I (we) am not a Persian, eds. *ibid.* 28 b; לֹא אֲנָנָא I (we) should not explain it, Pes. 90 a; לִירוּק אֲנָנָא I spit out, M. MS., Sabb. 145 b; נִיקְוֹץ אֲנָנָא I shall cut down, B. M. 107b.¹ This use of the plural promiscuously with the singular has misled even such men as the late Jacob Levy² and Th. Noeldeke³ into erroneous theories. Thus Levy assumes a paragogic *nūn* in the first person singular; and Noeldeke explains such forms as קַטְלִינָא, which occur on almost every page of the voluminous Talmud, as scribal errors. Whether these forms follow the analogy of ל"י verbs or are plurals used as singulars, or are due to both causes, they are certainly legitimate formations.

c. Possessive Suffixes.—§ 107.

SINGULAR.

With Singular Nouns.

With Plural Nouns.

1. c.	ִי	ִי, ִי, ִי
2. m.	ִיךָ, ִיךָ	ִיךָ, ִיךָ
2. f.	ִיךְ, ִיךְ [ִיכְי, ִיכְי]	ִיךְ, ִיךְ [ִיכְי]
3. m.	{ יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ } { יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ }	{ יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ } { יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ }
3. f.	{ יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ }	{ יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ }

PLURAL.

1. c.	ִי, ִי, ִי, ִי, ִי, ִי	ִי, ִי, ִי
2. m.	ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ	ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ
2. f.		ִיכְוּ
3. m.	{ יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ } { יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ }	{ יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ } { יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ, יָהּ }
3. f.	ִיכְוּ	ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ, ִיכְוּ

§ 108. The form יָהּ arose from יָהּ by metathesis; יָהּ becoming יָהּ. From this form is derived the suffix 3d masc. sing. יָהּ. יָהּ, יָהּ, and יָהּ are Hebraisms. יָהּ is properly objective suffix. Forms in brackets are of rare occurrence. For examples, see Nouns.

¹ An analogous use of the plural is found in the Jerusalem Talmud; cf. M. Schlesinger's *Aram. Verb. im Jer. Talm.*, p. 15 sq.

² *Neuh. u. chald. Wb.* s. v. יָהּ.

³ A. Rosenberg, *Das Aram. Verb. im Babyl. Talm.*, p. 23.

§ 109. Familiar nouns, especially those denoting family relationship, are frequently used without possessive suffixes.

1. First person: אִמִּי *my mother*, M. Q. 20 b, a. e.; אִם id. M. Q. 12 a, Gitt. 70 a, Sabb. 66 b, Ber. 39 b, Yôm. 78 a, a. e.; אָבִי *my father*, M. Q. 20 b, Meg. 12 b, B. M. 59 b, a. e.; סִבָּתָא *my grandmother*, B. B. 125 ab; בֵּירִי *my son*, Ber. 5 b; בַּרְתָּא *my daughter*, Hull. 95 b, Keth. 54 a, 109 b; אִיְתָתִי *my wife*, B. B. 132 b; יָדָא בְּכֹלְהָ יָדָא *into my whole hand*, Ber. 56 b; לְפִנְיֵיהּ *to my bed*, *ibid.*; וְאַמְטִינְהוּ לְבֵיתָא *and bring them to my house*, Qidd. 22 b; מִן בֵּיתָא עַד פִּי מְדַרְשָׁא *from my house to the college*, Ned. 59 b: (in the parallel passage Ber. 55 a we have אוֹשְׁפִיזָא for בֵּיתָא). מַאי דְקָמָא *what is that before me?* i. e., how do I come to that? On קָמָא קָמָה = קָמָן *before us*, see Levy, *Neuh. Wb.* s. v. קָמָא, I.

2. Third person: אִתְתָּא שְׂכִיבָא *his (thy) wife is going to die*, Ber. 56 a; קְטַלִּינְהוּ לְכוּלְהוּ מְרוּוְתָא *he killed all his masters*, B. B. 3b; מַי אִיכָּא אָבָא דְקָאִים מְקָמִי גְבָרָא *would a father ever rise up before his son?* Keth. 62 b; דְקוֹלְסָא גְבָרָא *whose husband is a kitchen-gardener*, Yeb. 118 b; דְשׁוֹשְׁמָנָא גְבָרָא *whose husband is as small as an ant*, *ibid.*

§ 110. The suffix of the first person sing. is sometimes omitted: מַר *my lord, sir*, frequently; כְּרֵחַ *like me*, Col. MS., Pes. 105 b: נִפְשׁ חַדָּאִי נִפְשׁ חַדָּאִי *rejoice my soul, rejoice my soul*, *ibid.* 68 b; מִיָּן *from me*, B. B. 142 b, M. MS., *ibid.* Hag. 22b, *ibid.* 15 b, V. L. ad l. n. 4, Er. 53 b. In the last passage as an example of the Galilean dialect.

§ 111. אִיָּה *there is* and לִיָּה *there is not*, on account of their verbal force take mostly objective suffixes. But these suffixes differ somewhat from those given in the table below. אִיְתָאִי *am*, Ned. 81 a; אִיְתִינְךָ Pes. 50 a; M. MS., *ibid.* אִיְתִינְךָ *we are*; אִיְתִינְכוּ Yeb. 116 a, אִיְתִינְכוּ Pes. 87 b, אִיְתִינְכוּ *ibid.* M. MS., *you are*; אִיְתִיהּ *is*, B. Q. 46 b; אִיְתִנְהוּ *they are*, R. H. 20 a, a. e., אִיְתִנְהוּ, Tam. 5 a; אִיְתִנְךָ, Me'ila 7 a, read אִיְתִנְךָ = *ibid.* 5 b; לִיְתִנְהוּ *they are not*, Zeb. 14 b, 18 b, a. e.; לִיְתִנְיְהוּ, Er. 46 b, Pes. 87 b; *ibid.* M. MS. לִיְתִנְיְהוּ; אִיְתִנְהוּ *they are*, fem., Šebū 14 b.¹

¹ לִיְתִנְהוּ *he is absent*, Keth. 22 a, a. e., belongs to legal style. In אִיְתִנְךָ *we are*, Pes. 50 a, אִיְתִנְךָ has assumed verbal, more correctly participial, form.

d. *Objective Suffixes.*—§ 112.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. c.	הַ, תְּ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ	הֵם, הֵנּוּ, יָהֶם, יָהֵם, אֵהֶם, אֵהֵם, תֵּהֶם, תֵּהֵם
2. m.	הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ	הֵם, הֵנּוּ, יָהֶם, יָהֵם, אֵהֶם, אֵהֵם, תֵּהֶם, תֵּהֵם
2. f.		הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה, יָהֶנָּה, יָהֵנָּה, אֵהֶנָּה, אֵהֵנָּה, תֵּהֶנָּה, תֵּהֵנָּה
3. m.	הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ	הֵם, הֵנּוּ, יָהֶם, יָהֵם, אֵהֶם, אֵהֵם, תֵּהֶם, תֵּהֵם
3. f.	הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ	הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה, יָהֶנָּה, יָהֵנָּה, אֵהֶנָּה, אֵהֵנָּה, תֵּהֶנָּה, תֵּהֵנָּה

§ 113. The distinction between the suffixes of the perfect and those of the imperfect are obliterated.

§ 114. The ת element in the suffixes is derived from the objective particle ית. This is clear from a form like רבלעתיה that he swallow it, Ned. 50 b, where the commentaries have רבלע יתה in two words.

§ 115. הַ, תְ are shortened forms for הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה; for הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה cf. the Targumic אֵהֵם, אֵהֵם. But it may also be a mistake of the copyists: ינה stood for ינהו = ינהו; the sign of abbreviation was omitted and then written ינה.—הַיֵּה is so vocalized by the Col. MSS. The הַיֵּה shows the presence of the energetic nûn.

B. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 116. Those referring to a nearer object, or to the subject under consideration, are:

- Sing. masc. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ and contracted הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה *this, that*
 fem. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ (הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה); Col. MS. הַיֵּה, contracted from הַיֵּה.
- Plur. masc. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ (הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה) *these, those.*
 fem. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ (הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה).

§ 117. Those referring to a distant object are:

- Sing. masc. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ (הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה) *that one there.*
 fem. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ (הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה).
 com. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ (הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה) *that one there, the other.*
- Plur. com. הַ, תְ, אֵ, יָ, יֵ, אֵ, תְ, תְ, הַ (הַיֵּה, הַיֵּה).

§ 118. **אֵיִךְ**, only in the phrase **אֵיִךְ וְאֵיִךְ** both *this and that*, *these and those*, is used for both genders and both numbers.

§ 119. REFERENCES: **הֵן** (הֵן+ן) Gitt. 85 *b*, a. e.; **הֵיךְ** Ber. 38 *b*, B. Q. 99 *b*, Sanh. 31 *a*, Keth. 17 *a*, Sôt. 35 *a*, a. e.—**הָאֵךְ** (הָאֵךְ+ךְ), Ker. 25 *b*, Keth. 103 *a*, Me'ilā 12 *b*, and frequently in Ned. and Nāzîr.—**הֵנָּה** (= הֵן), Gitt. 85 *b*.—**הֵנָּה** (הֵנָּה+ן), Keth. 22 *a*, 89 *b*; Gitt. 85 *b*; B. M. 15 *a*, 18 *a*.—**הֵךְ** (הֵךְ+ךְ), Col. MS., Zeb. 89 *a*.—**הָאֵךְ** (contracted from **הָאֵךְ**) frequent.—**הָאֵךְ** (הָאֵךְ+ךְ), Ned. 53 *a*, 55 *a*, a. e.—**הָאֵךְ** Ned. 41 *a*, Sabb. 52 *b*, a. e.—**הָאֵךְ** (הָאֵךְ+ךְ), Col. MS., Pes. 75 *b*.—**עָדָא** (only orthographically different from **הָאֵךְ**), Pes. 53 *b*, B. M. 60 *a*, Bekh. 45 *b*.—**הָכִי** (הָכִי=כִי), properly an adverb; MSS. Men. 3 *b*; **כָּל הָכִי** *all this*, Ber. 20 *b*; **בְּלֹא הָכִי** *without this*, **בְּמַטְבֵּל הָכִי** *because of this*, frequent.—**הָנָּה**, frequent.—**הָנָּה** (= הָנָּה+ן), frequent.—**הָנָּה**, with compensatory lengthening (v. § 77), **הָנָּה מִיָּד** Hūll. 11 *a*, eds.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ן), Tam. 11 *a*, B. M. 90 *a*, and frequently in Ned. and Nāzîr.—**אֵלֶיךָ** (אֵל+ךָ=Hebr. אֵלֶיךָ), B. M. 15 *a*, 67 *b*, 110 *a*; Taan. 17 *b*; B. B. 38 *a*, 63 *a*; Keth. 87 *a*. Only in legal style.—**עָדִי** (= הָדִיךְ), properly a singular, Gitt. 31 *b*, 45 *b*; Men. 34 *b*, a. e.; **הָנָּה** (contracted from **הָנָּה**), frequent.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ), only Col. MS., Meg. 2 *b*.—**הָנָּה**, *TF.*, p. 25.—**הָנָּה**, *ibid.* 1.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ) frequent.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ) frequent.—**הָנָּה** (= הָנָּה+ךָ), Col. MS., Zeb. 49 *a*, a. e.¹—**הָנָּה** or **הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ), B. M. 86 *a*, Zeb. 43 *b*, Hūll. 90 *b*.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ), frequent.—**הָנָּה** or **הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ), frequent.—**הָנָּה** (§ 69), M. MS., Pes. 111 *b*.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ), frequent.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ), § 119), frequent.—**הָנָּה** (הָנָּה+ךָ), Ar. 32 *b*, Bekh. 20 *b*, Me'ilā 15 *b*, a. e.²

§ 120. Forms in parentheses are of rare occurrence, and belong partly to the Palestinian dialects.

¹ The **ךְ** final in demonstrative pronouns is taken by M. Schultze (*Zur Formenlehre des Semit. Verbs*, p. 19, note 1) to be identical with the pronominal suffix of the 2d person; **הָנָּה**, **הָנָּה** he translates *hic tibi, haec tibi*, **הָנָּה** would be *hae, hi, tibi*. In the latter form he sees the construct state of the absolute **אֵלֶיךָ**. That **ךְ** represents here the 2d person is, however, not necessarily the case, since one and the same pronominal element may represent different persons. Cf. *ZDMG.*, 1875, 172.

² *HG.*, ed. Hildesheimer, p. 96, **הָנָּה**; *Se'elt.*, ed. pr., 86, **הָנָּה**, **הָנָּה**, **הָנָּה**. *HG.* 491; **הָנָּה**, *ibid.* 381. **הָנָּה** *Letter of Condol. of Sam. Ha-Nāgdî to R. Hanan'el, Oçâr Tob*, II., 68; **הָנָּה**, *ibid.* 226. Cf. for the demonstrative force of the **ל** the Arabic **ذَلِكَ**, **ذَلِكَ**, Hebr. **הָנָּה**, **הָנָּה**, **הָנָּה**.—*HG.* 374.—Cf. Targumic **הָנָּה** *he. אֵיִךְ* (= **הָנָּה**) *MV.* 25. **הָנָּה** *this* (legal style), *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 555.

§ 121. הָא is often joined to the following word, in which case the final א, which marks the length of the vowel, is not written. *E. g.*, הָא דָּוִד, הָא שְׁמֵי, הָא רֵי = רֵי הָא, הָא שְׁמֵי, הָא דָּוִד. כְּתִיב.

§ 122. הָא, הוּא, הִיא sometimes unite with a preceding word, in which case they undergo phonetic or orthographic change. Thus, הָא + לָא becomes לֹא *is not*; אֵין הוּא becomes אֵינִי, אֵין הִיא becomes אֵינִי *is not*; מַה הוּא is contracted to מַהוּ *how is it, how about?* and others. אַהֲרָהּ + הָא becomes אַהֲרָא; מַה הוּא = מַהִי; הוּא + נָהִי = נָהִינָא; מַה הוּא = מַהִי.

C. COPULATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 123. *a)* The idiom of the Babylonian Talmud, differing in this respect from the cognate languages, has developed separate forms for the pronouns of the third person, when the latter imply the substantive verb and are used for the copula. These forms are:

Masc. sing.	נִיהוּ ¹	Masc. plur.	נִיהוּ
Fem. sing.	נִיהִי	Fem. plur.	נִיהִי

b) REFERENCES: מַהִי נִיהוּ *what is it?* Ned. 38 *b*; הוּא נִיהוּ *that it is, the very thing, ibid.*; אֵנָא נִיהוּ *it is I*, Taan. 24 *b*; מַהֵן נִיהוּ *who is it?* Pes. 104 *a*; מִי יָדְעָנָא הֵיכָא נִיהוּ *do I know where he is?*—נִיהִי Ber. 44 *a*, Hull. 43 *b*, *a. e.*—מִינָא נִיהוּ *they all belong to one and the same kind*, Hull. 79 *a*; and frequently.—נִיהוּ Col. MS., M. Q. 3*b*, 9*b*, *a. e.*; *TF.* 9.

§ 124. Luzzatto² and Nöldeke³ consider the copulative pronouns to be of the corresponding forms of the personal pronouns; the former being formed out of the latter by the prefix נ, and the initial א lost in the process of composition. Said prefix Nöldeke (*loc. cit.*) considers to be a mutilated הָן = אָן. הֵנָּה, הֵן. Such a use of that particle would find an excellent parallel in the Hebrew הֵנָּה, הֵן, etc., where that particle also exhibits a

¹ Col. MS. Alfasi on Beḥa 16*b* vocalizes נִיהוּ, *i. e.*, נִיהוּ (§ 80). *Se'elt.*, ch. 18, has נִיהוּא.

² *Elem. gram. del dial. talm. Babilon.*, § 52.

³ *Mand Gramm.*, p. 92, n. 1.

verbal force; but *cf.* Duval's objection, *Gram. Syr.*, p. 168, note 2. Merx (*Gram. Syr.*, p. 168) derives **נִיְהוּי** from a supposed form 'inin + hu through aphæresis of initial vowel, and from the latter **נִיהוּי** through syncope of medial **נ**. I should suggest that the copulative forms have an independent genesis. They are not derivatives, but parallel formations of the personal pronouns. They consist of the pronominal suffixes and the syllable **נִי**, a contraction of **נְהִי**, which latter in its turn is an apocopated form of **נְהוּי** = **לְהוּי**, the third person singular of the imperfect of **הוּא**, **הוּי** to be. That would explain why these forms are used only with the third person, while the Hebrew **הֵנָּה** may be used with all persons. A similar instance of the composition of **הוּא** is found in the term **הַיְיָנָה** *granted*, which is a compound of **הַיְיָ** and **נָה**.¹

W. H. Lowe² has the following remark about these forms: "He (Luzzatto) did not perceive that the prefixed **נ** changes the simple pronoun into the substitute for the copula." The above words are apt to mislead the reader into the belief that Luzzatto was ignorant of the copulative force of these forms. As a matter of fact, he states it (*loc. cit.*) clearly enough, and it is but just to the deceased scholar that this should be pointed out. E. Blücher³ also, as far back as 1838, recognized the true nature of these forms.

§ 125. 1. **הַיְיָנִי**, **הַיְיָנִי**, frequent; **הַיְיָנָה** Col. MS., Meg. 7 *a*; **הַיְיָנִי** Col. MS., Zeb. 13 *b*; M. MS., Pes. 60 *a*, *this is, these are*, are contractions of **הִי** *this* and of the respective forms of the copulative pronouns. The uncontracted form **הִי נִיהוּי** is cited V. L. ad Men. 92 *b*, notes 2, 3.⁴

2. Noteworthy is the pleonastic construction of our word with the copulative pronouns: M. MS., Taan. 20 *b* (*bis*) **הַיְיָנִי נִיְהוּי** *these are*.

§ 126. **הַיְיָנִי . . . הַיְיָנִי** means: *this is one and the same*, e. g., **הַיְיָנִי וְהַיְיָנִי מְנַחֵם** *Wardimas and Menahem are one and the same person*, Sabb. 118 *b*.

¹ Levy, *Nh. u. ch. Wb.*, s. v. **הַיְיָנָה**.

² The Fragm. of T. B. Pesahim, p. 38, note 1.

³ **מְרַפָּא לְשׁוֹן אַרְמִי**, p. 71.

⁴ According to Halévy, *ZA*. IV., 59, **הַיְיָנִי** is a contraction of **הוּא** + **נִי** + **אִי** + **הָא**!

§ 127. *הַזֶּה* is sometimes used as a simple copulative pronoun: 'הַלְאֵה הַזֶּה אֲרֻרָהּ' *this is something unusual*, Mun. MS., Sanh. 48 a. *מֵאֵי הַזֶּה* differs from *מֵאֵי הַזֶּה*; the first meaning *what is it?*¹ the latter, *what would it become?*

D. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 128. a) The older form of the relative pronoun *הַזֶּה* occurs only in the Palestinian recension of Aboth I., 13, in legal style, in the combinations *הַזֶּה*—*הַזֶּה*, (*הַזֶּה* + *הַזֶּה*)² of the emphatic possessive pronouns, and at times in the combination *הַזֶּה* (*הַזֶּה* + *הַזֶּה*) *that not*. I have found besides but two examples of it: *הַזֶּה לֹא תִכְוֶה בְּגַחְלֹתַי* *that you may not share my fate*, Meg. 16 a, and *עַד הַזֶּה קָטַל* *until he had killed*, Sanh. 96 b. The usual form of it is *הַזֶּה*.

b) REFERENCES: *הַזֶּה* mine, B. M. 109 b, Ned. 50 a, 61 a; *הַזֶּה* thine, B. M. 109 b, Ned. 5 a; *הַזֶּה* her, Naz. 30 a, Ned. 36 b, 70 a, Sabb. 80 b, B. B. 33 b; *הַזֶּה* our, Ned. 49 a; *הַזֶּה* your, B. Q. 117 b; *הַזֶּה* Suk. 44 a; *הַזֶּה* their, Gitt. 84 b, B. Q. 117 b; *הַזֶּה* Sukk. 44 a.—*הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, frequent.

c) The usual form of the possessive is *הַזֶּה*; the form *הַזֶּה* occurs but seldom. *הַזֶּה* is a reduplication of the relative *הַזֶּה*.

d) Instead of the usual *הַזֶּה* we find *הַזֶּה* *TF.*, p. 7.

E. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 129. a) *מֵאֵי* (*מֵאֵי*) *who?* *מֵאֵי* (*מֵאֵי*) *what?* *הַזֶּה* *which, which one?* (*הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*, *הַזֶּה*) *which now* (*quisnam?*) (*מֵאֵי*) *what now* (*quidnam?*) (*מֵאֵי*, *מֵאֵי*, *מֵאֵי*) *what is it?* (*הַזֶּה* + *הַזֶּה* or *הַזֶּה* + *הַזֶּה*) *which is it?* (*מֵאֵי* + *הַזֶּה*) *who is he? whose is it? מֵאֵי* *who is she? whose is it?*⁴

b) REFERENCES: *מֵאֵי*, *מֵאֵי*, *מֵאֵי*, frequent.—*מֵאֵי* A. Z. 41 b; *מֵאֵי* *מֵאֵי* *מֵאֵי* *how do you deal with it?* *הַזֶּה* frequent; *הַזֶּה*, Men. 109 a; *הַזֶּה*, Ned. 26 b; *הַזֶּה*, Tam.

¹ Cf. Lowe, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

² Cf. Dalman, *op. cit.*, p. 87; cf. Maclean, *Gram. of Vernacular Syr.*, pp. 19, 55, 181.

³ *מֵאֵי* is a contraction a) in some cases of *מֵאֵי* *הַזֶּה*, b) in other of *מֵאֵי* *הַזֶּה* (§ 122).

TF. vocalizes *מֵאֵי*.

⁴ *HG.* 71, *הַזֶּה*; *ibid.* 233, *הַזֶּה*; *ibid.* 438, *הַזֶּה*. *Se'el.*, pp. 3, 77, 80, 83, has *הַזֶּה*, *ibid.* *HG.* 178, a. e. *מֵאֵי* *Se'el.* I.; *HG.* 95, 104, a. e. *הַזֶּה* *HG.* 276, *מֵאֵי* used for *מֵאֵי* *HG.* 22, 25, 68, 263.

32 *a*; מִי־יָדוּי MSS. Zeb. 69 *a*; מִי־יָדוּי MS. R. 117, B. M. 2 *b*, Pes. 90 *b*; מִי־יָדוּי M. MS., B. M. 2 *b*; מִי־יָדוּי (= מִי־יָדוּי + מִי־יָדוּי) M. MS., B. B. 8 *a*; מִי־יָדוּי, Naz. 12 *a*.—מִי־יָדוּי מִי־יָדוּי *which of them?* B. B. 12 *b*, for the usual מִי־יָדוּי מִי־יָדוּי.—מִי־יָדוּי מִי־יָדוּי *why should he swear?* F. MS., B. M. 82 *b*.

F. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

a. Positive Indefinites.—§ 130. פֶּלֶן, ¹פֶּלֶן *Mr. So and So, N. N.*; פֶּלֶן *Mrs. or Miss So and So.*—מִי־יָדוּי *somebody.*—מִי־יָדוּי, ²מִי־יָדוּי מִי־יָדוּי, ³מִי־יָדוּי *something, מִי־יָדוּי something.*—מִי־יָדוּי *somebody*; מִי־יָדוּי *it is known that the place belongs to this or that man*, B. M. 21 *b*; *cf. ibid.* 23 *a*.—זֶה וְהַזֶּה *this and that, so and so.*—וְהַזֶּה . . . הַזֶּה *the one . . . the other*; מִי . . . מִי *the one . . . the other* M. Q. 25 *b*.

§ 131. מִי־יָדוּי *est qui, sunt qui* is used in the sense of *some*: מִי־יָדוּי מִי־יָדוּי *some say.*

§ 132. כָּל־יָדוּי *the whole world* is sometimes used in the sense of *anybody, anyone, everybody.*

§ 133. הַיֵּלֶק and בֵּיֵלֶק are used like our *Tom, Dick and Harry* for *anyone*: אֲנִי לֹא הַיֵּלֶק וְלֹא בֵּיֵלֶק אֲנִי שְׂמֵעָתָא יְדַעְנָא *I know no Hillāq and no Billāq, I know only a tradition*, Hull. 19 *a*; הַיֵּלֶק וּבֵיֵלֶק אֲנִי לְהוּי *shall Hillāq and Billāq enjoy it?* Sanh. 98 *b*.⁴

§ 134. כָּל־יָדוּי *all, every*; כָּל־יָדוּי *everybody, everyone*; כָּל־יָדוּי וְכָל־יָדוּי *each and everyone*; . . . כָּל־יָדוּי *whoever*; . . . כָּל־יָדוּי *whoever, whatever*; . . . כָּל־יָדוּי *whatever*; כָּל־יָדוּי *whatsoever*; כָּל־יָדוּי, כָּל־יָדוּי (Ned. 49 *a*) *anything.*

b. Negative Indefinites.—§ 135. . . . לֹא־יָדוּי, לֹא־יָדוּי *none, nobody, no one.*—לֹא־יָדוּי, לֹא־יָדוּי *nothing.*

¹ In later literature פֶּלֶן is used also for inanimate objects: פֶּלֶן *for so and so much money* Še'lt, 36; פֶּלֶן *in such and such a place*, *ibid.* 51.

² In the opinion of Professor Haupt מִי־יָדוּי is not a mutilated form of מִי־יָדוּי but is the Hebrew מִי־יָדוּי, מִי־יָדוּי, *sufficiency* + מִן *from*; literally, *of a sufficiency.*

³ In Palmyrean מִי־יָדוּי, *cf. ZDMG.* 42, 398, where the word is vocalized wrongly מִי־יָדוּי; read מִי־יָדוּי. Assy. mindēma.

⁴ This is perhaps connected with the Arabic (جاء) مُلَقَّ مُلَقَّ *misfortune.*

NUMERALS.

A. Cardinals.—§ 136.

a) With Masculine Nouns.		With Feminine Nouns.
1. 'א	חַד	חֲדָא
2. 'ב	תְּרִין, תְּרִי, תְּנִי	תְּרִיתִין, תְּרִיתִי, תְּלִיתִי
3. 'ג	תְּלַתָּא	תְּלַת
4. 'ד	אַרְבַּעַא, אַרְבַּעִי	אַרְבַּע
5. 'ה	חַמֶּשֶׁא	חַמֶּשׁ
6. 'ו	אֶשְׁתָּא	שֵׁית or שֵׁית
7. 'ז	אַשְׁבַּעַא (שַׁבְּעַת)	שֵׁב or שֵׁב, שַׁבַּע
8. 'ח	אַתְּמַנְיָא	תְּמַנִּי or תְּמַנִּי
9. 'ט	אַתְּשַׁעַא (תְּשַׁעַת)	תְּשַׁע
10. 'י	אַעֲשָׂרָא	עֲשָׂר
11. י"א	*חַד סַר, חַד עֲשָׂר	*חַד סַרִי, חַדִי סַרִי
12. י"ב	*תְּרִי סַר, תְּרִי עֲשָׂר, תְּלִיסַר	תְּרִיתִי סַרִי, תְּרִי סַרִי
13. י"ג	תְּלִיסַר, תְּלַת עֲשָׂר, תְּרִיסַר	*תְּלִי סַרִי, תְּלַת עֲשָׂרִי, תְּלַת עֲשָׂרָה, תְּלַת סַרִי,
14. י"ד	אַרְבַּיסַר, אַרְבַּעַסַר	אַרְבַּע סַרִי, אַרְבַּעִי סַרִי
15. ט"ו	חַמִּיסַר	חַמֶּשׁ סַרִי, חַמֶּשׁ עֲשָׂרָה
16. ט"ז	*שֵׁית סַר, *שֵׁיתִי סַר	*שֵׁית סַרִי, שֵׁית עֲשָׂרָה
17. י"ז	*שֵׁב סַר, שְׁיבַסַר	*שֵׁב סַרִי, שֵׁב עֲשָׂרָה, שַׁבַּע עֲשָׂרָה
18. י"ח	*תְּמַנִּי סַר, תְּמַנִּי עֲשָׂר	*תְּמַנִּי סַרִי
19. י"ט	תְּשַׁסַר, תְּשַׁעַסַר	תְּשַׁסַרִי, תְּשַׁעַסַרִי, תְּשַׁעַסַר, תְּשַׁעַסַרָה

20. 'כ	עֶסְרִין, עֶסְרִין, עֶסְרִין	מֵאָה
30. 'ל	תְּלַתִּין, תְּלַתִּין, תְּלַתִּין	מֵאָתָן, מֵאָתִי
40. 'מ	אַרְבַּעִין	אַלְפָה תַתְּרִי, אַ
50. 'נ	חַמֶּשִׁין	רַבּוּא; רַבְבָּתָא(?)
60. 'ס	שִׁתִּין, שִׁתִּין	100. ק'
70. 'ע	שַׁבְּעִין	200. ר'
80. 'פ	תְּמַנִּין, תְּמַנִּין	1,000. א
90. 'צ	תְּשַׁעִין	10,000.

b) REFERENCES: תַּלְתֵּי, with change of liquids: M. MS., Sabb. 110 a.—תְּנִי, with original *nun*, as in תְּנִי, Col. MS., M. Q. 9 a.—אַרְבְּעֵי: B. B. 30 a, 60 a; Er. 50 b; Col. MS., Pes. 13 a; a. e.—שִׁבְעַת: Keth. 67 b; תַּשְׁעַת: B. B. 62 b.—חֲדָיִסָּר: Taan. 18 b.—הָדִי סִי: Col. MS., Zeb. 58 b.—הָד עֶשֶׂר: Nidd. 54 a.—חָד סָר: R. H. 21 a; a. e.—הָרִי סִי: Keth. 62 b; a. e.—תְּרִי עֶשֶׂר: 2 M. MS., Yôm. 69 b, 84 a; a. e.—תְּלִסְרֵי: B. B. 133 b; Gitt. 68 b.—תַּלְתַּת עֶשְׂרֵי: Ned. 41 a.—תַּלְתַּת עֶשְׂרֵה: Taan. 14 b.—תַּלְתַּת עֶשֶׂר: Keth. 77 b.—תַּלְתַּת סִי: Ber. 55 b.—אַרְבַּסְרִי: Ar. 12 b; Col. MS., Meg. 17 a.—אַרְבַּע סִי: Ar. 12 a; Sabb. 98 b.—אַרְבַּסָּר: Pes. 4 a, 9 b; Col. MS., Meg. 2 b.—חֲמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה: Ar. 12 a.—שִׁית עֶשְׂרֵה: B. B. 91 b.—שְׁתֵּי סָר: Col. MS., Meg. 2 b, 6 a.—שִׁבְעֵה עֶשְׂרֵה: B. B. 91 b.—שִׁבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה: Er. 83 a.—שִׁיבַסָּר: Er. 76 b, Meg. 2 a.—שִׁבַּסָּר: Bekh. 50 a.—תְּשִׁיבָרִי: Ber. 28 b.—תְּשִׁבָרִי: Sabb. 17 b.—תְּשִׁבָרִי: Ar. 12 a.—תֵּשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה: M. MS., Taan. 13 b.—תֵּשָׁר: Nidd. 54 a.—עֶסְרִין: Col. MS., Meg. 6 a, 17 a.—תּוֹלְתֵּיִן: Col. MS., Pes. 68 b.—שְׁתֵּי: Col. MS., Pes. 111 a.—שְׁתֵּיִן, Col. MS., Meg. 7 b, vocalizes שְׁתֵּיִן.—תְּמִנִּין: Ar. 13 a; a. e.—תְּמִנָּן: B. Q. 115 a; a. e.—מֵאָתֵי: Col. MS., Pes. 64 b.—רְבּוּאָ: Sanh. 39 a.

מֵאָה does not occur in the plural. אֶלֶּה, in the construct state perhaps אֶלְהָ, in the emphatic state אֶלְפָּא; in the plural אֶלְפִּין (Ned. 50 b), אֶלְפָּן (Keth. 106 a), and usually אֶלְפֵי.

The plural of רְבּוּאָ is רְבּוּאִין (Ned. 50 b), רְבּוּאָן (M. MS., A. Z. 16 a), רְבּוּוֹן (Hull. 7 a), and commonly רְבּוּוֹתָא (Sanh. 26 a, Gitt. 57 a, Pes. 62 b); that of רְבִבְתָּא is רְבִבָּן (Sanh. 16 a), רְבִבְתָּא (Ber. 6 a), and רְבִבְוֹתָא or רְבִבְוֹתָא (MS. Karlsr. and R. Hananel, Sanh. 26 a).¹

§ 137. Forms marked by a dagger end frequently also in הַ; those marked by an asterisk are found also written in one word; parenthetical forms are in the construct state.

§ 138. The ending יָן is contracted to יָ, (יָ, יָ, יָ, in the numerals for 2, 80, and 200. Final *a* has been changed to *e* under the influence of adjacent *e* in אַרְבְּעֵי, חֲדָיִסָּר, תְּלִיסָּר and the like (§ 73). The ending *e* in תְּמִנֵי represents an original *ai*. For the sifting of vowel in תְּמִנֵי for תְּמִנֵי, תְּלִיסָּר for תְּלִיסָּר, cf. § 92.

¹ The ך here may be an orthographical luxury to mark the plural; but may also represent ך; cf. § 70.

§ 139. In **תַּרְתִּינ** and **תַּרְתִּינ** the original **נ** of the second radical has been dissimilated under the influence of the final **ן** (§ 53). The form **תַּרְי** is formed by analogy of **תַּרְינ**. In **תַּרְתִּינ** original *i* of the first syllable became *a* under the influence of the following **ר**.¹

§ 140. The following examples will illustrate how compound numbers greater than 19 are formed:

עֶשְׂרִין וְחָד	21	Bekh. 50
עֶשְׂרִין וְתַרְתִּין	22	Meg. 6a
תְּלַת מֵאוֹת וְשָׁתַיִם וְאַרְבָּעָה	364	Yômâ 20 a
שִׁיתָא אַלְפִי	6,000	B. B. 73
תְּרִיסָר אַלְפִי	12,000	M. Q. 10 b
מֵאוֹת אַלְפָּא	100,000	Bekh. 8 b
תְּלִיסָר רִבּוּוֹתָא	130,000	Sanh. 26 a
שִׁיתַיִם רִבּוּוֹן	600,000	Ḥull. 7 a
תְּלַת מֵאוֹת רִבּוּוֹתָא	3,000,000	Pes. 62 b
אַלְתָּא אַלְפִי רִבּוּא	10,000,000,000	Sanh. 39 a

§ 141. The following examples show the influence of the Latin: **שָׁתַיִם נְכֵי הָדָא** 59, Nidd. 30 a; **שִׁבְעִין נְכֵי הָדָא**, Er. 83 a; **תְּמַנִּין נְכֵי תַרְתִּין** 78, Ar. 13 a; **תְּמַנִּין נְכֵי תַרְתִּי** M. MS., Zeb. 118 b; cf. later Hebrew **אַרְבַּעִים חֹסֶר אַחַת** 39.

§ 142. Through interchange of **ל** and **ר**, **תְּלִיסָר** and **תְּרִיסָר** are used interchangeably for 12 and 13, and it is frequently impossible to know which number is meant. Cf. the various readings to B. M. 24 b, 46 a, 85 a, 86 a; B. B. 12 a, 77 b, 150 b; Sanh. 26 a; B. Q. 112 b; Ber. 4 a, 8 a; M. Q. 10 b, 24 a, 26 a; Bêçâ 23 a; Yômâ 87 b; Taan. 18 b (bis), 25 a; Ḥag. 4 a; H. G. 352; a. e. A similar interchange is found in Neo-Syriac (Nöldeke, *N.-S. Gr.*, pp. 53, 153).

§ 143. A number denoting more than one may be considered as a unit, in which case the number so considered is preceded by the substantive **בֵּי** house, family, body. E. g., **בֵּי תַרְי**, **בֵּי תְּלַתָּא** a body of two, three; two, three.

¹ Later forms are: **הָדָא** Hal. Ged. 206 (bis); **תַּרְתִּין** *ibid.* 399; **תְּלַתִּי** three, Mach. Vitry 119; **תְּרִיסָר** *Se'elit.* 109; **תְּרִי** *ibid.* 116; **תְּרִי** *Sa'are Tesabâ*, § 172; **תְּרִי** *ibid.*; **תְּרִי** *ibid.* 46; **תְּרִי** *ibid.*; **תְּרִי** *Hal. Ged.* 425, 595; **תְּרִי** *Hal. Pes.* § 39; **תְּרִי** *ibid.* 146 (bis); **תְּרִי** *ibid.* 255; **תְּרִי** *Mach. Vitry* 4; **תְּרִי** *H. G.* 452 (bis).

REFERENCES: **בֵּי תְּרֵין** frequent; **בֵּיתְרֵי** Col. MSS.; **בֵּי תְּרֵין** two, Sanh. 95 a; **בֵּי תְּלָתָא** three, Sanh. 8 a; **בֵּי אַרְבַּעָה** four, Šebu. 42 a; **בֵּי חַמֶּשֶׁה** five, Yeb. 101 b; **בֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה** ten, Er. 30 a, Sôta 38 b; **בֵּי עֶשְׂרִין וְתְּלָתָא** twenty-three, Sanh. 8 a; **בֵּי מֵאָה** a hundred, Ber. 50 a, Yeb. 88 a.¹

§ 144. **תְּרֵי** two takes pronominal suffixes to express determination, in which case it expands its form to **תְּרִין**.² Thus, **וְתְּרִיןן** we both, Šebu. 37 b; **תְּרִיןכו** you both, B. Q. 60 b; **תְּרִיןהון** they both, Keth. 83 b; **תְּרִיןיהו** Hull. 45 b; **תְּרִיןיהי** Col. MS., M. Q. 31 a.³

§ 145. Luzzatto's remark (*op. cit.* § 63), that the compound numbers in **סְרִי** are of rare occurrence, I cannot confirm. They occur as frequently as those in **סְרִי**, if not oftener. It must, however, be noticed that the masculine and feminine forms are sometimes used promiscuously. Whether such a confusion in the use of the genders is original, or is only due to later copyists, is, on account of the lack of ancient MSS., hard to decide.

§ 146. Now and then we meet with numerals taken from other languages. They are used in homiletical etymologies and as illustrations of special points in Halacha. Thus, Ber. 56 b, the name Cappadocia is explained **כַּפָּא כְּשׁוֹרָא דִּיקָא עֶשְׂרֵה**. "Kappa" means beam, "dika" means ten (*δέκα*). Er. 18 a **דְּוֹ** (*δύο*) two, twice. Naz. 8 b **שְׁלוֹשׁ טְרִיגֹן שְׁתַּיִם טְרִיגֹן שְׁתַּיִם טְרִיגֹן חֲמִשׁ סַמְכֹס אוֹמֵר הֵן אַחַת הֵן דִּיגֹן שְׁתַּיִם טְרִיגֹן חֲמִשׁ** Symmachos says: *εἷν* means one, *δίγῶνος* two, *τρίγῶνος* three, *τετραγῶνιον* four, *πεντάγῶνος* five (fold). B. B. 164 b **הֵיאָא**, *εἷνα*, one. M. Q. 28 a 'Ēn Ya'aḳōb ed. princ. **אֵינָא** id. 'Ar. Sanh. 89 a the Persian numeral **هزار** 1000, occurs in the Persian phrase **כַּאֲרֵ הָזֵר פִּנְא** an ass of a thousand colors.

B. Ordinals.—§ 147. Sing. masc. **קַמָּאָה**, **קַמָּאָה**, **קַמָּאָה** (Ned. 40 a, 51 a); fem. **קַמְיִתָּא**, **קַמְיִתָּא**, **קַמְיִתָּא**; plur. masc. **קַמְיָא**, fem. **קַמְיִתָּא**, **קַמְיִתָּא** first.

¹ In later literature: **בְּתֵרִי** HG. 364, 489; **בֵּיתְלָתָא** *ibid.* 62, 65; **בֵּיתְלָתָא** *ibid.* 489, 490; **בֵּיאַרְבַּעָה**, **בֵּיאַרְבַּעָה** *ibid.* 501.

² Cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, p. 4.

³ In later literature: **תְּרִיןיהו** HG. 282; **תְּלַתְיָהוּ**, **תְּלַתְיָהוּ** they three, *ibid.* 61; **אַרְבַּעְיָהוּ** they four, *ibid.* 398. For the **דגש** in these forms, cf. Nöldeke, *Syr. Gram.*, § 49, and Kautzsch, *Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram.*, § 65, 1, u. 1.

§ 148. Sing. masc. תַּנְיִנָּה (Ned. 21 *a*, 63 *a*), (‘Ar. Gitt. 6 *a*), *second*; תְּלִיתָא, תְּלִיתֵיהּ *third*; רְבִיעָא *fourth*; שְׁבִיעָא *seventh*, Nidd. 67 *b*; עֶשְׂרֵיהּ *tenth*. Plur. fem. רְבִיעֵיהּ *fourth*.¹

§ 149. The expression קָמָא קָמָא (Gitt. 12 *b*, B. B. 97 *a*, Pes. 7 *a*) corresponds to the later Hebrew ראשון ראשון, meaning *by and by, by degrees, gradually, successively*. Plur. masc. קָמָא, Pes. 7 *a*.²

§ 150. Sabb. 31 *b*, 88 *a*, Ar. 13 *a*, תְּלִיתָא is used in the sense of *triple*.

§ 151. *a*. Like the ordinals are used a number of other numeral adjectives:—Sing. masc. אַחֲרִיָּא *another*; אַחֲרִיָּהּ, Col. MS. Pes.; אַחֲרַנָּא *TF*, p. 11; fem. אַחֲרִיָּהּ, אַחֲרִיָּהּ, אַחֲרִיָּהּ (R. H. 18 *b*), אַחֲרִיָּהּ, אַחֲרִיָּהּ (Yeb. 64 *b*) אַחֲרִיָּהּ (Col. MS. Pes.), אַחֲרִיָּהּ (Qid. 47 *a*, B. M. 15 *a*, *a. e.*).—Plur. masc. אַחֲרִיָּי, אַחֲרִיָּי (Col. MS. Pes.) אַחֲרִיָּי, *TF*, p. 12, אַחֲרִיָּי, *ibid.* 17; fem. אַחֲרִיָּהּ (Ned. 20 *b*, 22 *a*).

b. Sing. masc. בְּתֻרָא, בְּתֻרָא; fem. בְּתֻרֵיהּ, בְּתֻרֵיהּ; plur. masc. בְּתֻרָא; fem. בְּתֻרֵיהּ *the last, the latter*.—תְּרֵי כְּסֵי בְּתֻרָא *the last two cups*, Pes. 108 *b*; לְבִתְרָאֵי דְאִתְּוּ בְּתֻרָא *to my successors (descendants) who are to come after thee*, A. Z. 10 *b*.

C. Fractional Numbers.—§ 152. Fractional numbers are expressed partly by separate nominal formations, partly by various constructions of the cardinals. The separate formations are: פְּלַגָּא, פְּלַגָּהּ, פְּלַגָּי (B. M. 77 *a*) $\frac{1}{2}$; תִּילְתָא, תִּילְתָא, תִּילְתָא (Sabb. 87 *a*, ed. Sonc.) $\frac{1}{3}$; רִיבְעָא $\frac{1}{4}$; הוּמְשָׂא $\frac{1}{6}$; שְׁחִיחָא, שְׁחִיחָהּ $\frac{1}{6}$.

§ 153. תִּילְתָא הוּמְשָׂי $\frac{2}{6}$, Sukk. 32 *b*; תִּילְתָא פְּלַגָּי $\frac{3}{6}$, Sabb. 34 *b*; תִּילְתָא רִיבְעִי $\frac{3}{8}$ *ibid.*; תִּירֵי תִילְתֵי $\frac{2}{3}$, *ibid.* 35 *a*; פְּלַגְיָהוּן *fifths*, Tem. 27 *a*; פְּלַגְיָהוּן *the half of them*, B. B. 8 *a*.³

§ 154. In Syriac a difference of spelling exists in the word ܢܠܫܝܘܬܐ, the second ܠ being spirantic when it means *three years*

¹ In later literature: Sing. fem. תְּנִינָה, *HG*. 250; תְּנִינָה, *MV*. 101; תְּלִיתֵיהּ, *HG*. 250; רְבִיעֵיהּ, *MV*. 101; עֶשְׂרֵיהּ *ibid.*—Masc. תְּשִׁיעָא *ibid.* 618; שְׁתִּיתָא *ibid.*; תְּמִינָה *ibid.*; תְּמִינָה *ibid.*, 620. The ninth must have been תְּשִׁיעָא*, תְּשִׁיעֵיהּ*.

² Cf. Luzzatto, *op. cit.*, § 64, and Dalman, *op. cit.*, p. 169.

³ In later literature: תְּרֵיהּ $\frac{1}{2}$, *HG*. 127; הוּמְשָׂא $\frac{1}{6}$, *ibid.* 487.

old.¹ The same distinction may have obtained in our idiom; we should, therefore, have to read **הִלְחָא** in the expression **עֲנָלָא תִּילְחָא** with the second **ח** spirantic.

§ 155. The forms **שְׁתִּיתָא**, **שְׁתוּתָא** come *per metathesis* from **שְׁתִּתָּא**, **שְׁתוּתָּא**, formations like **תִּילְחָא**, **תִּילְחָא**. They were transposed to avoid their interchange with **שִׁתָּא** *six*, and **שׁוּתָּא** *web, network*, forms to which, in accordance with the genius of the language, they must have been ultimately reduced. It must be added that **שְׁתוּתָּא**, **שְׁתִּיתָּא** are as little ordinals as the other forms given in this paragraph, and the assertion of the dictionaries to the contrary must be corrected.

D. Other Denumerative Nouns.—§ 156. **יְהִידָא**, plur. **יְהִידָאִי** *single, unique*; **רְבִיעָא** *quart* (of a **לִיגָא**), Er. 64 *a*, a. e., fem. **רְבִיעָתָא**, plur. fem. **רְבִיעִיתָא**, **רְבִיעָתָא**, Col. MS., Pes. 109 *b*; **רְבִיעָא** *a square*; **רִיבְעָא** name of a small Persian weight—Gitt. 22 *a*; **הוּמְשָׁן**, plur. **הוּמְשָׁן** *one of the five books of the Pentateuch or of the Psalms*; later *the Pentateuch*; **הוּמְשִׁיתָא** *fifths, pentads*; **תוּמָן**, **תִּמְנָתָא**, **תִּמְנִיתָא**, **תִּמְנָתָא**, **תִּמְנִיתָא**, **תוּמָן**, *thōmān*, a measure containing the eighth part of a **קָב**; plur. **תוּמְנִיתָא**, **תוּמְנִיתָא** *the giving of tithes*; plur. **עֲשׂוּרִיתָא** *tithes, decades*. Here belongs also the pronoun **הֶדְרִי** *one another*, a contraction of **הֶדְרָא הֶדְרָא**, with the plur. masc. ending,² and **מֵתָא**, **מֵתָא**, *city*, from **מֵאָה** *hundred*; properly *a hundred tents or houses*.³

ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

Adverbs of Place.—§ 157. **בֵּינֵי בֵּינֵי** *among others*.—**בַּר**, **בְּרָאִי**, **אַבְרָאִי** (§ 91), **מִבְּרָאִי**, **מִבְּרָאִי**, *outside, from outside*.—**פְּרִי הַדְּרִי**, **גַּבְּרִי הַדְּרִי**, *together*.—**אֲנַבְּאָ דִּי** *on top of*.—**אֲנָא**, **אֲנָאִי**, **אֲנָאִי** (§ 91) *inside, amid*.—**מִלְּגוֹ** *inclusive*, opposed to **מִלְּבַר** *exclusive*.—**פְּגוֹ** *therein*.—**הָא**, **הָא** ⁴ *here, in the case before us*.—**הֵיכִי** (Col. MS., Meg. 9 *b*) *where, in the case before us*.—**הֵיכִי** (Ar. 30 *a*), **הֵי** (Col. MS., Zeb. 111 *b*) *where*; **מֵהֵיכִי**, **מֵהֵיכִי**, *whence*; **לְהֵיכִי** *whither*; **אֵהֵיכִי** *whereupon*.—**כָּאן הֵיכִי דִּי**

¹ Noeldeke, *SG.*, p. 89.

² **הֶדְרִי** *one another* (fem.), *HG.*, ed. princ. 82 *b*.

³ Cf. Maclean, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

⁴ On the various constructions of **הָא**, see Zunz, *Das Adverbium כָּאן*, *ZDMG.* XXIV., pp. 591-598, reprinted in Vol. III. of his *Ges. Schriften*.

—**בְּחַרְיוֹ** (Col. MS., Pes. 96 a) *wherever, in all cases where*.—**הֵתָם** *there, in that case*. **תָּם**, **לְעֵיל**, **לְעֵילָא**, **מִלְעֵיל**, **מִלְעֵילָא**, **מֵעֵילָא**, **מֵעֵילָא**, *above, upward, on top, supra*.—**לְקַמֵּן** *beneath, below, ahead, further, infra*.—**מִלְעֵילָא** (Sabb. 92 a), **מִלְתַּתָּה** (Bekh. 8 b), **לְתַתָּא** (M. MS., Bêçā 15 a), **לְתַתָּא** (B. B. 45 a), **לְתַתָּא** (B. Q. 23 b), **מִתַּתָּא** *beneath, underneath, down, below* (§§ 82, 158).¹

§ 158. With the forms in **אֵי**, **אֵה**, some such word as **צִדָּנָא** is to be understood. On **לְעֵילָא**, **לְתַתָּא**, see above, § 82. The **א** in **אֵבְרָא**, **אֵנָא** is prothetic. **הֵתָם**, **הֵתָא** are compounds of **הָא** and **תָּם**, Hebr. **שָׁם**, and **פָּא**, Hebr. **פֹּה**, respectively. In **תָּמָן** and **לְקַמֵּן** (= **ל** + **קָדָם** + **ן**) we have the demonstrative element **ן**. The reading of the latter **לְקַמֵּן** and not with Levy **לְקַמֵּן** is warranted by tradition, supported by the vocalization of the Col. MSS., and has its analogies in our idiom. In **אֵבְרָא** we have a compound of **א** (= **עַל**) and **בְּרָא**; **הֵיכָא**, **הֵיכָא** consist of **פָּא** and **הֵי**, **אֵי** respectively. In **מִתַּתָּא** (= **מִן** + **תַּתָּא**) and **לְתַתָּא** (= **ל** + **תַּתָּא**) we have syncope of **ח**.

Adverbs of Time.—§ 159. **אֵדְרָא** Col. MS. **אֵדְרָא**, **אֵדְרָא**, *while, when, when not yet*.—**אֵדְרָבִי וְהֵבִי**, **אֵדְרָבִי וְהֵבִי** (Col. MS., Meg. 16 a vocalizes **אֵדְרָבִי וְהֵבִי**), *meanwhile, in the meantime*. **הָאֵדְרָנָא**, **הָאֵדְרָנָא** (= **הָא** + **עֵדְרָנָא**), *now, this time, nowadays*. **אֵימָת** (Col. MS., Meg. 12 a vocalizes **אֵימָת**), *when*.—**פֻּלְ אֵימָת** *whenever, as long as, as often as*.—**אֵיפְתִי**, **אֵפְתִי**, **אֵפְתִי** (Col. MS.) *still, yet, even now*.—**מִן לְאַתְרָא**, **מִן לְאַתְרָא** (Ned. 4 b, Rašī, *ibid.*, has **מִן אֲלַתְרָא**), *on the spot, at once*.²—**שָׂפְתָא קִדְמִיתָא** (= **שָׂפְתָא** + prothetic **א**) *last year*.—**לְאַחַר**, **לְאַחַר**, *after, later on*.—**בֵּינֵי בֵּינֵי** *in the meanwhile*.—**דֵּי אֵבְרָא**, **דֵּי אֵבְרָא** (Col. MS., Zeb. 32 a, with apocope of **ר** and change of **ע** to **א**), *lit. when it was done, ex post facto*.—**הָא** *already, since*.—**הַשְׂתָּא** *now, at present*.—**זִימְנִין** *sometimes*.—**אֵימְלָא** *yesterday*.—**לְיוֹמְחֵרָא** (Col. MS., Zeb. 84 a), **לְיוֹמָא חֵרָא** (B. M. 17 a), **לְיוֹמָא אַחֲרָא** (*ibid.* H. MS.), **לְיוֹמָא אַחֲרָא** (*ibid.* ed. Ven.), **לְיוֹמָא אַחֲרִינָא** (*ibid.* F. MS.), *after-tomorrow*.—**כְּדֵי**, **כְּדֵי**, *when*.—**כְּדֵי** *now; when he*.—**כְּדֵי** *since, as*

¹ **הֵיכָא** *here*, HG. 477 (bis); **אֵיכָא** *where, ibid.* 63, 69, a. e.; **לְתַתָּא**, *ibid.* 315.

² The statement of the dictionaries that **אַתְרָא** occurs only with **ל** is to be corrected accordingly.

soon as.— **כָּל פְּמָה דֵּן** (Yômâ 13 a, Sabb. 119 a), **כָּל פְּמָה דֵּן**, **כָּל פְּמָה דֵּן** (Col. MS., Zeb. 6 a) *until, as long as*.— **לְמָחָר** *to-morrow*.— **לַעֲגֹל**, **בְּעֵגֶל**, **לַעֲגֹל**, *soon*.— **עַד דֵּן**, **בְּהָרֵי דֵּן**, *during, while, meanwhile, before, when not yet*.— **לְעַלְמִים** (Gitt. 85 b, legal style) *forever*.— **מִן קְדָמַת דְּנָא**, **מִקְדָּמַת דְּנָא** *at first, from the start*.— **מִן קְדָמַת דְּנָא**, **מִקְדָּמַת דְּנָא** (legal style), *formerly*.— **בְּרִישָׁא** *at first, at the beginning*.— **מִרִישָׁא** *at first, heretofore*.— **תְּנִי**, **תְּנִי**, **תְּנִי** *again, anew, moreover, yet more, further, besides*.¹

Adverbs of Manner.—§ 160. **אַיְבָרָא** *verily, indeed*.— **אַדְרֵבָה** [= **רַבְבָּה** + **דַּ** + **עַל**] (turn to the stronger side. I rest my argument upon what is superior; on the other side is a stronger claim) *on the contrary*.— **אַנְבְּ אִזְרָחָא** *by the way, apropos*.— **אַנְבְּ גִרָא** *incidentally, occasionally*.— **אַזְוִתְיָאוּס**, **אַזְוִתְיָאוּס** (*εἰθέως*) *quickly, rapidly, soon*.— **דְּנָא** *in case when*.— **בְּאַלְכְּסוּנָא** *crosswise*.— **בְּהַרְיָא**, **בְּהַרְיָא** *openly, explicitly*.— **הָרֵר** *again*.— **הֲכִי**, **הֲכִין** (*TF*. 2, 14 a and frequently), **הֲכִי** (Col. MS., Pes. 110 a), *so, thus*.— **דְּקָא** *expressly, distinctly, only*.— **דְּנָא** (Ber. 5 b) *certainly, surely, rightly, with good reason*.— [**יְאֵלִי**, **יְאֵלִי**; *proper*].— [**טַבִּית**, **טַבִּית**, **טַבִּית**, **טַבִּית**, *well*.— **פְּדִי** *for nought, in vain, for no purpose*.²— **לְהוֹדָא**, **לְהוֹדָא** (B. Q. 38 a), **בְּאַנְפֵי נַפְשָׁא**, **בְּאַנְפֵי נַפְשָׁא**, *separately, alone, for oneself*.— **לְכַאֲרָה** *at first sight, apparently*.— **כְּפָלְפִי לִינְא**, **כְּפָלְפִי לִינְא**, **כְּפָלְפִי אֲלֵינְא**, **כְּפָלְפִי אֲלֵינְא** (MSS. K., M., Zeb. 82 a) *just the reverse*.— **מִנְּגָן** *gratis*.— **מִמִּילָא**, Col. MS., Pes. (voc.), **מִמִּילָא** (§§ 77, 90) *of itself*.— **הִנְיָחָא**, **הִנְיָחָא**, **הִנְיָחָא**, **הִנְיָחָא** (Col. MS., Meg. 2 b), *granted it is right, it would be right*.— **סְהוֹר** *round about*.— **מִסְתְּמָא** (§ 23) *presumably, probably, I dare say*.— **בְּעַלְמָא** *plainly, simply, merely, only*.— **אַפְרִקִיד** *supinely*.— **קָא**, **קָא**, **קָא**, a particle used generally with the participle to form the present (§ 66).— **שְׂפִיר** *well*.³

§ 161. **הִנְיָחָא** is formed of **הָא** *this*, and of the passive participle of **נִיחַ** *let it be*, of **תְּנִינְחָא**, of **תְּנִינְחָא** *let it be*, and the active participle of

¹ In later literature: **הִנְיָחָא** **הִנְיָחָא**, *HG*. 100; **כְּלֵי אִימַת** (= **כָּל אִימַת**), *ibid.* 164; **אַתְיָא**, *ibid.* 456; **לְרַבְבְּתָא**, *ibid.* 63; **כְּעֵן** (legal style) *ibid.* 315; **דְּיִאָבָא**, *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 181.

² According to some **פְּדִי** is a shortened form of **פְּדִיב**; according to Luzzatto (פניני שריל, p. 305 sq.) it is a contraction of **הָא** + **דַּ** + **כַּ** as it is.

³ In later literature: **בְּרִישָׁא** *verily, indeed*, *So'el*. 1; **הֲכִין** *thus, so*, *HG*. 86, 103; **בְּהוֹר**, *HG*. 29; **לְתִנְיָא** *separately*, *MT*. 32; **כְּתִנְיָא** *together*, *ibid.*; **מִרִישָׁא** *more*, *TG*. ed. Harkavy, *passim*; cf. for the latter Noeldeke, *NSG*. 158. **לְאִנְקָא** (= **לְאִנְקָא**) *HG*. 408.

said verb; it occurs also in the form הַתִּינַח. The above and בִּשְׁלֵמָא are synonymous. The latter is used in reference to a superior sort of authority (e. g. of Scripture) as compared with that indicated by the use of the former. Note the expression כִּי בִר הַכִּי *such a one, such a fellow*.

Adverbs of Quantity.—§ 162. אֵינְגַד (Gittin, 58 a) according to Raši, *ad. loc.* = בְּצִיר *a little*.—טַב, טוֹבָא *a good deal, much*.—טַבִּי *entirely*.—טַבִּי, טַבִּי, טַבִּי, טַבִּי, טַבִּי *more, more, more, more, more*.—כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי (lit. *all this*) *so much!*—כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי (Col. MS., M. Q. 6 a), *as much as*.—כִּי כִּי *how much, how many!* . . . טַבִּי . . . טַבִּי *the more . . . the more*: R. H. 26 b, כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי כִּי *the more one bends his mind the better it is*.—כִּי כִּי *the least possible quantity, whatsoever*.—כִּי כִּי *as much as possible*.—כִּי כִּי *a little, a trifle*.—כִּי כִּי *a little*.—כִּי כִּי *much, very much*.

Interrogative Adverbs.—§ 163. אֵימָת, אֵימָת (Col. MS.) *when?*—אֵימָת *is it really so?*—אֵימָת *to which does this refer?*—אֵימָת *for what purpose?*—אֵימָת (אֵימָת + אֵימָת) *whither?* (TF., p. 26).—אֵימָת (Col. MS.), *where?*—אֵימָת *whither?*—אֵימָת, אֵימָת, אֵימָת, אֵימָת, אֵימָת *whence?*—אֵימָת, אֵימָת (MS., Vat. 117, B. M. 67 b), *how?*—אֵימָת, אֵימָת, (in questions expressing surprise or indignation) *do you mean to say? is it because? how! what!?*—אֵי (Ned. 3 a), אֵי, אֵי, *num? nonne?*—אֵימָת, אֵימָת, אֵימָת, *why, wherefore?*—אֵימָת, אֵימָת, אֵימָת, *a particle of doubtful character*. See Kohut, *Aruch. Compl.* s. v.

§ 164. On the punctuation of מִנָּא see above (§ 90). It is the apocopated form of מִנָּא, which latter is a compound of מִן + אֵן. It is joined to the following word, forming a compound. Thus, מִנָּא מִנָּא *whence have we this?* (Zeb. 8 b, Naz. 48 b, a. e.) *whence has he this?* מִנָּא מִנָּא מִנָּא (Col. MSS.) *whence have you these things?*

§ 165. כִּי and מִי are generally preceded by a ו. The former introduces nominal sentences, the latter verbal. כִּי, or מִי, usually stands immediately before the verb. If the verb be preceded by a negative, מִי is often inserted between the negative

¹ אֵימָת, HG. 63, 69.

² Cf. Stäbe, *Jüd. Babyl. Zaubertexte*, p. 36.

and the verb.¹ לֹא מִי (Sabb. 68 b), לֹא מִי (Pes. 102 a; M. MS., Er. 20 b; Sabb. 32 a; B. M. 32 a, a. e.).

§ 166. Note the following idiomatic expression: . . . לֹא מִי . . . לֹא *couldn't we understand by it rather this? . . . No! it is rather.*—אֵימָתָה, הִיכָא, הִיכִי, and הִי, are used also as relative adverbs. Some of the adverbs given here have at times the force of interrogative conjunctions and should more properly be called interrogative particles.

Affirmative Adverbs.—§ 167. אֵיחָא, אֵיחָא,² אֵיפָא (= אֵיחָא + פָא) *there is*; אֵי, אֵי (so Col. MSS.) *yes*, (= Hebrew וַיֵּן). In one instance אֵיחָא takes verbal form: אֵיחָא אֵיחָא *we are*, Pes. 50 a. Cf. II. Targūm to Esther 2, 18 אֵיחָא *they are*.

Negative Adverbs.—§ 168. לֵיחָא (= אֵיחָא + לֵיחָא) *there is not, is not*; לֵיפָא (= אֵיחָא + פָא) *id.*; לֹא, לֹא (לֹא + הוּא) *is not, not, no*. לֹא is generally used with verbs, לֹא with nouns.

Adverbs of Doubt.—§ 169. הִילְמָא, הִילְמָא (הִילְמָא + ל + הִילְמָא) cf. Hebrew שֶׁלְמָה, later שֶׁמָּא (*perhaps*); אֵפְשָׁר, Col. MS. vocal. אֵפְשָׁר *perhaps, it may be, possibly*.

PREPOSITIONS.

A. Inseparable Prepositions.—§ 170. אֶ is an abbreviation of אֶל = עַל and is used in all the significations and constructions of the latter. It is used also before gutturals: Men. 34 a, אֶאֱבָנָא, Keth. 40 b, a. e. אֶהָא.—Notice the force of the preposition after הִוָּהּ *to become, happen, befall*, in the standing phrase בִּיְדֵי דְהִוָּהּ אֶ, lit. *something that happened with . . . , this is something like . . .* The expression is used to introduce an analogical case as an illustration to a previous statement of opinion on some legal point under discussion.

§ 171. בִּי, בִּי, בִּי, בִּי, בִּי, is used as in the Targumim and Hebrew. A few examples of some rare usages may be mentioned. רִישׁ מִעֵינָא בְּאִמְתָּא בְּעֵי גִירִיחָא *the top of the small intestines must be scraped up to a cubit's length*, Hull. 93 a; רַב בְּנֵהֲוֵי קָרָא *Rabh read as a priest*, Meg. 22 a, i. e., was called up the first to read the weekly lesson from the Pentateuch. וְאַתְּהוּ בְּשִׁפְרֵי וְאַתְּהוּ בְּשִׁפְרֵי *and yet these are the most beautiful of the people*

¹ The verb in this case includes the participle, but not the infinitive.

² In אֵיחָא, אֵיחָא the ending may be = הִיחָא, but cf. Nooldeke, *MG.*, § 213.

of *Māhōzā*, R. H. 17 a. וַיִּפֹּל בְּתַרְיָן and he dropped torn in two. בְּתַלְתָּא, בְּעֶשְׂרִים, בְּתַלְתָּא, in the presence of three, of ten, Ber. 56 b, fr. Cf. also below (§ 174). The ב is found in the Talmud also in a separate form “בִּי.”

§ 172. לָּ, לְּ, לִּ, לֵּ, לֶּ, לִּ, לֵּ, לֶּ, like.—לָּ, לְּ, לִּ, לֵּ, לֶּ, to, unto; generally *nota accusativi*.—מִּ, מִּ, מִּ, from.

§ 173. To the Palestinian R. Jōhānān we owe the single example of the use of לָּ with oaths as a particle of asseveration, as in Arabic, Ethiopic, and Assyrian.¹

Separate Prepositions.—§ 174. אַבִּי (§ 28) upon, on. אַבִּי אַבִּי upon a chair; אַבִּי יְדֵיהֶוָה upon their hands, Sanh. 17 a.² אַבְתָּר (= אַל + בְּתָר), cf. בְּתָר.

אַנְבָּ (= אַל + אַנְבָּ) on, upon; by dint of, by the way of, on account of.

אַחֲרָי behind, backward.

אַחַּר on account of, for the sake of. The word is connected with Fellihi-Syriac ܐܚܪܐ, ܐܚܪܐ, ܐܚܪܐ, and ܐܚܪܐ of other Syriac dialects.³

אַיְדֵי (A. Z. 15 a; Col. MS., Zeb. 35 b), by means of, through, by the way of. Cf. Hebrew על יד.

אַמְטוּל, אַמְטוּלְתָּא, אַמְטוּלְתָּא, אַמְטוּל, for the sake of, on account of. The word is of doubtful etymology. The original form was evidently אַמְטוּל, a compound of אַמְטוּל + טוּל + עַל, which former may mean *shade, protection, burden, or going, passing*; cf. the Hebrew בְּגִלְלוֹת, בְּעֵבֹר, בְּעֵבֹר. In the expression אַמְטוּל הָיִי the final ל of אַמְטוּל is often attached to הָיִי and written אַמְטוּ לְהָיִי. (M. V. 6 has אַמְטוּ לְהָיִי).⁴

אַפִּי, אַפִּי, only with the prepositions לָּ and בּ : אַפִּי לְאַפִּי toward, opposite; אַפִּי בְּאַפִּי in the presence of, before.

¹ Yomā 84 a, A. Z. 28 a, we are told how a woman did not wish to tell R. Jōhānān the formula of a medicine, unless he swore not to disclose it to others. He agreed to it and swore: לְאַלְהָא דִּישְׂרָאֵל לֹא מְגַלִּינָא by the God of Israel, I shall not disclose it! He then went and gave away the secret to his audience in a lecture at college. When asked how he could break his oath, he answered: “I said ‘To THE GOD of Israel I shall not disclose it;’ but not to THE PEOPLE of Israel.” He thus explained the לָּ casuistically as a mere *nota dativi*.

² אַבִּי אַבִּי upon their bosom, Sanh. 17 a is a compound of אַל upon and אַבִּי. In later literature: כִּי הָרִינָן אַבִּי מָר when we were at our lord's (at t u y house) Še'el. 77.

³ Cf. Sachau, *Skizze des Fellihi-Dialekts von Mosul*, p. 32, 37, 39. Maclean, *op. cit.* 157.

⁴ Cf. Sachau, *op. cit.* p. 308 sq. But cf. אַמְטוּ לְהָיִי TF. 2. בְּגִינָן, Respons. d. Lehrer d. Ost. u. Westens, ed. Müller, § 122.

בְּרִיל *on account of*. Only Yōmā, 75 b.

בֵּי *within, in, by, etc.*, is the separate form of the preposition בְּ.¹ The traditional pronunciation of it as בֵּי is due to a confusion with בֵּי *between, house*.

בֵּי, בֵּינָהּ, בֵּינָהּ, בֵּינָהּ, בֵּינָהּ, *between, among*. Keth. 28 a, M. MS., Sabb. 110 a, בֵּינֵיהוּ; (H. G. 339 בֵּינֵיהוּ). Notice: בֵּיבֹצְיָנִי, Col. MS., Meg. 12 ab (voc.).

בְּלֹא, *without*.

לְבַר מִי, לְבַר מִי, *except, save, besides*.

לְבֵתָר, בְּאַתָר, בְּתָר, *after, behind*.

בְּעִבְרֵי, לְגַבֵּי, *near, at, to, with, in case of, toward*.

בְּ, בְּוֹ, בְּוֹ, בְּוֹ, constr. st. בְּוֹ, generally with לְ, ב and מ לְגֹ, לְגֹ, *into, amidst*; בְּגֹ *in, within, amongst, amidst*; מִגֹ *from, out*.

דְּוִמְיָא *like, similar, analogous to*.

לְהֵרִי, only with ב or ל: בְּהֵרִי *with, by*; לְהֵרִי *unto, to toward*. The singular form occurs but seldom: לְהֵרָא, A. Z. 28 b.

חֲלֵה *instead, in place of*.

רְתָ *nota accusativi*. This is very rare in the Babylonian Talmud. רְתֵיהּ *him*, Ned. 49 a; רְתֵהּ *her, it*, eds. Ned. 50 b; רְתֵכוֹן *you*, Ber. 38 a; רְתֵיכוֹן Nidd. 61 a; רְתֵהוֹן *them*, Ned. 25 a, 41 a, B. M. 90 b, a. e.²

כְּוֹתִי *like*; כְּוֹתֵי דִידִי *like me*, Col. MS., M. Q. 2 b; כְּוֹתֵי *like me*, *ibid.* Pes. 105 b (§ 110); כְּוֹתֵינוּ *like us*, B. B. 65 a.

כֵּי, ³ כֵּי (= כ + ד) *like*. כֵּי הַשָּׂתָא *now* (Sabb. 119 a) = Hebr כֵּי.—כֵּי כֹּדֵב *like that of a dog*, ed. Const. Sanh. 96 a.

כְּגֹן (= כ + גֹן) *like, similar to, for example*.

¹ M. Lambert, *RÉJ.* XXII., 129-131 finds this form of the preposition also in Biblical Hebrew.

² In later literature the older form רְתָ has been preserved: רְתֵיכִי *thee* (f.) *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 15. Cf. also Noeldeke, *SG.*, 199, note 1, and Lagarde, *Mittheil.* I., 226. I. H. Weiss (*Zur Gesch. d. jüd. Trad.*, II., 138, note 1), justly observes that the fact that the Biblical Aramaic never uses רְתָ as *nota accusativi* except once with a pronominal suffix (Dan. 3, 12) would go to prove that the use of this particle is a Hebraism with Onkelos—and, we may add, with all other Aramaic languages where its use is found—who intended to give by its adoption a basis for the exercise of R. Akiba's hermeneutic rule that every *nota accusativi* implies an inclusion of some additional case, identifying, of course, רְתָ with אֵתָ. The entire want of this particle in the Mandaic—an idiom outside of the sphere of Jewish influences—is the best proof of Mr. Weiss' supposition.

³ Some scholars see the same use of כֵּי also in Biblical Hebrew. Cf. Dubsowitz, *II-Böcker 'Or.* V. 265-272, and M. Lambert, *RÉJ.* XXII., 129-131.

כְּלִפֵּי (= לְ + אִפֵּי) *toward, in the direction of, with regard to.*
 לְוֹת to, unto. M. Q. 9 b, לְוֹתֶיךָ to thee. B. M. 62 b, לְוֹתִי
 to me. Very rare.

לְפֹנֵם (Hebrew לְפִי) *according to.* Palestinian מִדְּחַמַת in con-
 sequence of, through.

מִן (M. MS., Men. 65 a), *from, out, of.*

מִשּׁוּם *because of, on account of.*

נִדְּחָהּ to, unto.

עַד *until, till.* עַד דֵּי *instead of.* Usually contracted to אֶדֶּי.

עַל *on, upon.*

עַל יְדֵא *through, by means of* (Ar. 16 b).

עָלָא, עֵיפָא, *on, upon.*

עָלָי *on, upon,* Hull. 8 b, Sabb. 156 b, a. e. (§§ 41, 181).

מִן לְעֵילָא *above, beyond, higher than, before* (Sabb. 30 a,
 Raši, a. e.).

עִם *with.* In the Talmud the word is used only in legal style;
 but it is found frequently in Še'el. and Hal. Ged.

לְקַבְּלָא, לְקַיְבֻלָא, *opposite, against, before.* B. B. 111 a; Tam.
 32 a. (Palestinian.)

מִן קִדְמָא, לְקִדְמָא, *before.* Sabb. 30 b; 67 a; Gitt. 85 b.
 (Palestinian.)

מִקְמֵי, לְקְמֵי, קִמְיָא, *before, in the presence of, for.* Ar.
 31 b, מִקְמֵא דִּיךָ *before thee.*¹ The word is generally used as an
 expression of politeness before names of persons in authority.

תַּחְתֵּי, תַּחְתֵּי, *beneath, below, under; instead, in place of*
 (A. Z. 10 a).

§ 175. בֵּין בֵּין means: *both this and that.* בֵּין לְמַר
 בֵּין לְמַר *according to the opinion of the one as well as to that of
 the other.*

§ 176. מִן is of rare use, and almost entirely limited to the
 pronominal suffixes, the apocopated form being used before nouns,
 Note the expressions מִיֵּינֵיהּ מִיֵּינֵיהּ *out of it, yea, of it, i. e., of the
 very thing.*—מִיֵּינֵיהּ וּבֵיהּ, the same.—לֹא כֹל כְּמִיֵּינֵיהּ—*he is not
 able.* The expression is probably originally an ironical question,
Is everything so as if coming from him, by his authority?

¹ Še'el. מִקְמֵי דֵיהּ *from before them.* H. G. 100, לְקִמְיָא *for her; ibid.* 387. קִמְיָא פִּלְגָא
for a half.

140 *b*), לְהִי (Col. MS., Pes. 90 *a*), לְהִי, לְהִי (Col. MSS.), לְנָא (legal style), בְּיַנְיָא, בְּיַנְיָא, בְּיַנְיָא, בְּיַנְיָא, לְהוֹן, לְהוֹן, לְכַי, לְךָ (legal style), בְּיַנְיָא, בְּיַנְיָא, בְּיַנְיָא, בְּיַנְיָא (legal style), מִן — מִן: מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא (legal style), מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא, מִנְנָא.

§ 181. עֲלָא is little used with prepositions: עֲלִיִּיהוּ Qidd. 8 *b*; עֲלִיִּיהוּ Ber. 56 *a*; עֲבִיד מְרַנָּא עֲלִיהּ *search it, Sir!* Ned. 50 *a*.² Instead of עֲלָא we find usually עֲלִי, which Col. MS., Pes. 93 *b*, writes and vocalizes אֲלָאִי. Notice also the by-form עֲלִיִּי O. MS., Sabb. 105 *b*, a. e.; עֲלִיִּי *upon him*, B. B. 12 *b* (אֲ־יהִ = יִהִ).

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 182. אֲבָל *but, however*, a Hebraism. אִי *or, if, whether*. אִי־אִי *either . . . or, whether . . . or*. אִי *if, whether* (§ 183). דִּי־הִינֵה דִּי אִי אֲמַרְתָּ בְּשֵׁלְמָא . . . הִינֵה דִּי אִי נְמִי *I grant if you were to say . . . then it would be right. אִי . . . אִי either . . . or, whether . . . or. אִי, even if*.

אִי־נָא, אִי־נָא, אִי־נָא, *since, as, because*.

אִיהוּ (= אִי הוּהוּ), used like אִיפֻּי or מִיְהוּ q. v.—M. MS. and ed. Pesaro, A. Z. 55 *a*.

אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ (2 M. MS., Yôm. 30 *b*), *now, then, pray*, an exhortative and precativ particle used with the imperative. For אִיהוּ instead of אִיהוּ *cf.* § 31.

אִיהוּ, a particle introducing direct speech = Hebr. כִּי; found only in legal style.

אִיפֻּי, אִיפֻּי (H. MS., B. M. 73 *b*), אִיפֻּי (Sabb. 152 *b*), אִיפֻּי (Yômâ 57 *a*, Yalq. MS.) is a compound of אִי *if* and פֻּי, פֻּי *here, now*, q. u., and is etymologically identical with Ethiopic 'enka. Generally used in the phrase אִיפֻּי הַשְׁתָּא *if now! oh that!* with the protasis or apodosis sometimes unexpressed.

¹ לִוְךָ, *TG. ed.* Harkavy, § 535.

² *Cf.* the German expression: sich über Etwas hermachen.

³ אִיהוּ *HG.* 187, אִיהוּ *ibid.* 104, 183.—אִיפֻּי, אִיפֻּי, אִיפֻּי, and the Hebrew אִיפֻּי, *in* אִיפֻּי הִיבָא אִיפֻּי אִיפֻּי *how, now, shall I act?* *HG.* 410. This may, however, be identical with אִיפֻּי, both meanings being possible with the latter form, as Ethiopic 'enka and our אִיפֻּי show.

אִילָא, אִילָא¹, אִילָא, אִילָא (Col. MS., Zeb. 6 a) *if not, but, except, only*. Compare Latin *nisi*, Italian *se non*, אִילָא . . . לָא *only; cf.* the French *ne . . . que*.

אִילָא *if, a Hebraism.*

אִילָא, אִילָא² (Col. MSS.), *consequently.*

אִילָא, אִילָא³, *if in any way not, if not, but for, if indeed.*

אִילָא *also; generally* אִילָא . . . נִמְרִי . . . אִילָא *also, even.* נִמְרִי . . . אִילָא . . . כִּי *as . . . so.*⁴

אִילָא, אִילָא *even if, even, a Hebraism.*

אִילָא אִילָא עַל גַּב דִּי *notwithstanding, although, though.*

אִילָא אִילָא עַל פִּי כִּן *nevertheless, a Hebraism.*

דִּי or לִי (§ 31) *so that, that, in order that; for, since.*

דִּי *for, because.*

אִילָא *lest, perhaps.*

אִילָא *then, of course, for sooth; but, is not it! this means to say; but.* Often אִילָא,

אִילָא *since, because, a Hebraism.*

אִילָא, אִילָא, אִילָא (Col. MSS.) *therefore* (= אִילָא + לִי + כִּן), אִילָא, or אִילָא.

אִילָא *is that so now? well!*

אִילָא *since, when, if,* אִילָא, see אִילָא and אִילָא.

אִילָא *and, but.* Often introducing a question: *but, is it indeed so?*

There are also traces of the ו consecutive. *Cf., e. g.,* אִילָא *and let her be freed, Yeb. 19 a.*

כִּי is used in peculiar way with אִילָא *is of opinion, אִילָא, אִילָא, אִילָא*, without having any apparent force.⁵

כִּי *when, (= דִּי + כִּי).*

כִּי, כִּי, כִּי, a postpositive particle having the force of אִילָא and of אִילָא. M. MS., Sabb. 4 a אִילָא לְמִאן כִּי הִתִּירוּ *and he did not recollect whom they had allowed.* Qidd. 48 a כִּי בִּנְיָא בִּי,

¹ אִילָא, HG. 406; אִילָא or not (= אִילָא + אִילָא) HG. 456. On the change of o to e cf. Haupt, *AEV.*, 22.

² For its etymology see Jastrow's *Diction.* s. v.

³ On this word see R. Duval, *REJ.* IV., 268-273; M. Lambert, *ibid.* IX., 290-301; M. Jastrow, *ibid.* XI., 157-158; Halévy, *מהברת*, p. כא.

⁴ In later literature we find the Persian אִילָא used for אִילָא in the phrase אִילָא אִילָא, cf. *T.G.*, ed. Harkavy, Index, s. v., and *Letter of Sam. ha-Nagid* II. 68, אִילָא, read: אִילָא. The word is also found in Neo-Syriac; cf. Sachau, *op. cit.*, p. 38, Maclean, *op. cit.*, 161.

⁵ See on this כִּי: Goiger, *Lehrbuch zur Sprache der Mishna*, § 23, 2; and Sachau, *Skizze*, etc., p. 45.

read: **בְּמַאי כִּי** *wherewith then, etc.?* Id. M. MS., Taan. 7 b, H. MS., B. M. 67 b. MS. Vat. 117, B. M. 67 b **כִּי הֲוֵי** *how then?* M. MS., R. R. 29 a **כִּי מֵאֵן** *who then?* B. B. 10 a **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**, *ibid.* M. MS. **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**, *ibid.* H. and R. MSS. **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**. B. B. 111 a **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**; M. Q. 26 a, eds. id. and frequent in MSS. Cf. Ethiopic *ka, kē*.¹

כִּי (shortened from **כִּי־**, or **כִּי־**) *if, when.* B. Q. 84 b, a. e. **לֹא כִּי לֹא** *if not, not.*

כִּי הֵיכֵן (TF.6) *so that, in order that.*—**כִּי הֵיכֵן** *lest*.²

כִּי־ (M. MS., B. M. 39 a) *as soon as, after, since*.³ **מֵאַחַר** *since.*

מֵגַד (מֵן + גַּד) *in case, since, supposing.*

מֵדִבְרֵי *from the fact that, since.*

מִיְהוּא, **מִיְהוּי**, **מִיְהוּחַ**, *but, yet, however, nevertheless*.⁴

מִפְּלֵל *hence, it then follows.*

מִקְדָּמֵי *before that, ere.*

נַמְי *also, too, even, frequently preceded by אַךְ, q. v.*⁵

§ 183. **או** and **אִי** are often interchangeable so that, for instance, we may have **או... או**, **אִי... אִי**, **או... אִי**, **אִי... או**, promiscuously. Col. MS., Zeb. 2 a. e., has **אוֹבְעִית** for the usual **אִיבְעִית**; **או** *if, id., ibid.* 4 b, 5 a; **אִיבְעִית** *id., ibid.* 5 b.

§ 184. **אִי** is frequently contracted with the following word. This is especially the case with some standing expressions; as **אִיבְעִית**, **אִילִימָא**, **אִינִימָא**, **אִיתִימָא**. Col. MS., Zeb. 22 b, a. e., **אִי הֲוֵי** for **הֲוֵי**.⁶

¹ In later literature: **מֵאֵי כִּי אִיבְרַךְ**, read: **מֵאֵי כִּי אִיבְרַךְ** *MV.* 5; **מֵאֵי כִּי** *Letter of Sam. ha-Nagid, אוצר טוב II.*, p. 65.

² In later literature: **כִּי הֵיכֵן** *HG.*, 63; **כִּי הֵיכֵן** *ibid.* 24, 33; **כִּי הֵיכֵן** *ibid.* 73; **כִּי הֵיכֵן**, 'Anān, quoted by Harkavy, *MWJ.*, 1893, p. 226.

³ **כִּי־**, *MV.* 11.

⁴ **מִיְהוּא**, or **מִיְהוּי**, *HG.* 473, 533. The word is a compound of the interrogative **מִי** and **הוּא**, **הֵי**, **הוּחַ**; cf. Jastrow, s. v.

⁵ According to Dalman, *Gram.*, p. 191, note 2, **נַמְי** is the first pers. sing. perf. of **נָבַח** *to speak*. The word is perhaps connected with 'Omanee Arabic **نُوبَة** *also*, or with **נָעַי** *to increase*.

⁶ For suggestions about the etymologies of some of the adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions, cf. Jastrow's *Dictionary*; Geiger's *Jüd. Zeitschr.* VIII., 180-90; Luzzatto's *Grammar*, and Liebermann's pamphlet mentioned in the Preface.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 185. אַי, הֵי, *woe! alas! oh!*

אַי *O!* = Arabic يَا.¹ אַי שְׁתִּיקוּ שְׁתִּיקוּ *come now, keep quiet!* Qidd. 70b. This particle is more frequent in Palestinean Aramaic. אַשְׁרֵי הָיִיא *go on! make haste! hurry up! quick! lively!*²

וַי, וַי, וַי, *woe! oh! alas!*

דָּה דָּה, דָּה דָּה, דָּה דָּה, the camel-driver's call. הָאָה הָאָה, (V. L. Pes. 112b), הוּאָה (Col. MS., *ibid.*) the ox-driver's cries. זָאָה זָאָה, זָאָה זָאָה (V. L. *ibid.*) a cry to frighten away a lion.

הַיִּלְנָה, הַיִּלְנָה, הַיִּלְנָה, הַיִּלְנָה, הַיִּלְנָה, הַיִּלְנָה, are given in Pes. 112b (*cf.* V.L.) as sailor's cries.³ *Cf.* Syr. הַיִּלְנָה הַיִּלְנָה.

טִיָּה טִיָּה an onomatopoeic word imitating the dripping of water.

לְהַיִּי *very well! all right!* The word is connected with Ethiopic lahaia *to be beautiful.* *Cf.* Jastrow, s. v.

קִישׁ קִישׁ, קִישׁ קִישׁ, *ding-dong;* an onomatopoeic word.

תִּבְבֵּה תִּבְבֵּה an imitation of bubbling water.

§ 186. זָאָה, הָאָה, דָּה דָּה, and their variants are evidently demonstrative pronouns, and their use as a means of urging on animals and warding off wild beasts is probably based on some superstitious notion no more apparent. *Cf.*, however, Arabic زَا, هَا, هَا, دَا, دَا, دَا, ضَعَّ ضَعَّ.

¹ For the explanation of this particle I am indebted to Professor Haupt, who remarks: "The *אי* in *אי שתיקו* is perhaps a cohortative particle, *cf.* Assy. I, e. g., *אי צא* *come out*, *אי רד* *go down*, etc. *Cf.* Delitzsch, *Assyr. Wb.*, p. 333, No. 160; *Prol.*, 135; *ZK.*, II., 389; *ZA.*, I., 51; *Assyr. Gramm.*, §145. It is possible that the *אי* in expressions like *אי רבי* *O Rabbi*, *אי שוטה* *שוטה*, is the same particle. It is certainly not *ע*, *etc.* It may be connected with the Arabic vocative particle يَا. Also in Assyrian *י* is used as a vocative particle like *אי רבי*, e. g., *י beli*; *cf.* Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, 1894, p. 52." From Saadya's commentary on the *ס' יצירה* (ed. Lambert, p. 45) we see that at his time the Arabic form *יא* was in use, just as in modern Syriac. For its use in later Hebrew, *cf.* Derenbourg, *Manuel du Lecteur*, p. 189 (497) and Epstein, *Eldād ha-Dāni*, p. 58, *cf.* also *ארי* on a Babylonian magic bowl, *PSBA.* XII., 311.

² *היאי* occurs also in Neo-Syriac, Arabic and Kurdish (Lidzbarski, *DLZ.*, 1896, Col 583) and has nothing to do with *היא* *to live*.

³ Perles, *MWGJ.* XXXVII., 10, finds in some of these words the names of ships.

⁴ *תאדה*, M. V., 328.

THE VERB.

IN GENERAL.—§187. The law of triconsonantality is carried out more consequently in our idiom than in the cognate languages. There is properly no quadriconsonantal verb in it. Almost all the quadriconsonantals can be easily reduced to a triconsonantal + a formative element; or to the reduplication of a biconsonantal theme. The few pluriconsonantals that cannot be so reduced are either denominatives or foreign words.

IN PARTICULAR.—*Verbal Stems*.—§188. a) The subjoined table at the end gives a survey of all the conjugations or verb-stems found in the Babylonian Talmud together with the number of the occurrences of every stem. From this table will be evident that the stems that have proper life in our idiom are only five: Qal, Pa^ʿel, Aph^ʿel, Ithp^ʿel and Ithpa^ʿal.

b) Beside the stems enumerated, a few examples of Haph^ʿel, Hithp^ʿel, Hithpa^ʿal and Niph^ʿal are found, which are all taken from the Palestinian. Thus, **לְהִתְנַסַּב** Yeb. 107 b, Gitt. 85 b; **לְהִתְעַנֵּה** Taan. 17 b, Men. 65 a; **תִּלְקַחְךָ** Keth. 52 b.¹ For Haph^ʿel cf. “Rare Conjugations.”

§189. A few examples of the passive stems occur only in the participle. Thus, Pu^ʿal: **מְשֻׁמַּח** *put under ban*, Sabb. 67 a; **מְהוֹנֵנָה** [Targ. **מְהוֹנֵנָה**] *becoming*, eds. Taan. 22 b; **מְאוֹחֲרִי** *post dated*, B. B. 171 b; **מְכּוֹעֲרִי** *ugly*, Keth. 60 b; **מְבוּשְׁלָתָא** *boiled*, Ber. 44 b.—Pölal: **מְעוּפָה** *folded*, Hull. 51 b.—Pulpal: **מְגוּלְפָתָא** *rolled in ashes*, Ber. 44 b.—Hoph^ʿal: **מְיַדָּק** *is fit*, Gitt. 86 a; **מְיָדוּק** *is known*, Qidd. 64 ab; **מְיַפְלָג** *distinguished*, ‘Arûkh and Raši, ‘Er. 63 a; **מְיֹכֵחָא** *is evident*, Sabb. 139 b and elsewhere; **מְיַפְיִי** *superfluous*, Yeb. 74 a; **מְיֹרְחָא** *rotten*, Bekh. 57 b.

§190. In the dictionaries a Nithp^ʿel or Nithpa^ʿal is sometimes mentioned. No such form exists in the Babylonian Talmud. The examples given by them are either Hebrew, or the imperfect with the נ-preformative. A real Nithp^ʿel seems to occur in **נִיחָצַר** *was caught* (**שְׁעָרֵי תְּשׁוּבָה**), §184, and Hal. Pesûq. ed. Müller, p. 77), but forms like **נִיחָצְרִיָּה**, **נִיחָצְרִיָּה** (*ibid.*, p. 80) show that this is the imperfect used with the force of the Assyrian preterite.

¹ **מִמְלָאָה אָנָּה** דִּיתְלַקְתָּן (or דִּיתְלַקְתָּן?) ed. Harkavy, §131, has **תְּשׁוּבָת הַגְּאוּנִים** I have reconsidered (Ber. 42 b, Pes. 103 b), though in Aramaic context, is Hebrew.

Qal.—§ 191. The Qal, or simple stem, consists of the simplest root found in the language. The 3d sing. masc. perfect is קָטַל, especially with transitive verbs. Beside קָטַל are also found קָטִיל and קָטוּל, chiefly with neuter verbs. The last form is rare. In the imperfect all the three vowels *a*, *i*, *u* occur even in strong stems. Of denominative verbs אָכַךְ, בָּדַל, גָּשַׁר, חָטַר, חָפַן, כָּנַךְ, כָּנַס and קָנַס are examples.

Pa''el.—§ 192. This stem is formed from the simple stem by doubling the middle stem-consonant. Thus original qatal(a) became qattal(a), a form still preserved with final gutturals. Generally, the second *a*-vowel has given place to the *i*-vowel originally belonging to the imperfect.¹ The first vowel is sometimes heightened to *i* (*ē*), especially under the influence of a following guttural, or ר. Pa''el is the denominative stem *par excellence*; e. g. אָכַךְ, גִּידַד, גָּרַם, זוּרַז, זוּקַז, טִישַׁש, יָבַם, כָּבַר, כוּרַר, כָּנַס, לָבַן, צָלַם, קָנַס.

Aph'el.—§ 193. This stem is formed from the Qal by the prefix of א. Thus, אָקַטַל from קָטַל. The stem-vowel is usually changed to *i*, if not protected by a following guttural, or ר. The vowel of the preformative undergoes sometimes the same change, and this not only in the perfect, as in Hebrew, but also in the other parts of the verb. Denominative verbs are few in this stem: אָהַדַם, contracted אָדַם *to cut to pieces*, אָדַרַיִם *to turn south*, אָכַנַךְ *to gather*, אָקַלִיד *to enclose*, אָתַרַיִם *to arm oneself*. The preformative א represents an earlier sibilant, ש or ס, probably through the intermediate stage of ה.

Reflexive Stems.—§ 194. The reflexive stems, which have in a later stage of development supplanted the passive stems formed by internal vowel-change, are formed from the active stems by prefixing the syllable אָתַ. Thus, אָתַקַטַל, אָתַקַטַל, אָתַקַטַל are formed from the Qal, Pa''el and Aph'el respectively. The original form of the preformative was אָתַ. The syncope of the vowel of ת and the subsequent prefixing of a prothetic vowel is probably due originally to the imperfect, where, e. g., a form titaqatil would easily become titqatil, analogous to the Niph'al in Hebrew, where אָתַקַטַל is formed from the imperfect stem n(a)qatil.

¹This is the current opinion. But the *i*-vowel may also be original; cf. Zimmern Z.A., V., 1-22.

§ 195. With stems whose first consonant is a sibilant the ה is usually transposed after the sibilant, but just as frequently remains untransposed.

§ 196. In stems "ע" the ה of the Ithp^el is always doubled in order to give the stem a semblance of triconsonantality.¹ The same is true of "ע" stems when they follow the conjugation of the "ע" stems. The ה is also doubled in stems נ"פ when the נ is assimilated to it. The ה of the Ittaph'al is doubled for the same reason. It is usually preserved in verbs "פ".

§ 197. When the ה is spirantic it is usually assimilated to the first radical and the latter doubled.² When the first radical is ה or a guttural the assimilation of the ה takes place without consequent doubling.³

§ 198. The usual stem-vowel of the Ithp^el is *i* (*ē*), but the original *a* has been retained in some cases even with non-gutturals. The Ithpa'al has, with few exceptions, *a* in the last syllable.

Moods and Tenses.—§ 199. There are only three moods: the Indicative, the Imperative and the Infinitive. All other moods are expressed by syntactical means. The tenses are also three: the Perfect, the Imperfect and the Present. The last is represented by the participle.

Affirmatives of the Perfect.—§ 200. *3d sing. fem.*: The older form ה־ has been preserved in a few instances.⁴ The apocopated form נ־, or ה־, written promiscuously, is the usual ending. A few times ה־ occurs for ה־, which form is either an analogical formation after the ל"י verbs, or else the י marks the indistinct vowel-sound after the accent: q^etál^eth.⁵ Several times נ־ occurs, as in the Hebrew ל"י verbs.⁶

¹ But cf. § 480.

² Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, § 164.

³ But cf. הלכות גדולות ed. Hildesheimer, p. 282, ארצה (vocalized).

⁴ Cf. אֵלָה וְעָבְרָה she went and transgressed, Ned. 23 a; טָבְעָה foundered, אֵיתָּוּקְשָׁת was betrothed, [ד]וּלְתָּת brought forth, Ned. 50 a; הִבְרַח broke, *ibid.* 66 b; עָרִיקָה fled, Sabb. 67 a; בָּטְלָה ceased, Sotā 33 a; אֶקְרַב brought near, Yeb. 39 b; אֵיתָּוּקְשָׁת was abolished, Sabb. 116 b, En Ya'aqōb; אֵתָּוּקְשָׁת was given, *ibid.* (the last two examples belong to the Palest. dialect); אֶקְרַבְשָׁת Keth. 62 b; אֵיתָּוּקְשָׁת was cured, *ibid.*; רָקַח spit, Yeb. 39 b; and others.

⁵ אֵתָּוּקְשָׁת Sabb. 116 b eds.; cf. אֵשׁוּקְשָׁת was found, תְּשׁוּבַת הַגְּאוּנִים ed. Harkavy, § 550.

⁶ עָלָה entered, B. Q. 48 a; עָלָה Ber. 51 b. Cf. also § 536, b.

§ 201. *2d sing. masc.*: The usual ending is תָּ; but the old ending תָּא occurs a few times. Thus, נִדְרָתָא *didst vow*, Ned. 23 a; רִכַּבְתָּא *didst ride*, A. Z. 4 b; אִנְיָרְתָא (אָנַר) *didst hire thyself*, Yômā 20 b, M. MS.; כִּפְיָתָא *wouldst have caused to eat*, Hull. 96 a; אִשְׁנָרְתָא 'En Y., Keth. 111 a.

§ 202. *2d sing. fem.*: The old ending תִּי is never found; but the form תִּי, which like the affirmative of the 1st sing. com. has arisen from the former by throwing back its final vowel, occurs a few times; e. g., קָטַלְתִּי *thou didst kill*, Keth. 65 a; אֲרִבְעִיתִי *placest* (used as m.), B. Q. 114 a; יָהֲבִיתִי *gavest*, Keth. 85 a; אֲזַנְתִּי *lentest* (m.), Sabb. 66 b, M. MS. The usual form is תָּ.

§ 203. *1st sing. com.*: The old ending תִּי is found but in a few cases: בִּלְעֵתִי *I swallowed*, Ber. 56 b;¹ שָׁקַלְתִּי *I took*, Sabb. 156 b (M. MS. שָׁקַלְתָּ); אָחִיתִי *I came*, Taan. 32 ab, Suk. 44 b, Sabb. 116 b, Pes. 110 b; צִלַּיתִי *I prayed*, Ber. 30 b, M. MS.; הָוִיתִי *I was*, Tam. 32 a, Suk. 44 b. The usual forms are יָת (§ 241) and, with apocope of ת, י. The first is frequent; the last is the most common. The י before ת is in a few cases wanting. Cf. שָׁקַלְתָּ above, אֲשִׁיקְתָּ *I brought out*, Ber. 38 a (ראַשִׁיקְתָּ). But this is probably to be read יָת.²

Rosenberg's supposition that the apocopated ending י is to be vocalized י³ is untenable from orthographical considerations. The few examples with diphthongal ending, as: אָזַלְתִּי *I went*, H. MS., B. B. 73 b, and אֲסָהֵאִי *I removed*, Er. 54 b, are to be explained either as analogical formations to the ל"י verbs or according to § 80. In any case the exception confirms the rule.⁴ !?

§ 204. *3d plur. masc.*: The usual form is הִי. In a few cases we find הִי, due to the influence of the imperfect. In some cases we have הִי, הִי, due to the influence of the participles. In the feminine the ending is הִי.

§ 205. *2d plur. masc.*: The usual forms are תִּי and תִּי, both occurring with equal frequency. For the forms תִּי, תִּי, see § 232 a.

¹ But this is probably בִּלְעֵתִי = בִּלְעֵתִי as in ed. Ven.

² Cf. § 306 β.

³ *Das Aram. Verbum*, p. 10.

⁴ On the whole it may be said that the fuller endings of the 1st sing. com. and the 3d sing. fem. are found a) with strong verbs in passages of an early date, b) with weak verbs also in later times, to give more substance to the word.

§ 206. *1st plur. com.*: Alongside of the older form נָּזַרְנוּ we find the younger forms נָּזַרְנוּ and נָּזַרְנוּ . For the forms נָּזַרְנוּ , נָּזַרְנוּ , see § 232 a. Note נָּזַרְנוּ *we subjected to servitude*, A. Z. 2 b (M. MS. נָּזַרְנוּ). This ending is common in Palestinian forms before suffixes.²

Preformatives of the Imperfect.—§ 207. *3d sing. masc.*: The original prefix נ has been retained in the language of legal style, in some ancient proverbs, in all standing expressions, and in a few other cases. Usually the prefix is לִי or ל , and נִי or נ . Both prefixes, ל and נ , are used interchangeably for indicative as well as jussive.³ The נ is, however, more frequently found in the indicative.

§ 208. That the ל had originally a jussive force, largely retained even in our late texts, admits of no doubt. Compare such passages as these: $\text{וְלִימְרוּ לִיהּ וְכוּ' לְגַזְרוּ עָלָהּ מִן שָׁמַיָּא דְלִהּוּרִי}$ *and let them tell him, etc.*, “*may it be decreed by Heaven concerning thee that it be propitious*” and *it will be propitious*, Ber. 55 b; $\text{לֹא לִידֵּל דְּדִיִּלְוֵיָהּ}$ *let no one praise himself in order that others may praise him*, 2 M. MS., MQ. 28 b.

Against the current opinion that the ל is identical with the Arabic particle ل , Assyrian lu , and that the נ is only a phonetic variant of ל , Barth holds that the ל is of different origin from the נ , that both ל and נ are demonstrative particles, the first used for the jussive, the last for the indicative, and that these particles are not prefixed to the forms יִקְטַל , יִתְקַטַּל , etc., but substitute the נ -prefix. The arguments he advances in support of his theory seem to be very plausible. There are only two points which seem to speak against this theory: (1) The interchange of נ and ל in the first person of the plural, and (2) the נ after ל or נ in the Aph'el. But the first may be explained as a false analogy of the 3d person, the second as due to the change of the vowel of the prefix. For the last point speaks the fact that a pronunciation לִיקְטַל is unsupported by orthography and unknown to tradition.

¹ That this form was so pronounced is evident from a form like תִּתְקַנְּנוּ .

² Cf. also הָיוּנוּ *we were*, MV. 86, and § 271, note.

³ For the various opinions entertained about the nature of this ל see the references in Driver's *Hebrew Tenses*³, pp. 276-7; Haupt, *B.A.*, I., p. 17, note 20; Barth, “*Das Syr. Imperfect-Präfix n*,” *AJSL.*, XIII., 1-6.

NOTE.—A few exceptional spellings may here be noted: לְאַחֲרָיו *let him testify*, B. B. 43 *b*; לְיִאֲרֶיהָ *let them cause her to make a vow*, Gitt. 35 *a*.¹ Note also לְאַיְדִיבֵק *that I may attach myself*, M. MS., Pes. 41 *a* (§ 53, 4).²

§ 209. *3d sing. fem.*: The usual prefix is ה. At times ל is found instead. Whether this is an older form or is to be explained by the use of the masculine for the feminine (§ 234) cannot be decided.

§ 210. *2d sing. and plur. masc. and fem.*: The prefix is invariably ה.

§ 211. *1st sing. com.*: The prefix is invariably א. *3d plur. masc. and fem.*: The prefix for both is alike לִי, ל, or נִי, נ, as in the *3d sing. masc.*

§ 212. *1st plur. com.*: This prefix is generally נ, but sometimes ל.

§ 213. The vocalization of the preformatives of the imperfect vary in some respects from the Syriac. Thus, not only the א usually takes çērê instead of š°vâ, as in Syriac, but also the other prefixes, though with less frequency, follow the same rule. This is especially the case in verbs עִי and עֵי. The א takes a full vowel in consequence of its weakness; and the other prefixes follow their analogy. But cf. § 13.

Affirmatives of the Imperfect.—§ 214. *2d sing. fem.*: The ending is יָי or יִי. It occurs only in a few cases (§ 249).

§ 215. *2d and 3d plur. masc.*: The ending is יָי, or יִי. Both are of equal occurrence. The endings יָי and יִי are rare (§ 232).

§ 216. *3d plur. fem.*: The ending is יָי. Once we find יָי: לְיִחַצְרָה *are caught*, M. MS., Sabb. 43 *b*. Cf. also § 411.

Affirmatives of the Imperative.—§ 217. *Sing. masc.*: The ending of the energeticus has been retained in a few instances פָּרְחִי *flee*, M. MS., Pes. 111 *b*; פָּרְעִי *pay*, Šebu. 41 *b*.³

§ 218. *Sing. fem.*: The ending is יָי, or יִי.

§ 219. *Plur. masc.*: The usual ending is יָי; but cf. אָחִיתָי *put ye*, Ned. 50 *b*. At times the nominal ending יָי appears (§ 232).

¹ Cf. Noldeke, *MG.*, § 166.

² לְאַרְרוּחַ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 335; לְאַיְדִיתִי *HG.* 441.

³ But this form may be feminine used for masculine.

§ 220. *Plur. fem.*: The only instance of such a form is קָטְלוּן *kill ye*, Sabb. 12b (O. MS. קָטְלוּןְהוּ). The ending ין may be equivalent to יְנוּהוּ.

The ה- prefix of Infinitive and Participle.—§ 221. Like the prefixes of the imperfect the ה in infinitives and participles has sometimes a full vowel instead of š°vā. In a few cases the ה of the infinitive Qal has *u* instead of *i* (§ 553, c).

Affirmatives of the Infinitive.—§ 222. The infinitive presents the following endings:

a) הֶ־, הַ־; this is considered by Nöldeke to be the emphatic ending,¹ but according to Barth it is the feminine ending.²

b) ׀־: The nature of this ending is uncertain. Fürst sees in it the masculine ending ى¹, Syr. ى², Hebr. הֶה (cf. לְבַנְהוּ, אֲשַׁהּ, עֲלֶפְהוּ);³ Nöldeke takes it to be the feminine ending of the same form;⁴ Landauer explains it to be the plural ending;⁵ Barth, an abstract ending.² There remains still the possibility of its being the post-tonic indefinite vowel for original *ā*, *ū*, which change might have been due also to dissimilation.

One is inclined to connect this ending with the similar adjective ending in words like רַבְתִּי, הָרַתִּי, הָדַתִּי (B. M. 73 a), חִינַרְתִּי, אֹנְכַמַרְתִּי, זֹמַרְתִּי, and the like. For a similar change cf. modern Arabic *e* for classical Arabic *ā*; see also § 69, note 1, above.⁶

c) יֵ־ by analogy with לֵ־ verbs.

d) הֵ־, הוּ־. The last is shortened from the first and does not restore its ה even before suffixes. Cf. § 64.

e) הֶ־, doubtful. Only in מִכְפֶּת. According to Nöldeke, the last word is an analogical formation from אֶכְפֶּת / אֶכְפֶּ; (but cf. מִיָּדָה to whip, Maḥzôr Vitry, p. 28, = Hüll. 107 b).

f) ׀־. The last forms (c-f) only sporadically.

§ 223. We let here follow the enumeration of all the infinitive forms found:

Qal: מִקְטֵל, מְקַטֵּל, מִקְטִיל, מְקַטִּיל, מִקְטוּל, מְקַטּוּל, מִקְטָלָה, מְקַטָּלָה, מִקְטָלִי, מְקַטָּלִי, מִקְטָלֶךָ, מְקַטָּלֶךָ, מִקְטָלֶיךָ, מְקַטָּלֶיךָ, מִקְטוּלֵי, מְקַטּוּלֵי, מִקְטוּלֵיךָ, מְקַטּוּלֵיךָ.

¹ MG., § 122.
Nominalbildung, § 101.

³ Lehrgebäude, p. 121.
⁴ MG., p. 143.

⁵ ZA., III., 274.
⁶ MG., p. 154.

imperfect, of *a* perfect to *u* and *i* imperfections, is largely destroyed. In fact, some verbs occur with either of the three vowels.

§ 228. The derived stems have frequently *u* instead of the usual *i*, *e*.¹ This is frequent in the imperfect, rare in the perfect and imperative, and does not occur at all in the participle. But such nominal forms as מִיְלֻקָּא *suckling*, מְשֻׁמָּטָא *robber*, מְהַדְרָא *peddler*, evidently show its earlier existence also in the participle. I am also inclined to consider the nominal form קְטוּלָא as originally a Qal active participle qātūl, a by-form of qātil.²

§ 229. The stem-vowel has a tendency to stay before affirmatives in all forms of the finite verb. This tendency is predominating in the perfect and the imperative, but rare in the imperfect. The participle regularly loses its vowel before affirmatives.³

§ 230. A vowelless guttural, or ʿ, generally retains original *ā* before it, or changes an original *i*, or *ū*, to *ā*.

In Particular.—§ 231. 1. Verbs whose stem ends in a consonant, sometimes transfer the affirmative *ū* of the plural from the end of the word to between the second and last stem-consonant (between first and last in biconsonantal verbs). This occurs frequently in the perfect, but is rare in the other parts of the verb.

2. Levy⁴ supposes forms like קְטוּל, אַקְטוּל, etc., to be infinitives. Of course, he had in view only the perfect. The few examples in other parts of the verb he either did not notice, or explained them away—and the latter can be easily done.

3. Arguments can be brought forth on both sides. In favor of Levy's theory are such facts:

- a) Lack of a similar phenomenon in the cognate languages.
- b) The use of unmistakable infinitives for finite forms in our idiom as well as in the cognate languages.

¹ Traces of this usage are found in the Targūmim and in Assyrian: יִדְרֹק Lev. 7:3; אֲתָרְגוּשְׁתָּ 2 Sam. 22:8; יִתְזַנְּךְ Hos. 9:2; cf. Delitzsch, *Assyr. Gram.*, p. 273 sq.

² These *u*-forms seem to represent a much earlier phase of verb-formation than is found in the cognate languages. The view that qātul(a), qātil(a) forms had originally corresponding derived forms just as qatala forms have, seems to be borne out by our idiom. Cf. on this question Zimmern, "Das Verhältnis des assyr. Permansivs zum semit. Perfect und zum ägypt. 'Pseudoparticip,'" *ZA.*, V., 1-22, and Lindl, *Die bab.-assyrl. Präsens-u. Präteritalformen*. The theory that the *u*-vowel in such cases represents *ū*, which stands for *i* (cf. Barnstein, *The Targum of Onkelos to Genesis*, p. 21 and references), does not explain the presence of this vowel in the Ithpa'al.

³ But cf. Dalman, *op. cit.*, p. 220, note 2.

⁴ *Neuhebr. Wb.*, s. v. קְטוּל.

c) Traditional pronunciation of the form קטול as קטול.¹

4. On the other hand it may be argued:

a) That this form is used exclusively for the third plural masculine. Had it been an infinitive, it would not have been so limited in number, nor in person.

b) That the ל"י verbs should have had a form corresponding to קטול of the strong verb.

c) That the corresponding forms in the derived stems show clearly the difference of the infinitive and the epenthetized forms. Cf. e. g., אקטול with אקטולִי, אהקטול with אהקטולִי.

5. The throwing back of the final vowel is probably due to a retrocession of the accent in the derived conjugations to the antepenultima, and, by analogy, also in the Qal. Traces of such retrocession are found in the nouns ינקוהא and שופטני accented now on the first syllable.

§ 232. a) In consequence of the participles being used with the force of a tense, they and the perfect influence each other in several ways: in exchanging affirmatives and structure of verbal theme. Thus, on the one hand, the perfect presents forms like קטלִין, קטלִי, instead of קטלו, while the participles appear as קטילו, קטילי, instead of קטלִין, קטלִי.² On the other hand, the perfect, which ought to join its plural affirmatives of the first and the second persons to a singular verbal theme: קטלִתון, קטלִתן, adopted from the participles the plural verbal theme: קטלִי+תון, קטלִי+תן, while the participles underwent, through the influence of the perfect, a reverse process, assuming the singular theme before plural enclitic pronouns: קטלִ+תן, קטלִ+תון, קטלִ+תן.

b) The passive participle of Qal has beside its regular form קטיל also a form קטול. The latter is less frequent.

¹ The accent being on the penult, the last vowel is indistinctly pronounced. But, I think, it sounds more like *a* than *o*. This is supported by two vocalized examples: שִׁדְּרָר *they sent*, Col. MS., Meg. 6a, and אָמְרָר *they said*, Še'ilt., ed. pr., p. 26. Levy, in accordance with his theory, vocalizes קטול. The קמץ in the traditional pronunciation is probably due to the influence of verbs פ"א or פ"ע, their initial consonant frequently taking a full vowel instead of *ševa*, or is a Hebraism. Cf. § 531, c.

² In later literature: גִּרְסִינָא (*bis*) *we learned*, Resp. d. Lehrer d. Ost. u. Westens, ed. Mueller, § 144 (Šerira Gaon); and even אֶסְהִידְנָא, אֶסְהִידְפוּן *they testified*, *ibid.*, § 89, = אֶסְהִידְרָא + אֶסְהִידְרָא.

§ 233. The imperfect forms without affirmatives take in a few cases the endings of the perfect. Thus: **תִּיִּתְּסָרָא** *let it be forbidden*, Ned. 23 a; **בִּיָּא בִּיָּא וְנִתְּבִי בִּיָּא** *come, let us bring rain*, Taan. 25 a; **הָא לִיהוּוּ כוּלָּן לְעַמָּא הָא** *come, let us all be one people*, Sanh. 39 a; **הָא דְּבִימְטִין** *that we may carry off*, Hôr. 3 b; **לִיעֵיִן** *let us consider*, Sabb. 30 b; **לִיבְטִלִין** *let us abolish*, Col. MS., Zeb. 38 a; **נִתְּיָאן** *let us infer*, *ibid.* 106 b (§ 102);¹ **אֲשַׁתְּמִיטְנָא** *I shall eschew*, B. Q. 105 b; **אֵיעֲכָבְנָא** *I shall be late*, 'En Ya'aq., Sanh. 98 a. The same is met with in the participle.

GENDER.—§ 234. There are in the verb, as well as in the noun, two genders, masculine and feminine. But their use is irregular. On the whole it can be said that the feminine tends to disappear altogether. There is not a single masculine form that could not legitimately be used for the feminine, while many of the feminine forms are found in use for the masculine, both in verb and pronoun. Cf. § 236.²

NUMBER.—§ 235. Of the two numbers, the singular is frequently used when we should expect the plural. This may be due to laxity of syntax, or, as in Syriac, to the orthographical omission of the plural ending, or to scribal errors.

¹ The section quoted is to be corrected by this.

² Cf. Lotz, *Tigl. Paleser*, p. 96 below; Nöldeke, *MG.*, § 162; Barnstein, pp. 30-33.

Qal.

PERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	קָטַל (אֶקַטֵּל)	קָטִיל, (אֶקְטִיל)	קָטוּל
3d fem. . . .	קָטְלָה, חַ	קָטִילָה, חַ	—
2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטִילְתָּ	—
2d fem. . . .	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—
1st com. . .	קָטַלְנוּ [ח]	קָטִילְנוּ [ח]	קָטוּלְנוּ [ח]
Plur. 3d masc. {	קָטְלוּ	קָטִילוּ	קָטוּלוּ
	—	קָטוּל	—
3d fem. . . .	קָטְלוּ	קָטִילוּ	—
2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתָּם, [יחזק]	קָטִילְתָּם, [יחזק]	—
1st com. {	קָטַלְנָם, קָטְלוּ	קָטִילְנָם, קָטִילוּ	—
	קָטַלְנוּ, לָנוּ	קָטִילְנוּ, לָנוּ	קָטוּלְנוּ
IMPERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטוּל, נִיקְטוּל	לִיקְטִיל, נִי'	לִיקְטַל, נִי'
3d fem. . . .	תִּקְטוּל	תִּקְטִיל	תִּקְטַל
2d masc. . .	תִּקְטוּל	תִּקְטִיל	תִּקְטַל
2d fem. . . .	—	תִּקְטְלִי [ן]	—
1st com. . .	אֶקְטוּל	אֶקְטִיל	אֶקְטַל
Plur. 3d masc. . .	—	לִיקְטְלוּ [ן], נִי'	—
	—	לִיקְטְלוּ, נִי'	—
2d masc. . .	—	תִּקְטְלוּ [ן]	—
1st com. . .	נִיקְטוּל, לִי'	נִיקְטִיל, לִי'	נִיקְטַל, לִי'
IMPERATIVE—			
Sing. 2d masc. . .	קָטוּל	קָטִיל	קָטַל
2d fem. . . .	קָטוּלִי [ן]	קָטִילִי [ן]	קָטַלִי [ן]
Plur. 2d masc. . .	קָטוּלוּ	קָטִילוּ	קָטַלוּ
INFINITIVE	—	מִקְטִיל	—
PARTICIPLE—			
Active, sing. masc.	—	קָטִיל	—
fem. . . .	—	קָטְלָה	—
Passive, sg. masc.	—	קָטִיל, (קָטוּל)	—
fem. . . .	—	קָטִילָה, (קָטוּלָה)	—

STRONG VERB.

§ 236. The guttural verbs have been treated together with the non-gutturals, since for lack of vocalization we know but little of the modifications the former underwent.

In the examples given, masculine forms have been given as masculine, although used as feminine, and the reverse. *E. g.*, אֵיבַר she became pregnant (Bekh. 47 a, Sanh. 69 a) I put under masculine forms; מִיְהַלֵּךְ circumcise yourselves (M. MS., Sanh. 39 a), under feminine forms.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—3d sing. masc.—§ 237. a) [BT קָטַל; M קָטַל; S ܩܬܠ].¹—שָׁקַל he took, Ned. 51 a; שָׁתַק kept silent, M. Q. 28 a, יָרַק fled, M. Q. 28 a; שָׁלַח sent, שָׁמַע heard, Ned. 65 a; שָׁהַר shone forth. Yôm. 15 a.

b) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S ܩܬܠ].—סָלַק ascended, Ned. 66 b, Ber. 18 b; טָעַם tasted, Ned. 66 b; שָׁדַב had died, *ibid.*

c) [T קָטַל; S ܩܬܠ].—הָרַב was destroyed, Gitt. 55 b; תָּקוּהָ became foxy, M. MS., Taan. 7 a, H. MS., B. M. 106 b; נָבֹג rose up, came up, Sanh. 82 a; בְּרוֹק בְּרוֹקָה the bright star has shone forth, a Babylonian saying quoted in *Jer. Talm.*, R. H. 57 b; פָּרַד partook, M. MS., Ber. 46 a; ed. Ven., *ibid.* 57 b.²

3d sing. fem.³—§ 238. a) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S ܩܬܠ].—גָּנְבָה she stole, Ned. 34 b; פָּקְעָה burst, *ibid.* 50 a; שָׁמַע heard, שָׁלַח sent, Ber. 51 b.⁴

b) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S ܩܬܠ].—סָלַק ascended, Keth. 104 a: בְּעִרְחָא was afraid, Bêç. 25 b; שָׁדַב died, Ber. 18 b. Sabb. 151 b; טָרִיקָא stung, Ber. 58 b.⁵

2d sing. masc.⁶—§ 239. a) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S ܩܬܠ].—פָּתַבְתָּ didst write, Hag. 4 b; שָׁקַלְתָּ didst take, B. M. 63 b; סָלַקְתָּ didst ascend, Ber. 18 b; גָּנַבְתָּ didst steal,

¹ B = Bibl. Aramaic, T = Targumic Aramaic, M = Mandaic, S = Syriac.

² Cf. שָׁרוּג, *HG.* ed. princ., 79 c.

³ Cf. § 200.

⁴ The spelling קָטַל, קָטַל (never 'ק') shows that this form is like that of T.

⁵ This last verb is not Pa'el as Jastrow thinks.

⁶ Cf. § 201.

ibid. 56 *b*; שָׁמַעְתָּ *didst hear*, Ned. 6 *a*; פָּשַׁעְתָּ *didst commit a crime*, B. Q. 85 *a*.

b) [B קָטַלְתָּ; T קָטִילְתָּ; M קָטִילַת; S مَكَّلَ].—סָלַקְתָּ *didst ascend*, Ber. 18 *b*; טָחִינְתָּ *didst grind*, Sanh. 95 *b*; נָסִיבְתָּ [ק] *hast married*, Sand. 97 *a*; פָּרִיסְתָּ *didst spread out*, Qidd. 29 *b*.

2d *sing. fem.*¹—§ 240. a) [T עֲבַדְתִּין; S مَكَّلَ].—קָטַלְתָּ *didst kill*, Keth. 65 *a*; שָׁקַלְתָּ, Tam. 32 *b*; זָבַנְתִּי *didst buy*, B. M. 51 *a*; קָטַלְתָּ *didst kill*, *ibid.* 59 *a*.

1st *sing. com.*²—§ 241. a) [B קָטַלְתָּ; T קָטַלְתִּי; M קָטִילְתִּי; S مَكَّلَ].—עֲבַדְתִּי *I did*; Sabb. 145 *b*; סָלַקְתִּי *I rose*, Ber. 57 *a*; כִּבְשִׁיתָ *conquered*, Sanh. 95 *a*; שָׁמַעְתִּי *heard*, B. Q. 67 *a*; שָׁקַלְתָּ *took*, M. MS., Sabb. 156 *b*; עָבַדְתִּי *did*, Pes. 103 *a*,³ גָּבַרְתִּי *stole*, B. Q. 65 *a*; נָשָׁקְתִּי *kissed*, Ber. 56 *b*; שָׂחַלְתִּי *I planted*, Taan. 23 *a*; שָׁלַחְתִּי *I sent*, M. Q. 16 *b*.⁴

b) [B שָׁפַלְתָּ; T קָטִילְתִּי; M קָטִילְתִּי; S مَكَّلَ].—שָׁפַלְתִּי *I went down*, Sabb. 116 *b*; כָּתַבְתִּי *wrote*, *ibid.* 105 *a*; שָׁקַלְתִּי *took*, *ibid.* 156 *b*; שָׁבַיְתִי *left*, Keth. 53 *a*; פָּעַיְתִי *was afraid*, Nid. 13 *a*; נָסִיבְתִי *took, married*, Sanh. 97 *a*; הִתְיַמְתִּי *signed*, B. B. 167 *a*; סָלַקְתִּי *ascended*, M. MS., Ber. 57 *a*; זָבַנְתִּי *I bought*, Sôtā 13 *a*.

c) [T קָטַלְתִּי].—שָׁתוּקִי *I kept silence*, Sabb. 29 *b*; פָּרוּכִי *I partook*, M. MS., Ber. 49 *a*.

3d *plur. masc.*—§ 242. a) [BT קָטַלוּ; Pal. Talm. קָטְלוּ; M קָטַלְתִּי; S مَكَّلَ].—שָׁפַעְתִּי *dripped profusely*, C. MS., M. Q. 25 *b*; עָרַקְתִּי *fled*, B. B. 8 *a*; בָּדַקְתִּי *searched*, Ber. 44 *a*; הִרְדִּיתִי *returned*, *ibid.* 10 *a*; שָׁמַעְתִּי *heard*, *ibid.* 56 *a*,⁵ עָבַדְתִּי *made*, Gitt. 57 *a*; מָרַדְתִּי *rebelled*, *ibid.* שָׂחַלְתִּי *planted*, Taan. 23 *a*.

b) [B קָטַלוּ; T קָטִילוּ; M קָטִילוּ; S مَكَّلَ].—שָׁתוּקוֹ *they kept silence*, Qid. 70 *b*, Sabb. 29 *b*; פָּתַיְתִי *died*, Sanh. 97 *a*; סָלַקְתִּי, Sanh. 26 *a*; פָּרִיכוֹ, Ber. 22 *b*; כָּפַיְתִי *tied*, *ibid.* 56 *b*;

¹ Cf. § 202.

² Cf. § 203.

³ Cf. בָּלַעְתִּי *I swallowed*, HG. ed. pr. 105 *b*.

⁴ מְסַרְתִּי *I committed*, HG. ed. pr. 119 *d*; פָּרַעְתִּי *I paid*, *ibid.* 98 *a*; שָׁלַחְתִּי *I sent*, *ibid.* 47 *c*.

⁵ לְקִיטִי ed. Harkavy, § 241.

וְשִׁלְמוּ *were completed*, M. Q. 28 b; וְתָקִיפוּ *became foxy*, Ber. 5 b (M. MS. וְתָקִיפוּ, Beth Nāthān וְתָקִיפוּ, cf. § 87); וְכָפְּתוּן *they tied*, M. MS., Ber. 56 b.

c) [T קָטְלוּ]—כָּרְבוּ *ate*, Ber. 22 b, ed. Ven.

d) *With final vowel thrown back*:¹ הָרְדִיר *returned*, Sanh. 26 a; עָבִיד *did*, Zeb. 99 b; סָלוֹק *Taan. 23 b*; קָבֹר *buried*, Sanh. 26 b; סָמְיָה *relied*, *ibid.* 26 a; גָּזַר *decreed*, Macc. 20 a; גָּזַל *robbed*, B. M. 62 a; זָבַח *slaughtered*, Hull. 4 b; נָפַל *fell upon*, Gitt. 57 a; סָבִיר *were of opinion*, *ibid.* 56 a; חָרַב *were destroyed*, Meg. 4 a; נְהוּר *are bright*, Taan. 10 a; חָשׁוּךְ *are dark*, *ibid.*

3d plur. fem.—§ 243. נָפְלוּ *they fell*, Sôtā 13 a; נָתַרְן *dropped out*, *ibid.*; נִפְקֶן *came out*, Sanh. 101 a.

2d plur. masc.—§ 244. a) [BT קָטְלוּן; M קָטְלוּן; S מִכְּלָפֵי]—עָבִידְתוּן *ye did*, Ned. 65 a.²

b) [TM קָטְלוּן; S מִכְּלָפֵי]—עָבִידְתוּן *Ned. 25 a*; עָבִידְתוּן *Sanh. 108 b*; שָׁקַלְתֶּם *ye took*, *ibid.* 110 a; עִסְקֶתֶם *busied yourselves*, Yeb. 105 a; קָטְפֶתֶם *break off*, Arûkh, A. Z. 72 b; מְהַלְתֶּם *circumcise yourselves*, Sanh. 29 a (⁵En Yaq. מְהַלְתֶּם).⁴

1st plur. com.—§ 245. a) [B קָטְלָנָא; T קָטְלָנָא; M קָטְלָנָא; S מִכְּלָפֵי, מִכְּלָפֵי]—פָּתְרָנָא *we explained*, Tam. 32 a; חָתְמָנָא *we signed*, B. B. 164 a; שָׁקַלְנָא *took*, B. Q. 108 b; הָרְדִיר *returned*, B. B. 74 b; פִּשְׁטְנָא *explained*, Hull. 77 a; עָבְרִין *we crossed*, Ned. 22 b; פִּרְקִין *we redeemed*, Gitt. 38 a; סִבְרִין *we thought*, סִלְקִין *we disembarked*, B. B. 73 b.

b) [B קָטְלָנָא; T קָטְלָנָא; M קָטְלָנָא; S מִכְּלָפֵי, מִכְּלָפֵי]—שָׁכְבַן *we slept*, Sanh. 7 a; זָבַחְנָא *bought*, R. MS., B. B. 126 a.

c) עָרוּקִין *we fled*, B. B. 8 a.³

IMPERFECT.—3d sing. masc.⁵—§ 246. a) [B יִקְטֹל; T יִקְטֹל; (יִקְטֹל); M נִיקְטֹל; S יִקְטֹל]—לִיכְתֹב *writes*, M. Q. 8 a; לִישְׁעוּם *tastes*, Sabb. 11 a; לִישְׁעוּם *Ned. 22 b*; לְמַעוּל *transgresses*, *ibid.* 54 a; לִישְׁלוּק *ascends*, Sabb. 110 a; נִיגְזֹר *decrees*, M. Q. 14 b; לִיחְרוּב *is destroyed*, *ibid.* 9 b; לִיחְרוּב *roasts*, Pes. 40 a;

¹ Cf. §§ 71, 73, 232.

² Cf. § 232; פְּטָרְתוּן, *HG.* ed. pr. 143 a.

³ Cf. § 232, a.

⁴ This seems to be a kind of precative perfect.

⁵ A few forms occur without ל: יִחְרוּב *Nāz.* 32 b; וּמְלוּךְ *A. Z.* 10 a; וּמְלוּךְ *ibid.*; וְעָקַר *ibid.* 16 a; וּלְפָשׁ *Ber.* 28 a. Cf. § 207.

לִיעָבוֹר *counts*, Macc. 22 a; לִיהָדוֹק *squeezes*, Sabb. 139 b; לִיעָבוֹר *transgresses*, Ned. 4 ab; נִטְרוֹק *bolts*, Er. 102 a.

b) [T וְקָטִיל].—לִיסְלִיק Gitt. 67 b, Sabb. 141 a; לִיסְהִיָּה *upturns*, Sabb. 110 a; לִיזְבִּין *buys*, *ibid.* 140 b; נִיעָבֵד *does*, *ibid.* 134 b; לִיעָבֵד, *ibid.* 81 a, Ber. 30 a; לְחָלִיָּה *passes by*, Gitt. 56 b; לִיעָשִׁיב *counts*, Nāz. 21 a; לִיעָפֵסֵד *has loss*, B. M. 109 b.¹

c) [BT וְקָטֵל; M נִיקְטָאֵל; S نَمَك].—לִיפְתַח *begins*, Ned. 3 a; לִיסְבֵר *reasons*, Sabb. 63 a; לִיזְרַע *sows*, *ibid.* 85 a; לִישְׁנָאֵר ('Arūkh *jumps*, *ibid.* 110 a; לִיעָשִׁיב *counts*, *ibid.* 74 a; נִיהָדֹק *pushes in*, *ibid.* 139 b; לִיהָרֵב *is destroyed*, Gitt. 56 a; לִיעָבֵד *does*, A. Z. 28 b; נִיהָוֹר *is white*, B. Q. 69 a; לִיקָרֵב Sanh. 3 b.

3d sing. fem.—§247. a) תִּישָׁקוּל *takes*, Sabb. 110 b; תִּחַלְוֵי *takes off the shoe*, Yeb. 105 a.

c) תִּשְׁלַח *takes off*, Sabb. 110 a; תִּפְחַשׁ (§23, c) *deteriorates*, MS. H. B. M. 104 b.

2d sing. masc.—§248. a) תִּיקְטוּל *killest*, Pes. 25 b; תִּפְשׁוּט *explainest*, Sabb. 3 b.

b) תִּחַלְיָה *passes by*, Yômâ 18 a.

c) תִּיחַרַט *regrettest*, Pes. 113 a; תִּחַצֵר *harvestest*, M. Q. 9 b; תִּירַתָּה *gettest angry*, Ber. 29 b; תִּקְרַב *approachest*, Sabb. 13 a.

2d sing. fem.—§249. [BT תִּקְטָלוּ; M תִּיקְטוּל; S تَمَكَّ].—תִּדְחִלִין B. M. 84 b; תִּדְחִלִי *fearst*, Sabb. 63 b; תִּעֲבֵדִי *doest*, M. Q. 27 b.

1st sing. com.—§250. a) אֶחַצֵר *I harvest*, M. Q. 9 b; אֶיזְבִין *buy*, B. B. 30 b; אֶדְרוֹשׁ *lecture*, Sabb. 80 b; אֶשָׁקוּל *remove*, Meg. 16 a; אֶיבְדוֹק *I try*, Yeb. 65 a.

b) אֶמְזִיג *I mix wine*, Ned. 55 a; אֶיעָבֵד *I do*, Gitt. 56 a, Sabb. 81 b.

c) אֶגְמֵר *I learn*, Nid. 48 a; אֶשְׁמַע *hear*, Ber. 24 b; אֶזְרַע *sow*, M. Q. 9 b.

3d plur. masc.—§251. BT וְקָטְלוּ; M נִיקְטָלוּ; S نَمَكُوا].—1) *With stem-vowel omitted*: לִיעָבְדוֹן, M. MS., B. B. 156 a; לִיהָדְרוֹן *return*, C. MS., M. Q. 9 b; לִירְהֵטוּ *run*, Hull. 51 a; לִיזְבִּנֵי *buy*, Sabb. 75 b; נִיהָדְרוּ Ber. 37 a; נִתְחַבּוּ *write*, Gitt. 66 a; לִישְׁמַעֵי A. Z. 2 b (M. MS., *ibid.*, לִישְׁמַעֵי); לִיעָבְדוּ Sanh. 95 b;

¹ Cf. לִישְׁחִיט HG. ed. princ. 126 c, נִהָלִיךְ *ibid.* 59 a; but לִיהָלוֹךְ *ibid.* 59 b.

לִיעָבְדוֹ *ibid.* 96 b; לִיחַפְּסִי *take hold*, Yeb. 92 b; נִיפְלְגִי *give a share*, Sabb. 116 b.¹

2) *With retained stem-vowel*: נִגְרוֹסוּ *study*, P. MS., Ber. 13 b; לַעֲרוֹקָא *flee*, B. B. 8 a; לַעֲבִידוֹ *do*, *ibid.* 156 a.

3) *With final vowel thrown back*: נִזְבֹּקִי *buy*, Ber. 53 a; נִפְרוֹסִי *Bêcā* 30 a; לִיִּסְהוֹרִי *testify*, Yeb. 31 b; לִיפְשׁוֹטִי *unloosen*, Gitt. 69 a. 3d plur. fem.—§ 252. לִיִּהְוֶרְוּ *they return*, 'En Yaq., M. Q. 9 b.

2d plur. masc.—§ 253. 1) תִּירְזַבְנֹנִי *ye buy*, Taan. 24 a; תִּירְחֲלוּן *are afraid*, B. B. 10 a; תִּירְשׁוּן *teach*, Bêcā 28 a; תִּירְמְרוּ *learn*, B. B. 130 b; תִּיעָבְדוּ *ibid.* 10 a.

2) תִּיעָבְדוּ, B. B. 130 b, M. MS. *ibid.* תִּיעָבְדוּן.

1st plur. com.—§ 254. a) נִישְׁבֹּק *we leave*, Sabb. 119 b; נִיקְטוּל *Sanh.* 82 b; נִיגְזֹר *decree*, Pes. 105 a; נִיעָרֹב *associate*, Sotā 21 a; לִיפְלוֹג *divide*, *ibid.*

b) נִעָבְדִי *Sabb.* 37 b, Gitt. 56 a; נִקְטִיל *Pes.* 12 a.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§ 255. a) [B קָטַל; T קָטוּל; M קָטוּל; S مَنَعٌ].—רָקוֹד *dance*, Ned. 51 a; פָּלוֹט *spit out*, *ibid.* 49 b; שִׁפּוֹף *pour out*, Ber. 62 b; שָׁקוּל *take*, B. B. 6 b; גָּדוּשׁ *put up a stack*, B. Q. 59 b.

b) [T קָטִיל].—סִגִּיד *worship*, Meg. 16 b; זָקִיהַ *hang up*, B. M. 59 b; טַעִים *taste*, Ber. 5 b; גָּחִין *bow down*, B. M. 59 a; שָׁקִיל *take*, Sabb. 142 b; עָבִיד *do*, Bekh. 8 b, Gitt. 68 b; פָּסִיק *cut off*, Sabb. 75 a; לֵךְ *go*, only in one proverb, Sabb. 13 a; עִיבִיד *Ned.* 51 a and elsewhere (§ 13).

c) [T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S مَنَعٌ].—שָׁלַח *take off*, Ber. 28 a; שָׁמַע *hear*, Ned. 7 b; פָּרַע *pay*, *ibid.* 25 a; פָּלַח *serve*, A. Z. 18 a; מָשַׁךְ *drag, carry*, B. Q. 93 a; בָּחַר *choose*, Yeb. 63 a.

d) By analogy with ל"י verbs, גָּרְדִי (§ 259, i, note), 'Arūkh, Nāz. 4 b.

Sing. fem.—§ 256. a) [B קָטַלִי; T קָטוּלִי; Jer. Talm.: קוֹטְלוּן; קָטַלִין; S مَنَعٌ].—שָׁקוּלִי *take*, Meg. 18 a; נְהוּגִי *conduct*, M. Q. 16 b.

b) [T קָטוּלִי].—עָבִידִי *do*, Yeb. 63 a; נְהוּגִי M. MS., M. Q. 16 b; שְׁתַּקִּי *keep silent*, Keth. 103 a, 'En Y. (§ 23 c).

c) [T קָטַלִי; S مَنَعٌ].—שָׁבַקִי *leave*, Ber. 31 b; תִּבְרִי *break*, Ned. 66 b; and with loss of stem-vowel פִּירְחִי *fly, flee*, Pes. 111 b (M. MS., *ibid.* פִּרְחִין).

¹ Cf. לִיעָבְדוּן, *Igg. Serirā*, p. 23, ed. Brüll; וְסִתְרוּן Harkavy's ed. of 'תש' הונא', § 54.

Plur. masc.—§ 257. a) [B קָטְלוּ; T קָטְלוּ; Palest. Talm. קוּטְלוּ; S مَقْتُلُوْ, مَقْتُلُوْ].—כָּתוּבוּ *write ye*, B. B. 40 a; יִרְדּוּ *flee*, *ibid.* 8 a; טָרְדוּ *bolt*, Ber. 28 a; לְחַשּׁוּ *whisper*, Yōmā 82 b; שְׁקוּלוּ *Er.* 94 a; שְׁקוּלוּ *Sanh.* 26 a, Qidd. 81 a; with omitted stem-vowel: בִּידְקוּ *examine*, Gitt. 68 b.

b) [T קָטְלוּ].—כָּתוּבוּ *write*, Yōmā 77 a; טַעֲמוּ *taste*, Pes. 111 a; עֲבִירוּ *do*, Bekh. 8 b; בְּעִירוּ *remove*, Pes. 5 b.

c) [T קָטְלוּ; Palest. Talm. קָטְלוּ; S مَقْتُلُوْ, مَقْتُلُوْ].—פְּתוּחוּ *open ye*, Sabb. 41 a; הֲרִיחַ *return*, Sanh. 26 a; זָרְעוּ *sow*, *ibid.*; כָּתוּבוּ *B. B.* 40 a; with omitted stem-vowel: מִשְׁחוּ *measure*, Bekh. 8 b.

d) With epenthetic vowel: הֲרִיחַ *return*, Gitt. 68 b; עֲטוּהוּ *cover yourselves*, M. Q. 28 b. The last example may also be explained as singular.

Plur. fem.—§ 258. [B קָטְלוּנָא; S مَقْتُلُوْنَ, مَقْتُلُوْنَ].—קָטְלוּנִי *kill ye*, Sabb. 12 a. But this single example is doubtful. O. MS. has for it קָטְלוּנָהוּ, and the form קָטְלוּנִי may also contain the objective suffix. מִיְדַלְקוּ *have yourselves circumcised*, Sanh. 39 a, M. MS.

INFINITIVE.—§ 259. The usual form is מִקְטַל; the other forms occur sporadically.

a) miqtāl: לְמִשְׁקַל *to take*, Ned. 12 b, 37 a; לְמִיִּסְבַּל *to stand, suffer*, *ibid.* 51 a; לְמַיְעַבְד *to do*, *ibid.* 76 a; מְיַעְקֵר *to annul*, Nāz. 21 b; מִישְׁרָה *to gulp*; מִשְׁטַר *to smear*, *ibid.*; מִיְקַדֵּשׁ *to be holy*, Nāz. 22 b.

b) miqtūl: לְמִטְבּוּל, Nidd. 66 b.

c) miqtīl: מִצְמִיחַ *to harden*, Pes. 41 a, 74 b; מִקְלִישׁ *to weaken*, Ned. 68 a; מִיִּפְשֵׁט *to be clear*, Pes. 83 b; מִקְפִּיד *to be particular*, A. Z. 31 a; מְזַרְיָה *to cause soreness*, 'En Ya'aq., A. Z. 28 b.

d) miqtālā, miqtīlā (§ 223 a): מִשְׁטַחָא *B. B.* 29 b; לְמִישְׁטַחָא *to spread*, B. M. 106 a; מְיַעַבְדָא *to do*, Sabb. 50 a; לְמִיזְרֵיָה *to sow*, B. M. 106 b; מִשְׁתַּקָּה *to keep silence*, Qidd. 13 a; לְמִשְׁלַפָּא *to take off*, Gitt. 56 b; לְמִשְׁטַפָּא *to deluge*, Succ. 53 a; לְמִיְקַרְבָּא *to approach*, M. Q. 28 a.

e) miqtālē, miqtīlē (§ 226): מִיְדַדְרִי *to take back*, 'Ar. 23 a; מִשְׁקָלִי *to be balanced, ambiguous*, *ibid.* 18 b; מִיְגַמְרִי *to learn*, Hōr. 12 a.

f) qūtūl: נָדוּר to vow, Ned. 21 b; לְקַסּוֹם to divine, Gitt. 68 b; לְסַמוֹךְ to lean, Er. 15 a; לְטַעוֹם to taste, Ber. 28 b; לְשָׁקוֹל to take, Me'ilā 17 b.

g) qātāl or qitāl: טָרַח to trouble, Yōmā 19 a, 'Arūkh, Hull. 51 a; עֲנַשׁ to punish, M. Q. 25 a; [בִּלְעָא to swallow it, B. B. 74 b; but this may also be the emphatic participle בִּלְעָא].

h) qūtūlē: לְפָרוֹשׁ to withdraw, M. MS., Šebu. 18 b; לְעִבּוּרֵי to cross, Pes. 74 b; לְדַבּוּקֵי to attach oneself, Keth. 111 b; לְפָלוֹחֵי to serve, Ber. 27 b; הָשׁוּבֵי to have in mind, Zeb. 36 a; צְמוּחֵי to harden, Pes. 41 a; שָׁלוּפֵי to pull out, M. Q. 4 b; שְׁלוּפֵי to draw out, Yeb. 102 b.

i) qitālā: לְשִׁטָּחָא to spread out, M. MS., B. B. 29 b.

j) qatlūiē, qitlūiē: (by analogy with verbs "ל"): גִּירָדֵי,¹ גִּירָדֵי, גִּירָדֵי, 'Arūkh, Nāz. 4 b.²

NOTE.—Our idiom shows a tendency to use the form קְטוּלֵי as an absolute infinitive with finite verbs of all conjugations. For this reason many of the forms given under *lit. g* are doubtful, as they may belong to Pa'ēl, although used as inner object to verbs of Qal. There is, however, no doubt that some of these forms are used as Qal.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§260. The form of the active participle is קָטִיל (or קְטִיל), the vowel of the second syllable being synco-pated when the word is lengthened. The vowel of the first syl-lable is sometimes changed to *i*, *e*, or *ai* (§§ 69, 80). Verbs whose last stem-consonant is a guttural, or ר, take *ā* in the second syllable (§73). In the lengthened forms *ā* is shortened to *ā* in traditional pronunciation (§76). In the feminine the ending ת־ is very rare (§224). As this participle is mostly used with verbal force, the determinate state is very rare.

Sing. masc.—§261. a) סָלִיק leaves off, Ned. 2 b, 30 b; דְּרִישׁ explains, *ibid.* 3 a; עֲבִיד does, *ibid.* 25 a; סָפִיד laments, Sabb. 90 b.

b) פִּתַּח begins, Ned. 3 a; עֲבַר transgresses, M. Q. 17 a; סָבַר holds, *ibid.*, 6 b; שָׁוָא jumps, B. B. 96 a (§10); יָדַע knows, Ned. 8 a; נָגְהָ is sufficient, M. Q. 16 b.³

¹ Cf. Jastrow, s. v. גִּירָי.

² In later literature: לְמַהֲרָה (voc.), *HG.* 34; לְמִימְחוּג *TG.* ed. Cassel, §104; אֲנַמְרוֹר *Igg. Šertrā*, p. 8; לְקַבּוּעֵי *MV.*, p. 40.

³ Cf. הָדִיר *HG.* 377; פָּרִיעַ *ibid.* 402.

*Sing. fem.*¹—§ 262. דָּחָקָה *pushes*, M. Q. 28 a; רָהָטָה *runs*, *ibid.* 9 b; עָבְדָה *does*, *ibid.* 17 a; הָרָרָה *returns*, Sabb. 151 a; מִתְנָה *is wet*, Raši, Pes. 111 b [M. MS. מִיִּתְנָה (§§ 69, 86), eds. מִיִּתְנָה (§ 80)].

Plur. masc.—§ 263. פָּתְחוּן *open*, Ned. 22 a; פָּסְקוּן *divide*, *ibid.* 38 a; עָבְדוּן *would make*, *ibid.* 50 a; קָטְלוּן *kill*, M. Q. 14 b; תִּפְסְוּ *take hold*, Ned. 6 b; בְּטָלִי *are neutralized*, *ibid.* 59 a; גָּנְבוּ *stole*, *ibid.* 62 a; קָטְלוּ *kill*, B. M. 86 a; דָּהָקוּ *importune*, Taan. 23 b; שְׁלְחוּ *send*, B. Q. 20 b.

Plur. fem.—§ 264. שָׁדְרוּן *dragged along*, Hull. 51 a; שָׁכְבוּן *are to die*, Ber. 56 a; פָּרְחוּן *fly*, *ibid.*; סָלְקוּן *come up*, *ibid.* 20 a; רִיהָטוּן *are frisky*, Sabb. 32 a (§ 69); נָטְרוּן *wait*, Ber. 17 a; עָקְרוּן *Hör.* 7 b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 265. The passive participle has generally retained its nominal force, except when used with following ל to form the periphrastic perfect, or present.² It is therefore often found in the determinate state, both in singular and plural. In a few cases the first stem-consonant has *ā*, as in Hebrew (§ 84). Besides the usual form קָטִיל the form קָטוּל is found in a few instances.

Sing. masc.—§ 266. a) כָּתוּב *written*, Ned. 3 a; שְׁכִיחַ *occurs*, *is frequent*, *ibid.* 33 b, 56 b; שְׁמִיעַ *heard*, *ibid.* 41 a; עָבִיר *is made*, *ibid.* 54 b; כָּתוּב, Sabb. 116 b; צָרִיךְ, Ned. 3 a and frequent;³ עָרִיךְ *is preferable*, Pes. 95 b.⁴—e. קָטִילָא *killed*, Pes. 111 b, Sanh. 65 a; רְטִיבָא *wet*, *ibid.* 93 a; זְמִינָא *invited*, Ned. 24 a; צְרִינָא *pious, chaste*, Men. 49 a.

b) שְׁמוּט *compressed*, Bekh. 43 b; סְמוּנָה *laid on hands*, Col. MS., Zeb. 6 a; רְקוּעַ *extended*, M. Q. 28 a, Arākh; מְזוּיג *mixed*, Yômā 81 b; נְהוּר *shines*, Sabb. 116 b; תְּבוּר *broken*, *ibid.*, 67 a.—e. חֲרוּבָא *burnt*, M. MS., B. M. 85 a, eds. Sanh. 37 a.

Sing. fem.—§ 267. a) לְבִישָׁא *clad*, Ber. 20 a; עָבִידָא *used, apt*, Ned. 91 a; צְרִיכָא *is necessary*, *ibid.*; טְרִיחָא *troublesome*, *ibid.* 25 a; e. צְמִירָתָא *burning*, Sabb. 67 a, Pes. 25 b; חֲרִיפָתָא *sharp*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 a (voc.); קְלִישָׁתָא *weak*, Yeb. 113 a.

b) שְׁקוּלָא *is taken*, Sabb. 63 b; כְּרוּבָה *wrapped up*, Gitt. 68 a

¹ Cf. § 224.

² The ל is sometimes omitted: שְׁמִיעַ *has heard*, Ber. 5 b, for שְׁמִיעַ לִיהּ *heard, Sabb. 26 a* (the following לָהּ is object).

³ צָרִיךְ in TG., ed. Harkavy, § 20.

⁴ תְּאָפֵיר *sewed*, Alfasi Yeb. end of Perek 12.

Plur. masc.—§268. a) שְׁקִילִין *are taken*, Sabb. 63 b; פְּלִיגִי *differ*, Ned. 7 a; טַרְפֵי *spotted*, *ibid.* 25 a; חֲשִׁיבֵי *of importance*, Ber. 16 b; עֲבָדֵי *used to*, Keth. 60 b; נִגְדָדוּ *stretched out*, Sabb. 138 a; תְּקִילִין *of full weight*, B. M. 44 b; שְׁכִיחֵי *are found, occur*, M. Q. 12 b.

b) שְׁקִילֵי *ambiguous*, 'Ar. 18 b; חֲשִׁיבֵי *noble*, A. Z. 10 b; גְּמוּרֵי *absolute*, Ber. 61 b, Sôtā 31 a; שְׁמוּנֵי *long-necked*, Keth. 60 b; תְּקִילֵי *of full weight*, B. M. 69 b; סְבוּרֵי *hold*, B. Q. 112 b.¹

Plur. fem.—§269. a) עֲבִידִין *are made*, Ned. 38 b; נְסִיבִין *married*, Ber. 43 b; בְּתִיבִין, בְּתִיבִין *written*, Ned. 37 b, 38 a; e. חֲסִיכָתָא *poor, bad*, Pes. 48 a; הַשִּׁלְתָּא *mashed*, Hull. 93 a; and with double plural ending, צְדִיעָתָן *modest, chaste*, Sabb. 140 b.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.²—§270. The participles are often combined with the pronouns of the first and the second persons into one word to form the present tense. The third person, as in the perfect, is understood with the bare participle.³ When thus combined they have the following forms:

<i>Singular masculine.</i>		<i>Singular feminine.</i>			
אֲנָא קְטִילֵי	becomes	קְטִילְנָא	אֲנָא קְטִילָא	becomes	קְטִילְנָא
אֲנָא קְטִילֵי	"	קְטִילְנָא	אֲנָא קְטִילָא	"	[קְטִילְנָא] ⁴
אַתְ קְטִילֵי	"	קְטִילְתָּ	אַתְ קְטִילָא	"	קְטִילְתָּ
אַתְ קְטִילֵי	"	קְטִילְתָּ	אַתְ קְטִילָא	"	קְטִילְתָּ

*Plural masculine.*⁵

אֲנָן קְטִילִין	becomes	קְטִילִינָן
אֲנָן קְטִילִין	"	קְטִילִינָן
(אַתּוּן) קְטִילִין	"	(קְטִילִיתּוּן) ⁷
(אַתּוּן) קְטִילִין	"	(קְטִילִיתּוּן)

¹ פְּלִיגִין *Igg. Šerīrā*, p. 12.

² Cf. Noldeke, *MG*, §175 a, *SG*, §269, *NSG*, §100 sq.; Duval, *Gram. Syr.*, §133; McCurdy "Assyr. Permansive," in *Transact.* of the Leyden Congress of Orientalists (1885); Zimmermann "Das Verhältnis, des assyr. Permansivs zum semitischen Perfect und zum ägyptischen 'Pseudoparticip,'" *ZA.*, V., 1-22.

³ But cf. מְצִיטְרִינָן *they need*, Alfasi, B. M. 49 r; אֲמַרְינָן *they say, one says*, 'Arakh, Šebu. 46 a; עֲבָדִינָן *one does*, *TG*, ed. Cassel, §91. All these forms, however, are doubtful; the ך might denote קְמִיץ (§70, note 3) and the pronouns be the first person plural. The form כְּנִיך — may also be a by-form of כְּרִיך — as כְּנִיך — is of כְּנִיך — (§271 c, note).

⁴ For bracketed forms I have no examples.

⁵ The plural feminine does not occur with enclitic pronouns.

⁶ We should expect the last syllable to be כְּנִיך, but the traditional pronunciation is כְּנִיך.

⁷ Whether the ת retains its daghesh is impossible to tell. In the Targumim it is usually rāphē, but sometimes retains daghesh.

For variations in form of pronouns *cf.* § 98 and examples below (§§ 271–2). For plural 1st person used for singular *cf.* § 106.

References.—§ 271. a) עֵבִידָנָא *I do*, Ned. 5 a; טַעֲיִמְנָא *I taste*, *ibid.* 22 b; זְבִינָא *I buy*, Er. 100 b; זְיִנָא *I feed, support*, Gitt. 56 a (§ 50, 6); זְבִינָא *I buy*, B. B. 30 b; נָדְרָנָא *I vow*, Ned. 9 a; שְׁמַעְנָא *I hear*, *ibid.* 72 b; שְׂבִיעֵנָא *I am satiated*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 b (§ 73); פְּשָׁטֵינָא *I explain*, Taan. 21 a (§ 106); שְׁקִלְנָא *I take*, *ibid.* 24 a, and frequently; אָנָא אֲזַלִּין *I will go*, Me'ilā 17 b;¹ נְהִירְנָא *I shout*, 'Arūkh, R. H. 34 b, eds. נְהִירְנָא; this form is perhaps the passive participle.

b) יָדַעְתָּ *knowest*, עֲבַרְתָּ *trespassest*, Ned. 23 a; סְבַרְתָּ *art of opinion*, Ber. 2 b; שָׁמַעְתָּ *thou hearest*, Ned. 3 b; but טַעֲיַמְתָּ *thou tastest*, *ibid.* 22 b, with retention of second stem-vowel; קָטַלְתָּ *killest*, Sanh. 48 b.—f. גָּבִיאַח *collectest payment*, Keth. 43 b.

c) שְׁמַעְיֵנָּן *we hear*, Ned. 13 a, 81 b, Ber. 17 b; עֵבִידְנֵן *we do*, R. H. 47 a; פְּסָקֵינָּן *we divide*, Ber. 12 b; גְּמַרְיֵנָּן *we begin*, *ibid.* 14 b; גְּזַרְיֵנָּן *we decree*, Ned. 10 b; עֲסָקֵינָּן *we treat*, *ibid.* 59 a.—דְּכַרְנָּן *we remember*, B. M. 8 b (§ 232); רַחֲמֵינִי *we (I) love*, Sanh. 89 b; קָטַלְיֵן *we kill*, M. MS., Sanh. 95 a.²

d) עֲרַבְיָתוֹן *ye pledge yourselves*, Sanh. 39 b; תִּמְהוּיָתוֹן *ye are astonished*, *ibid.* 95 a; אֲמַרְיָתוֹן *ye say*, *ibid.* 25 a; חֲכַמְיָתוֹן *ye are wise*, Ber. 56 a; עֲבַדְיָתוֹן *ye do*, B. M. 73 a; שְׁקִילְיָתוֹן *ye take*, Sanh. 110 a, B. M. 109 a.

§ 272. a) גְּמִירְנָא *I have learned*, R. H. 23 a, Sabb. 63 a; דְּכִרְנָא *I remember*, Taan. 20 b; נְהִירְנָא *I remember*, *ibid.* 19 b; חֲשִׁיבְנָא *I am esteemed*, Ber. 18 b; חֲשִׁיבְנָא *I am suspected*, Ber. 5 b.

b) חֲשִׁיבְתָּ *thou art esteemed*, Ber. 18 b; צְרִיכְתָּ *thou art in need of*, B. M. 33 a, Ber. 13 b; פְּטִירְתָּ *art free*, *ibid.* 11 a; רְגִילְתָּ *thou art wont*, Meg. 28 a; עֲצִיבְתָּ *thou art pained*, Taan. 25 a (f.).

¹ Cf. Noldeke, *SG.*, § 64 B.

² In later literature: הוּהוּ אֲזַלִּין *I was going*, Še'elt., ch. 1; מְהַלְכֵינָּן *we circumcise*, *ibid.*, ch. 93; נְהִיבְנֵינָּן *we give*, *MV.*, p. 85; קָטַלְיֵנָּן *we kill*, *ibid.* 76.

c) עֲסִיבִינֵינוּ, Ned. 38 b, 63 b; עֲסִיבִינֵינוּ *we are busy, treat*, Pes. 90 b; עֲדִיפֵינוּ *we are better, worthier*, M. MS. Taan. 24 a; פְּלִיגֵינוּ *we differ*, Er. 10 b; נְקִיטֵינוּ *we accept, assume*, Ned. 41 a; גְּרַדֵינוּ *follow*, Taan. 24 a; גָּמְרֵנוּ *we learned*, ed. Ven., Ber. 62 a.¹

d) הִשְׁבִּיחֵנוּ *ye are worthy*, Taan. 15 b; צְרִיכְתּוֹ *ye need*, Sabb. 121 b; פְּלִיגֵיהוּ *ye differ*, Er. 10 b; גָּמְרֵיהוּ *you have learned*, Col. MS., Pes. 66 a.

PA“EL.—*Perfect.*—§ 273. The vowel of the first syllable is generally *ǎ*, before gutturals mostly *i* or *ē* (§ 68). The vowel of the second syllable tends to stay in all the forms.

Pa'el.

PERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	קָטַל	קָטִיל, (טִי)	קָטוּל
3d fem. . . .	קָטְלָא	קָטִילָא, ת־	—
2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטִילְתָּ	—
1st com. . .	קָטַלְתִּי [ת]	קָטִילְתִּי [ת]	קָטוּלְתִי [ת]
Plur. 3d masc. {	קָטְלוּ	קָטִילוּ	—
		קָטוּלוּ	
2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּם, [תוּן], [תוּן]	קָטִילְתֶּם, [תוּן], [תוּן]	—
1st com. . . {	קָטַלְנָא	קָטִילְנָא, לִינֵן	—
	קָטַלְנוּ, נֵן	קָטִילְנוּ, לִינֵן	—
IMPERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטֹל, לֵקֵן	לִיקְטִיל, לֵקֵן	לִיקְטוּל, לֵקֵן
3d fem. . . .	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטִיל	תִּקְטוּל
2d masc. . .	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטִיל	—
1st com. . .	אִיקְטֹל, אֵ	אִיקְטִיל, אֵ	אִיקְטוּל
3d masc. . .		לִיקְטֹלוּ, [לֵקֵן]	
3d fem. . . .		לִיקְטֹלוּ, לֵקֵן	
2d masc. . .		תִּקְטֹלוּ, [לֵקֵן]	
1st com. . .	נִקְטֹל	נִקְטִיל, נִינֵן	נִקְטוּל

¹ גְּמִירֵינָא, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 377.

Pa' 'el.—Continued.

IMPERATIVE—			
Sing. 2d masc. . .	קָטַל	קָטִיל	קָטוּל
2d fem.	—	קָטִילִי	—
Plur. 2d masc. . .	—	קָטִילוּ, (ט)	—
INFINITIVE		קָטוּלִי	
PARTICIPLE—			
Active, sing. masc.	מִקְטֹל	מִקְטִיל	(מִקְטוּל)
fem.		מִקְטִילָא	
Passive, sg. masc.		מִקְטָל	
fem.		מִקְטָלָא	

EXAMPLES FOR PA' 'EL.

PERFECT.—3d sing. masc.—§ 274. a) [B קָטַל, קָטַל; T קָטִיל; M קָטִיל; S مَقْتَل].—קָבִיל Ned. 49 b; זָבִין B. M. 65 a; שֵׁלִים *he finished*, Sabb. 118 b; סָלָה *he scraped*, *ibid.* 74 b; פָּלָה *he tore, broke*, B. Q. 19 b; סָרַדָּה *he climbed up*, *ibid.* 20 a; בָּרַיָּה *he said grace*, Ber. 53 b; יָבַם Yeb. 18 b.¹

b) [M קָטַל; S مَقْتَل].—שָׁדַר *he sent*, Ned. 49 b, Ber. 58 a; שָׁקַר *he told a lie*, Sanh. 98 a; סָלַק *he removed*, Ber. 42 a; שָׂאוּר *he jumped*, M. MS., B. M. 84 a; צִיעַר (or צִיעַר) *he vexed*, Qidd. 70 b (§ 8); מִיעַט B. Q. 51 b; נִהָם *roared*, Hull. 59 b; עָרַב 'Er. 75 b; פִּירַשׁ *he separated*, Sôta 4 b; אִירַע *it happened*, Sabb. 87 b (M. MS. עִירַע).

c) תִּקְוֹן ed. Ven. Ber. 22 b.

d) By analogy with לָ"י הִדְרִי *he turned around*, V. L., A. Z. 38 b; שָׁקְרָא *he lied*, Yeb. 55 a.²

3d sing. fem.—§ 275. a) [T קָטִילָה; Pal. Talm. קָטַלָה; M קָטַלָה; S مَقْتَلَة].—בִּשְׂיָלָה *she cooked*, Ned. 66 b; קָבִילָה *ibid.*; צִבִּיתָה *she prepared*, Nidd. 37 a.³

b) שָׂדְרָה *she sent*, Col. MS., Meg. 16 a (voc.).

2d sing. com.—§ 276. a) [T קָטִילְתָּ (א); M קָטִילְתָּ; S مَقْتَلْتَا].—קָבִילְתָּ Sanh. 102 b; קָבַלְתָּ *acceptest*, Pes. 86 b.

¹ פָּאָרִישׁ *Igg. Šertrā*, p. 26; זָבִין *she sold*, *HG.*, ed. pr. 73 d; קָבִיל *SM.*, No. xxiii. (voc.).

² This word is usually taken to be a noun.—שָׁקְרִי *he lied*, *SM.*, No. lxxx.

³ In later literature: שָׂלְמָה *she completed*, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 74.

b) שְׁדַרְתָּ Qidd. 72 b; וּמְנַתָּא *thou didst invite*, F. MS., Sanh. 109 b.

1st sing. com.—§277. a) [B קָטְלִית; T קָטִילִית; Pal. Talm. קָטְלִית; M קָטְלִית; S מָטַע].—קָטְלִית B. Q. 70 a; שְׁמִיתִי *I put under ban*, *ibid.* 17 a; קָרִיבִית *I brought near*, Sabb. 89 b; חֲנִיפִי *I flattered*, M. Q. 17 a; בְּרִיכִי *I said grace*, Ber. 49 a.

b) [T קָטְלִית].—שְׁדַרְתִּי *I sent*, Meg. 7 b ('En Y. שְׁדַרְתִּית); בְּצַרִי *I gave for less*, B. M. 103 b; נִבְחִי *I made a noise*, Ber. 57 b.¹

c) [T בְּנַוְפִיכוֹ] *I have gathered you*, B. Q. 113 b).²

3d plur. masc.—§278. a) [B קָטְלוּ; T קָטִילוּ; Pal. Talm. קָטְלוּ; M קָטִילוּ; S מָטַע, מָטַע].—קָטְלוּ Gitt. 70 b; סִלְקוּ *they removed*, Ber. 42 a; קָרִיבוּ *they brought near*, Qidd. 81 a; שְׁמִיתוּ *they put under ban*, M. Q. 16 a; תִּקְינוּ *they instituted*, Ned. 10 a, Gitt. 49 b; תִּקְינוּ B. B. 172 b.

b) [T קָטְלוּ; S מָטַע, מָטַע].—שְׁדַרוּ *they sent*, Ber. 42 a; שִׁבְחוּ *they praised*, Gitt. 56 a; בְּצַרוּ *they diminished*, Taan. 24 b; שְׁדַרְיִ *ibid.* 23 b; צַעְרִי *they vexed*, Keth. 61 b.³

c) שְׁדַרוּ M. Q. 3 b, Pes. 30 b; תִּיקוּן Pes. 116 b, Yeb. 31 b; שְׁדַרוּ C. MS., Meg. 7 a (voc.); עָקוּרָא *they removed*, Hull. 59 b; סָרוּךְ *they clung to*, Bēqā 11 a.

2d plur. masc.—§279. a) [T קָטִילְתוּן; M קָטִילְתוּן; S מָטַע].—קָטִילְתוּן Sanh. 101 b, Gitt. 70 b; יָבִינְתוּן *you sold*, A. Z. 71 a; הִפְכִיתוּן *turn ye*, M. MS., Pes. 40 a.⁴

b) פְּטַרְתוּן Ber. 54 b; פְּטַרְתוּן M. MS., *ibid.*; סִפְנְתוּן *ye would have endangered*, Ber. 25 a.

1st plur. com.—§280. a) [T קָטִילְנָא; M קָטִילְנָא; S מָטַע, מָטַע].—קָטִילְנָא *we took upon*, Taan. 23 a; בְּרִיכְנָא *we (I) said grace*, Ber. 58 b, eds.; בְּרִיכְנָא *ibid.*; תִּקְנָא *we instituted*, Succ. 4 b; בְּשִׁילְנָא *we cooked*, B. B. 73 b; בְּרִיכְנָא *(I) we pronounced a benediction*, M. MS., Ber. 58 b.⁵

b) פְּטַרְנָא *we freed*, Qidd. 52 b; נִקְרִינָא *we cleaned*, B. B. 74 b.

¹ שְׁדַרְתִּית, שְׁבַקְתִּית, שְׁבַקְתִּית, HG. ed. pr. 47 c.

² תְּרוּכִית, HG. 47 c.

³ שְׁדַרְתִּית, SM., No. LIII. (voc.).

⁴ Cf. §§ 205, 232, a;—פְּרִישְׁתוּן, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 210.

⁵ פְּרִישְׁתִּית, TR., II. 52; תִּקְנָא *ibid.* 5.

IMPERFECT.—§281. In the imperfect the vowel of the first stem-consonant is, with a few exceptions, always *ä*. In the 2d and the 3d person plural the second stem-vowel is invariably omitted.

3d sing. masc.—§282. a) [BT וְקָטַל(י)ל; M נִיקַאטִיל; S نَمَطًا]. — לִיבְרִישׁ *he divorces*, Ar. 23 a; לִינְגִיב *dries*, Sabb. 141 a; נְבָרִיךְ *says grace*, Ber. 46 a; נְשַׁלֵּם *pays*, B. Q. 108 a; נִיזְבִין *sells*, Qidd. 20 a; נִקְבִיל *receives*, B. B. 4 a; לִיבִים Yeb. 18 b; לִיבְשִׁיל Gitt. 69 a.

b) לִישְׁדֵר *sends*, Sabb. 140 b, Ber. 51 b; לִיגְלַח *shaves*, *ibid.* 110 b; לִיזְמֵר *sings*, Sanh. 7 a; נִידְדֵר *places*, B. M. 84 a; לְשַׁלַּח *strips*, Sanh. 109 b.

c) לִיזְבִין *sells*, Sanh. 95 a; לִיבְזֹל *shakes*, M. MS., Sabb. 66 b. לְבָרוּךְ ed. Ven. Ber. 36 a; לְזָבוֹן 'En Y. 'Ar. 30 b, eds. לִיזְבִין.¹

3d sing. fem.—§283. a) [BT וְקָטַל(י)ל; M תִּיקַאטִיל; S تَمَطَّتْ]. — תִּשְׁמֵשׁ B. Q. 20 b, Sabb. 110 a.

b) תִּשְׁדֵר *sends*, Ber. 18 b; תִּשְׁלַח *takes off*, Sabb. 110 a.

c) תִּקְדוּשׁ Nidd. 6 b.

2d sing. masc.—§284. a) תִּקְבִיל B. B. 21 a; תִּשְׁפִיץ *thou reparairst*, Yeb. 63 a; תִּזְבִין *sellest*, B. M. 107 a.

b) תִּעַקֵר *thou pullest out*, Pes. 113 a; תִּאֲמַר *thou believest*, Gitt. 30 b.

1st sing. com.—§285. a) [B וְאָקַטַל; T וְאָקַטִיל; M וְאִיקַטִיל; S وَاكْتَمًا]. — וְאָקַבֵּל Ber. 28 a; וְאָקְבִיל Hag. 5 b; וְאִבְרִיךְ Ber. 48 a; וְאִבְרַךְ Ber. 22 b, M. MS.; וְאִצְבִּית *I prepare*, Hull. 60 a; וְאִקְשִׁיט Qidd. 40 a.

b) וְאִשְׁדֵר *I send*, Sanh. 98 a; וְאִיעַקֵר *I uproot*, Ber. 54 b.

c) וְאִיזְבִין *I sell*, B. M. 108 a.²

3d plur. masc.—§286. [BT וְקָטְלוּ; M נִיקַאטְלוּ; S نَمَطُوا]. — לִיקְבְּלוּ Gitt. 7 a; לִיקְדְּמוּ Meg. 4 a; לִיצְעֵרוּ *vex*, Ber. 28 a; לִיפְרְכוּ *say grace*, *ibid.* 50 a; לִיתְקְנוּ *they order*, Gitt. 49 b.³

3d plur. fem.—§287. [BT וְקָטְלוּ; M נִיקַאטְלוּ(ן); S نَمَطْنَ]. — לִיעַכְּבוּ *they hinder*, Col. MS., Zeb. 40 a.

¹ לִיקְדוּם, HG., ed. pr. 113 a; לְתַרוּץ, Igg. Sertra, 25.

² וְאִיזְבִין, TG., ed. Cassel, §9.

³ לִימְאוּזֵי *let them give a* שְׁטֵר מְאוּזֵי, HG., ed. pr. 110 d.

1st plur. com.—§288. a) [BT קָטַל(י)ל; S مَقَاتِل].—*יִקְבִּיל* Hag. 5 b, Yeb. 121 a; *נִבְרֶה* Pes. 103 b; *נְחַקֵּן* *we order*, Hör. 13 b; *נִזְמַן* Ber. 45 b.

b) *נִשְׁדֵּר* *we send*, Sanh. 109 a.

c) *נִבְרָה* Ber. 36 a, ed. Ven.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§289. a) [BT קָטַל(י)ל; M קָאטיל; S مَقَاتِل].—*זָבֵן* *sell*, Ber. 62 b; *שִׁפֵּץ* *repair*, Yeb. 63 a; *קָדִים* Tam. 27 b; *קָבֵל* B. Q. 117 a; *בָּרֵךְ* Ber. 54 a; *צִיֵּר* *prepare*, M. Q. 27 b; *חָשִׁיב* *count*, Meg. 11 b.

b) *שִׁדֵּר* *send*, B. M. 4 a; *עֲשֹׂר* *give tithes*, Ned. 44 b; *אֲשֹׁר* *believe*, Gitt. 30 b.

c) *קָבֹל* Sanh. 48 b; *זָבֹן* B. M. 108 a.

Sing. fem.—§290. a) [T קָטַלִּי; S مَقَاتِل].—*בִּשְׁלִי* *cook*, Ned. 66 b; *שְׁלִימִי* *pay*, B. M. 42 b.

Plur. masc.—§291. a) [BT קָטַל(י)לוּ; S مَقَاتِلُ].—*צִיֵּרְתֶּם* R. H. 17 a; *זִיֵּדוּ* *prepare*, A. Z. 17 a; *קָדִימוּ* *come early*, *חָשִׁיבוּ* *come late*, Ber. 8 a; *נִגְרְדוּ* *spread out*, Er. 94 a; with loss of stem-vowel: *שִׁחַקוּ* Gitt. 84 b; *זָבְנוּ* B. B. 22 a.

INFINITIVE.—§292. The usual form of the infinitive is *קָטַלִּי*; the other forms occur but sporadically. The change of the first vowel to *i* is rare.

a) *qattûlê*:¹ *שְׂמוּתִי* Col. MS., Meg. 4 a (voc.);² *שְׁקֹרִי* *to lie*, Sanh. 98 a; *פְּסוּפִי* *ibid.* 42 a; *שְׁבוּחִי* *to give praise*, Pes. 2 a; *שְׁדוּרִי* *to send*, Sabb. 108 b; *בְּרוּכִי* *to bless*, *צְעוּרִי* *to vex*, M. Q. 9 b; *קְרוּבִי* Col. MS., Zeb. 86 a; *לְחַדוּשִׁי* Ber. 29 b; *לְבֹנִי* *to lie flat*, Sabb. 104 a.

b) *qittûlê*:¹ *לְבִיצוּרִי* *to subtract*, Zeb. 37 b; *לְחִיקוּנִי* *to do the proper thing*, B. M. 108 a; *תִּירוּצִי* *to explain*, Zeb. 59 a; *עִירוּבִי* *to make an 'êrûb*, Er. 75 b; *פִּיגוּלִי* *to make unfit*, Zeb. 42 a, for *לְעִיצוּלִי* Pes. 85 a, read with eds. and MSS. *לְאִיעֲצוּלִי*.

c) *qattûlâ*: *לְזַבְנָא* *to sell*, A. Z. 30 b; *לְסַפּוּקָא* *to doubt*, Ned. 2 b; *הַסּוּרָא* *to be wanting*, Hör. 11 b.

d) *qattilê*: *נִגְרִידִי* *to lash*, Pes. 52 a, B. M. 86 a.

e) *qattâlê*: *לְבִנִי* *to lie flat*, M. MS., Sabb. 104 a.

¹ Cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, §101 sq.

² Yemen MSS. have sometimes וִ or יִ for וּ, which is the Arabic way of vocalization.

f) qattalā: לְצַלְחָא *to cut, split*, B. Q. 113 b (but cf. Levy's Dictionary, s. v.).

g) qattil: לַיִיבָם Yeb. 39 b; הַבֵּיל *to wound*, B. Q. 87 a; לְבָרַךְ *to say grace*, Ber. 53 b; לְשַׁרֵּשׁ *to uproot*, B. B. 82 a.

h) qattāl: לְבָרַךְ Ber. 22 b. (This might also be a form qattāl.)

i) maqattil: לְמַשְׁרֵשׁ B. B. 82 a.

j) maqattal: מְפַפֵּחַ *to become darker*, Nidd. 20 b; לְמַרְקַע *to patch*, 'Arūkh, B. B. 20 a.

k) maqattalā: לְמִיפְטָרָא *to free*, Qidd. 64 b.

l) qattālūiē: כְּבַרְזֵי *to fumigate with sulphur*, B. Q. 93 b; שְׂרָשׁוּיָא *to benefit*, M. Q. 12 a; הִזְדָּרְוּיָא *to turn*, V. L., A. Z. 38 b.

m) qattālūi: שְׂרָשׁוּיָא, 'Arūkh, M. Q. 12 a.¹

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 293. The מ- prefix has sometimes an *i* vowel. At times it is dropped (§ 58), especially with enclitic pronouns.

Sing. masc.—§ 294. a) מְפַרֵּשׁ *explains*, Ned. 2 b (§ 8); מְשַׁמַּח *puts under ban*, *ibid.* 7 b; מְתַרְץ *explains*, *ibid.* 34 a; מְזַבֵּיץ *sells*, *ibid.* 31 b; מְבַטֵּיל *neutralizes*, Pes. 115 b; מִיִּסְרֵיךָ *clings*, B. M. 71 a; perhaps also הַבֵּיל *wounds*, M. MS., B. Q. 87 a; קָדִים Ber. 18 b.²

b) מְהַדִּיר *returns*, Ned. 33 b; מְגַלַּח *shaves*, *ibid.* 19 b; מְפַפֵּחַ *leaves*, 'Arūkh, Meg. 12 b; מְיַמְלַח *rows*, Keth. 85 a; מְיַעֲבֵר B. Q. 101 a; מְסַדֵּר *recites*, Ber. 10 a, 13 a; מִיְהַדֵּר *seeks*, Ber. 15 a; מְשַׁמַּח *makes glad*, Ber. 35 b.

Sing. fem.—§ 295. מְכַפֶּרָא *atones*, Macc. 11 b; מְצַעֲרָא *vexes*, Yeb. 63 a; מְקַשְׁטָא *adorns*, *ibid.* 63 b; מְהַדִּירָא *turns*, *ibid.*; מְשַׁקְרָא *lies*, Ned. 91 a; מְפַפֵּחָא *makes ineffective*, Ber. 55 a; מְקַרְבָּא *comes near*, B. B. 73 b; מְיַעֲבָרָא *relents*, Yeb. 63 b; מִיְקַדְמָה Ned. 91 a.

Plur. masc.—§ 296. מְרַגְזִין *they anger*, Ned. 21 b; מְצַעֲרֵי *vex*, *ibid.* 23 a; מְשַׁקְרֵי *tell lies*, R. H. 32 b; מְסַלְקֵי *remove*, מְבַרְכֵי *pronounce benediction*, Ber. 44 b; מְצַעֲרֵי Taan. 23 b, 24 b, Ber. 10 a;

¹ לשוהרר *SM.*, No. xxv. (voc.); כְּפֹרָא *ibid.* No. Lxx.; נְשׂוּרָא, *Se'el.*, ed. pr., p. 20; לְבָרַךְ *HG.* 73; לְנִבְוָמָא *ibid.* 282; סְלִיקָא *TG.*, ed. Cassel, § 28; לְפָרַק *to explain*, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 290; לְמַבְרִיךְ *TR.*, II. 9.

² מִיפְפֵּחַ *HG.*, ed. pr., 133 d; מְנַקֵּה *Igg. Šerîrâ*, 35.

מִבְּעַחוּ *frighten*, Meg. 29 a; מִבְּדָרוּ *scatter, strew*, Gitt. 57 a; מִגְנֵבּוּ *steal*, Ber. 18 b; מִיַּנְטָרִי A. Z. 19 b; קָדְמִי Ber. 18 b; שְׂבָטֵי *vine-gardeners*, B. M. 73 a; מִשְׁדָּרוּ Pes. 113 a; מִשְׁרָשׁוּ *benefit*, M. Q. 12 a.¹

Plur. fem.—§ 297. מִרְמֹזֵן *wink*, Sabb. 62 b; מְרַחֵשׁ *move*, Sanh. 67 b; מְשַׁחֵן *keep warm*, Gitt. 70 a.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§ 298. מִיֵּהָדֵק *squeezed in*, Sabb. 65 a; מִפְּשָׁר *explained*, Ber. 55 a; מִפְּנֹק *pampered*, Sabb. 109 a, B. Q. 34 a; מִחֶסֶר *broken*, מְשַׁלֵּם *entire*, Taan. 25 a; מִלְּבֹן *stretched flat*, Sabb. 104 a; מִנְּעֵעַ *is leprous*, Hull. 60 a; מִקָּרֵב *is nearer*, Ber. 44 b.

Sing. fem.—§ 299. מְהַגְנָא *proper*, Taan. 22 b; מְחַסְרָא Ned. 37 a, מִיֵּחֶסְרָא *wanting*, *ibid.* 23 b; מְסַפְקָא *doubtful*, Beḡa 4 b; מְעַבְרָא *intercalated*, Ned. 63 a; e. מְעַבְרָתָא *with young*, B. Q. 47 a.

Plur. masc.—§ 300. מְבָרְכִין Yeb. 63 a; מְכַנְפֵּין *are gathered*, Ned. 8 b; מְפַנְקִי *pampered*, Sabb. 54 a, 109 a; מְסַפְקוּ *doubted*, Qidd. 39 a; מְשִׁלְדִי *tired*, Ber. 6 b; מִיֵּבֶשֶׁי *dried*, A. Z. 28 b; מְכַנְפֵי *gathered*, Ber. 56 a; מְזַבְיִנִי, Alfasi, B. M., Pereq. IV.

Plur. fem.—§ 301. מְקָרְבִין *are near*, Sabb. 104 a; מְחַלְקִין *are separated*, Keth. 5 b; מְסַרְתָּאן *placed with interruption*, B. B. 73 a; מְבִדְרִין *scattered*, Ber. 56 a; מְעַשְׂרִין *are tithed*, Hull. 7 b.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§ 302. a) מְבָרְכָנָא Ber. 53 b; מְהַדְרָנָא *I repeat*, *ibid.*; מְהַדְרָנָא *will answer*, Sanh. 91 a (f.); מְשַׁדְרָנָא *I send*, Sabb. 108 b.

b) מְפַרְשֵׁתָּא *thou explainest*, Hull. 58 a; מְבָרַכְתָּא Ber. 53 b; מְגַרְשֵׁתָּא *divorcest*, *ibid.* 56 a; מְזַבְנִיתָּא *thou sellest*, B. M. 72 a; מְדַבְרַתָּא *wilt thou lead*, Keth. 63 a (f.); מְזַבְיִנְתָּא, Alfasi, B. B. 40 b.

c) מְשַׁחְדִינָא *we bribe*, Taan. 24 a; מְזַבְנִינָא *we sell*, Qidd. 59 a; מְסַדְרִינָא *we put in order*, Taan. 14 a; מְנַקְטִינָא *we take*, Ber. 44 a; מְסַדְרִינָא, מְאֻחְרִינָא, *ibid.* 52 a; מְשַׁתְּקִינָא *we silence*, *ibid.* 33 a; מְבָרְכִינָא *ibid.* 36 a; קְדַמִּינָא Pes. 58 a; יִבְבְּמִינָא Yeb. 41 b.²

¹ קָא מְזַבְנִינָא, HG. ed. pr. 100 b.

² מְפַרְשֵׁתָּא, TG., ed. Cassel, § 91; מְסַלְקִינָא, *ibid.* § 9.

d) מִסְלָקֵיהֶוּ *ye favor*, Keth. 84 b; מִבְּרִייתֵוּ Ber. 42 a; מִשְׁלָקֵיהֶוּ *ye remove*, B. M. 73 a; מִשְׁבְּרֵיהֶוּ Keth. 112 a; מִשְׁלֵמֵהוּן M. MS., Sanh. 30 a; שְׁלֵמֵיהֶוּן Sanh. 30 a; קַבְלֵיהֶוּ Sabb. 88 a; בְּצַרְיֵהוּ *ye diminish*, B. M. 77 a.¹

Passive Participle.—§ 303. b) מִפְקֹדֶתָ *thou art bidden*, Ber. 10 a; מִיפְקֹדָתָ Yeb. 65 b (f.); מִעֵבְרָתָ *thou art with child*, B. B. 141 b.

c) מִרְחֻקֵינָן *we are far*, B. B. 73 b; מִפְקֹדֵינָן Yeb. 47 b.

d) מִקְרִבֵיהֶוּ *ye are near*, B. B. 65 a.

¹ מִקְרִישָׁתוּ, *HG.* 44; מִקְבֵּלֵהוּן, *HG.* ed. pr. 107 a.

Aph'ēl.

PERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	אָקטל	אָקטיר	אָקטורל
3d fem.	אָקטלאַ, ת־	אָקטיראַ, ת־, (ט)	אָקטורלאַ, ת־
2d masc.	אָקטלֶת	אָקטלֶת, (ט)	—
2d fem.	אָקטלִית	—	—
1st com.	אָקטלִי [ת]	אָקטירִי [ת]	אָקטורִי [ת]
Plur. 3d masc. {	אָקטלוּ	אָקטירוּ	אָקטורלוּ
	—	אָקטורל	—
3d fem.	אָקטלֶן	אָקטירֶן	—
2d masc.	אָקטלֶהוּן	אָקטירֶהוּן, (ט)	—
1st com. {	אָקטלֶנּוּ, אָקטלֶנּוּ,	אָקטירֶנּוּ,	—
	אָקטלֶנּוּ, אָקטלֶנּוּ	אָקטירֶנּוּ	—
IMPERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לֶקטל, (לִר', בִּ', נִ')	לֶקטיר, (לִר', בִּ', נִ')	—
3d fem.	תֶקטל	תֶקטיר	—
2d masc.	תֶקטל	תֶקטיר	—
1st com.	אָקטל	אָקטיר	—
Plur. 3d masc. . .	—	לֶקטלוּ [ן], (לִר', נִ')	—
	—	לֶקטלֶן, (לִר', נִ')	—
3d fem.	—	תֶקטלוּ [ן], (טִר')	—
2d masc.	—	—	—
1st com.	נֶקטל	נֶקטיר	—
IMPERATIVE—			
Sing. 2d masc. . .	אָקטל	אָקטיר	—
2d fem.	—	אָקטירִי	—
Plur. 2d masc. . .	אָקטלוּ, טורל	אָקטירלוּ [ן]	אָקטורלוּ
INFINITIVE			
אָקטירִי			
PARTICIPLE—			
Active, sing. masc.	מֶקטל	מֶקטיר	—
fem.	מֶקטלאַ	מֶקטיראַ	—
Passive, sg. masc.	—	מֶקטל	—
fem.	—	מֶקטלאַ	—

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—3*d* sing. masc.—§304. a) [B הִקְטִיל; TM אֶקְטִיל; S אֶמְכַּד].—אֶתְהַיֵּד *he testified*, Ber. 58 a; אֶדְלִיק *he lit*, Sabb. 21 b; אֶמְקִיד *entrusted*, Šebu. 45 b; אֶבְרִיז Ned. 39 b; אֶשְׁקִיל *caused to pass over*, Sanh. 77 b; אֶזְקֵן (§68) *grew old*, Zeb. 59 a; אֶתְלַעַע *became worm-eaten*, Macc. 7 b; אֶשְׁתַּיֵּן 'En Y. Bekh. 44 b.

b) אֶשַׁבַּח *he looked at*, Ber. 28 a; אֶהַדִּיר Ned. 41 a; אֶרְוּחַ *made profit*, B. Q. 50 a; אֶשַׁבַּח *found*, B. M. 23 b.¹

c) אֶכְרוּיָה *putrefied*, Nāz. 50 a; (אֶשְׁמוּעֵינוּ *causes us to hear*, Ned. 73 a, Meg. 7 a, R. H. 6 a, Taan. 30 a).

3*d* sing. fem.—§305. a) [B הִקְטִילָה; T אֶקְטִילָה; M אֶקְטִילָה; S אֶמְכַּדָּה].—אֶתְחִילָה *she began*, Gitt. 73 a, Yeb. 79 b; אֶרְגִּישָׁה Nidd. 57 b; אֶרְגִּילָה Yeb. 26 a; אֶהַמִּיצָה Alf. Pes. 7 a. With loss of stem-vowel: אֶרְגִּשָׁה Nidd. 57 b; אֶיקָרְבַח Yeb. 39 b (legal style).

b) אֶשַׁבְתָּ M. Q. 27 b; אֶכְרָהָה Tem. 31 a.²

c) אֶזְקִינָה *she became old*, Nidd. 47 a.

2*d* sing. masc.—§306 a. [B הִקְטִילְתָּ; T אֶקְטִילְתָּ; M אֶקְטִילְתָּ; S אֶמְכַּדְתָּ].—אֶפְסַדְתָּ *didst spoil*, Keth. 61 b; אֶאֱהוּדְתָּ *didst witness*, Pes. 113 b; אֶתְקַפַּחְתָּ *madest difficult*, B. B. 129 a; אֶהַדִּירְתָּ *didst turn*, Pes. 86 b; אֶשַׁבַּחְתָּ *didst find*, B. M. 63 a.³

2*d* sing. fem.—§306 β. אֶרְבַּעִית *didst place*, B. Q. 114 a.

1*st* sing. com.—§307. a) [B הִקְטִילְתִּי; T אֶקְטִילִית; M אֶקְטִילִית; S אֶמְכַּדְתִּי].—אֶרְגִּישִׁית *I stirred up*, Sanh. 95 a (Palest.); אֶהַזִּיקִי *I gained claim to possession*, B. B. 41 a; אֶהַזִּיקִי *I supported*, Ned. 22 a; אֶרְהִיקִי *I have removed*, B. B. 26 a; אֶשְׁלִימִת *I have delivered*, Taan. 29 a; אֶהַרְבִּית *I have destroyed*, 'En Y. *ibid.* 25 a.⁴

b) אֶשַׁבְתִּי Sabb. 140 b, B. Q. 20 b; אֶבְרַחִי *I chased away*, B. M. 108 b; אֶהַדִּירִי Sanh. 95 a.

3*d* plur. masc.—§308. a) [B הִקְטִילוּ; T אֶקְטִילוּ; M אֶקְטִילוּ; S אֶמְכַּדוּ].—אֶקְרִיבוּ Zeb. 86 a; אֶקְרִיבוּ

¹ Whether אֶשַׁבַּח is originally Qal, as Kautzsch holds (*Gramm. des bibl. Aram.*, p. 174), or Aph'el, as Nöldeke (*GGA*. 1884, p. 1019) asserts, is immaterial as regards the form.

² אֶשַׁבַּח *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, §388.

³ אֶתְקַפַּחְתָּ *HG.* ed. pr. 102 b.

⁴ אֶהַזִּיקִי *HG.* ed. pr. 83 c; אֶהַרְבִּית, *SM.* No. v. a (voc.); אֶנְעִיסָת, *ibid.* No. xxiii (voc.).

Sanh. 27 *a*; אֶקְרִיבוּ *grew dark*, Pes. 118 *b*; אֶקְרִיבוּ *came before*, Ber. 50 *b*; אֶרְחִיקוּ *were far away*, Hull. 17 *a*. With loss of stem-vowel, by analogy with the participle: אֶקְרִבוּ C. MS., Zeb. 86 *a*; אֶסְרִי B. Q. 73 *a*; אֶקְרִיין Hag. Hat. Sabb. 88 *a*; אֶכְרוּ Men. 64 *b*.

b) אֶשְׂפְּחוּ Ned. 50 *ab*, Sanh. 109 *a*; אֶהֱדִירי Taan. 23 *b*; אֶצְלַחוּ *were successful*, A. Z. 26 *a*.¹

c) אֶשְׂקֹלוּ *they caused to be removed*, Qidd. 81 *a*; (אֶפְרֹשְׁיָנָהוּ *they separated them*, *ibid.* 69 *b*).

d) אֶחְמוּר Nidd. 66 *a*; אֶצְרוּךְ Gitt. 2 *b*; אֶזְמוּן Ber. 50 *b*, 55 *b*; אֶכְרוּ Qidd. 70 *b*; אֶהֱדִיר Meg. 14 *b*; אֶחֱזֹק *have adopted*, Hull. 4*a*.²

3d plur. fem.—§ 309. אֶשְׁבְּחוּ *have ameliorated*, B. M. 110 *b*; אֶשְׁפְּחוּ *have found*, Nidd. 48 *a*.³

2d plur. masc.—§ 310. *a*) [אֶקְטִילְתֶּיךָ; T אֶקְטִילְתֶּיךָ; S اَمْلَحْ].—אֶתְרִיסְתֶּיךָ *ye made war*, Tām. 31 *b*.

b) אֶדְפְּרֶתֶיךָ M. MS., B. B. 171 *b*; אֶשְׁפַּחְתֶּיךָ Sabb. 67 *a*; אֶשְׁפַּחְתֶּיךָ *ye paid attention*, Succ. 31 *a*.

1st plur. com.—§ 311. *a*) [B אֶקְטִילְנָא; T אֶקְטִילְנָן; M אֶקְטִילְנָן; S اَمْلَحْ].—אֶתְחִילְנָן Ber. 15 *a*. With loss of stem-vowel: אֶתְחִילְנָן *began*, Ber. 14 *b*; אֶכְרוּנָן Sanh. 26 *b*; אֶטְבִּילְנָן Nidd. 30 *a*.

b) אֶשְׁפַּחְנָא Pes. 2*b*; אֶשְׁפַּחְנָן Ned. 79 *a*; אֶשְׁפַּחְנָן C. MS., Zeb. 68 *b*; אֶשְׁפַּחְנָן Sabb. 30 *b*; אֶשְׁפַּחְנָן Hôr. 10 *a*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§ 312. *a*) [B יֶקְטִיל, יֶהֱקִטֵּל; T יֶקְטִיל; M נֶאֱקִטֵּל; S اَمْلَحْ].—לְכַרִּיז Qidd. 81 *a*; נִמְתַּיֵּק *becomes sweet*, Ber. 39 *a*; לְחַרִּים *puts under ban*, 'Ar. 28 *a*; נִעְנִיֵּק Qidd. 17 *a*; לְחֻמֵּייר *puts under heavy restrictions*, Yeb. 88 *a*; לְפַסִּיד B. M. 58 *a*.

b) נִהַדֵּר B. Q. 81 *a*; לִישְׁמַע *ibid.* 49 *b*; נִיעֵבֵר Keth. 16 *b*; נִהַדֵּר Ber. 6 *a*; לְשַׁבַּע Ned. 25 *a*; נִפְרַח *lets fly*, A. Z. 10 *a*.⁵

2d sing. masc.—§ 313. *a*) תִּעְנִישׁ *punishest*, Hag. 5 *b*; תִּדְוִיל *windest skeins*, 'Arūkh, Yeb. 63 *a*; תִּחְמִיץ Pes. 7 *a*.

b) תִּשְׁפַּח *findest*, Sabb. 152 *b*.

1st sing. com.—§ 314. *a*) אֶחֱזִיק Taan. 23 *b*.

b) אֶהֱדִיר *I take my word back*, Sanh. 102 *b*.⁶

¹ אֶתְלַעֵן *became worm-eaten*, Hal. Pes., § 61.

² אֶשְׁבִּיחַ, *HG.* ed. pr. 98 *d*; אֶצְמוּךְ, *ibid.* 130 *b*.

³ אֶחְמִיץ, *HG.* ed. pr. 29 *d*.

⁴ אֶהֱדִיר, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 80; אֶחְמוּר, *ibid.* §§ 64, 330.

⁵ לְאֶרְוֶה, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 335; לְחֻמֵּייר, *HG.* ed. pr. 35 *d*.

⁶ אֶבְלַע, *HG.* ed. pr. 94 *c*.

3d plur. masc.—§ 315 a. [B יִקְטְלוּן, יִהְקְטְלוּן; T יִקְטְלוּן; יִקְטְלוּן; M נִאֲקְטְלוּן; S نَصَحَكُمْ].—[Ar. לִיְהַרְמֵי Sabb. 151 b; לִיְהַרְמֵי Ar. 28 a; לִרְגְּשׁוּן they notice, 'En Y. Gitt. 56 a; נִיקְרְבוּ Sebu. 12 a; לִיִּסְהִירוּ Alf. B. B. 29 a.

3d plur. fem.—§ 315 β. לִרְגְּשׁוּן Gitt. 56 a.

2d plur. masc.—§ 316. [B תִּהְקְטְלוּן; T תִּקְטְלוּן; M תִּקְטְלוּן; S نَصَحَكُمْ].—[B תִּחְזְקוּ ye claim possession, B. B. 29 b; תִּשְׁגִּיחוּן ye pay attention, Ned. 91 b; תִּשְׁגְּחוּן Alf. ibid.

1st plur. com.—§ 317. a) נִחְזִיק Taan. 23 b.

b) נִשְׁפַּח Sabb. 30 b.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§ 318. a) [B הִקְטֵל; T אֲקִטֵּל; S אֲמַכְךָ].—[B אֲכַרִּיז Ber. 55 b; אֲכַרִּיז Ber. 55 b; אֲקָדִים Ned. 3a.

b) אֲפִרָּה let fly, Sebu. 30 b; אֲפַקֵּר Succ. 44 b.

Sing. fem.—§ 319. a) [T אֲקִטְלִי, אֲקִטְלִי; S أَمَحْ].—[T אֲקָדִימִי Sabb. 151 b, eds.

Plur. masc.—§ 320. a) [T אֲקִטְלוּן; Pal. Talm. אֲקִטְלוּן; S אֲמַכְכֶּם, אֲמַכְכֶּם].—[T אֲכַרִּיזוּ Ned. 40 a; אֲשְׁלִימוּ finish, Ber. 8 b; אֲתְחִילוּ begin, M. Q. 22 a; אֲגַמְּרוּ teach, ibid. 13 b; אֲדַרְּימוּ turn south, B. B. 25 b; אֲחַרִּיפוּ come early, Sanh. 70 b; אֲיַפְּשִׁילוּ twist, 'En Y., Bekh. 8 b.

b) [T אֲאָרְבוּ].—[T אֲאָרְבוּ arrange the pieces, Gitt. 67 b; אֲאָרְבוּ Sanh. 38 a.

c) אֲחִזְּקוּ be strong, hail! Gitt. 62 a; אֲגַמְּרוּ teach ye, P. MS., Ber. 13 b.

d) אֲחַדְּרוּ return, Keth. 84 b.

INFINITIVE.—§ 321. The usual form of the infinitive is אֲקִטְלוּ; all the other forms occur only sporadically.

a) 'aqtûle: לְאֲכַרְוִי Qidd. 70 b; לְאֲסַדְּרוּ to testify, Macc. 6 a; לְאֲפָרֹשׁ to separate, Qidd. 69 b; לְאֲזַכְּרוּ to remind, Ber. 14 b; לְאֲזַוְּרִי to warn, Macc. 23 a; לְאֲתַמְּרוּ to be astonished, B. B. 98 b; לְאֲפָרֹשׁ (§ 23 c) to declare false, Sanh. 69 a; לְאֲרַוְּחִי to extend, B. Q. 50 a; לְאֲצַמְּחִי to cause to grow, M. Q. 2 b; לְאֲחַרְּבוּ to destroy, Taan. 29 a (§ 50).

b) 'iqtûle: לְאִיִּפְּשִׁילִי to make unfit, Pes. 14 b; לְאִישְׁתַּוְּנִי to make water, B. B. 19 b; לְאִיסְתַּוְּנִי to inform against, Yômâ 20 b (some eds.).

c) 'aqtûl: אֲתַמְּרוּ V. L., Pes. 17 a.¹

¹ לְאֲצַבְּרָה (Meg. 25 a) is a quotation of the Targum to Lev. 18:21.

d) maqtûlê: מִמְתוּחֵי *to stretch*, M. Q. 10 a (catch-word of the Tôsephôth); (מִפְטָרֵי־יְהוָה Ber. 53 b).

e) maqtal: לְמַפְרָח *to let fly*, A. Z. 10 a; מִקְדָּם Yôma 18 b.

f) miqtal: מִיְהוֹרַר M. MS., B. Q. 81 b; לְמִיטְרָח *to trouble*, Meg. 22 b.

g) naqtal: נְהוֹרַר B. Q. 81 b.

h) 'aqtâlûiê: אֶסְפְּרוּי *to teach*, MSS. B. B. 155 b; אֶדְרְמוּי (contracted from אֶדְרְמוּי) *to carve, cut to pieces*, A. Z. 38 b.¹

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§322. a) מִתְחַלֵּף Ned. 9 b; מִקְדֵּישׁ *ibid.* 13 a; מִכְרִיז Sabb. 140 b; מִסְהִיד Ber. 60 b; מוֹחֲמִיר Šebu. 46 a.

b) מְדַפֵּר *reminds*, Ned. 32 b; מְשַׁפֵּחַ *ibid.* 31 b, 54 b; מְשַׁמְעַ Sanh. 106 b; מְשַׁמְעַ *lets hear*, Ned. 5 a, 55 a;² מְתַמְמֵה *is astonished*, B. B. 98 b; מְכַשֵּׁר Zeb. 25 a; מִיְגַמְרֵי *teaches*, A. Z. 3 b.

Sing. fem.—§323. מִפְסְדָה *causes loss*, B. M. 17 b; מִנְסַבָּא *gives in marriage*, Ned. 23 a; מִצְוֹרָחָא *causes pain*, Sabb. 93 b; (eds. מִצְוֹרָחַן; cf. §226).

Plur. masc.—§324. a) מִתְחַלֵּי *begin*, Sabb. 144 a; מִפְקָרֵי *ibid.*; מִחַרְמֵי 'Ar. 28 a; מְכַפְּשֵׁי Sanh. 69 a (§23 c); מִיְגַמְרֵי B. B. 149 a; מְרַחֲשׁוּן Sanh. 90 b; מְדַפְּרֵי Meg. 18 b; מְשַׁפְּחֵי Pes. 112 b; מִפְסְדֵי B. M. 109 a.

b) מְקַרִּיבֵין Gitt. 56 a; מוֹחֲמִירֵי Nidd. 12 b; מִכְרִיזֵי Pes. 112 b; מִפְסְדֵי Keth. 67 b; by analogy with the perfect.

Plur. fem.—§325. מִתְחַלְּקֵן B. M. 16 a; מְשַׁחְרָן *are black*, Ber. 28 a; מִפְסְדֵן *cause damage*, Taan. 25 a; מִצְוֹרָחַן *cause pain*, eds. Sabb. 33 b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§326. מְחוּק Bekh. 12 b; מְפֻסֵּק Hull. 59 a; מְסַמְכָא A. Z. 25 a; מְרַגְלָא Ber. 17 a; מְצַרְכֵי Nidd. 12 b; מְבַלְעֵן 'Er. 21 a; מְפֻסְקֵן 'En Y. Hull. 59 a.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§327. a) מְשַׁלְּמֵנָא *I deliver*, Hag. 5 a; מְטַבִּילְנָא *I dip*, Sabb. 108 b; מְפֻסְדֵנָא *I spoil*, *ibid.*; מְרוֹחֲחֵנָא *I cause profit*, B. M. 73 a.³

¹ אֶמְתַּגֵּי *to wait*, HG. 324.

² קָא מִשׁ לָךְ, TG., ed. Harkavy, §§245, 275; קָא מְשַׁלְּקֵן, *ibid.*, §§334, 337, 340, for קָא מְשַׁמְעַ.

³ מְשַׁלְּמֵנָא, HG. ed. pr. 70 d (f.); מְבַרְחֵי, *ibid.* 98 c.

b) מְשַׁבַּחַת Ber. 19 a; מְשַׁלַּחַת *strippest*, *ibid.* 56 b; מְחַרְבַת *destroyest*, B. M. 86 a (M. MS. מְחַרְבֵית).

c) מְפַסְדֵינָא B. M. 109 a; מְחַלְלֵינָא Ber. 14 b; מְהַדְרֵינָא *ibid.* 26 b; מְטַרְחֵינָא Yômâ 19 a; מְפַסְקֵינָא Pes. 105 a; מְחַזְקֵינָא Sebu. 46 b; מְחַלְלֵינָא M. MS., Pes. 55 a; מְהַדְרֵינָא Keth. 103 b; מְחַזְקֵינָא 'Ar. 22 b.¹

d) מְחַנְפֵיטָאוּ *ye flatter*, Keth. 63 b; מְחַנְפֵיטָאוּ (or מְחַנְפֵיטָאוּ) *ibid.* 84 b; מְחַדְרֵיטָאוּ *ye turn away*, M. Q. 22 a; מְפַסְדֵיטָאוּ B. M. 73 a.

¹ מְטַרְחֵינָא, *TR.* ii, 10; מְשַׁבֵּיעֵנָא, *ibid.* 38; מְדַכְרֵינָא, *HG.* 44; מְכַרְיֵנָא, *HG.* ed. pr. 125 d; מְצַרְכֵינָא, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, §231; מְחַזְקֵינָא, *TG.*, ed. Cassel, §91.

Ithp'el and Ithpa'al.

	ITHP ^{EL} .		ITHPA'AL.
PERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	אִיקְטַל	אִיקְטִיל, (טו)	אִיקְטַל, (טו, טי)
3d fem.	תִּקְטַל, תִּ	אִיקְטִיל, תִּ	אִיקְטַל, תִּ, (טו)
2d masc.	אִיקְטַלְתָּ	אִיקְטִילְתָּ	אִיקְטַלְתָּ
1st com.	אִיקְטַלְנוּ [ת]	אִיקְטִילְנוּ [ת]	אִיקְטַלְנוּ [ת], (טו)
Plur. 3d masc. {	אִיקְטַלוּ	אִיקְטִילוּ, (טו)	אִיקְטַלוּ
	אִיקְטַלוּ	אִיקְטִילוּ	אִיקְטַלוּ
	אִיקְטַלוּ	אִיקְטִילוּ	אִיקְטַלוּ
	אִיקְטַלוּ	אִיקְטִילוּ	אִיקְטַלוּ
3d fem.	אִיקְטַלְתֶּן	אִיקְטִילְתֶּן	אִיקְטַלְתֶּן
2d masc.	אִיקְטַלְתָּ	אִיקְטִילְתָּ, אִיקְטִילְתָּ	אִיקְטַלְתָּ
1st com. {	אִיקְטַלְנוּ, אִיקְטַלְנוּ	—	אִיקְטַלְנוּ
	אִיקְטַלְנוּ	—	—
IMPERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטַל	לִיקְטִיל, (טו)	לִיקְטַל, (טו)
3d fem.	תִּיקְטַל	תִּיקְטִיל, (טו)	תִּיקְטַל
2d masc.	תִּיקְטַל	תִּיקְטִיל, (טו)	תִּיקְטַל
2d fem.	—	—	תִּיקְטַלִּי
1st com.	אִיקְטַל	אִיקְטִיל	אִיקְטַל
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטַלוּ [ן]	לִיקְטִילוּ [ן]	לִיקְטַלוּ [ן]
	לִיקְטַלוּ	לִיקְטִילוּ	לִיקְטַלוּ
	לִיקְטַלוּ [ן]	לִיקְטִילוּ [ן]	לִיקְטַלוּ [ן]
	לִיקְטַלוּ	לִיקְטִילוּ	לִיקְטַלוּ
3d fem.	—	—	לִיקְטַלְתֶּן
2d masc.	—	—	תִּיקְטַלְתָּ [ן]
1st com.	—	—	נִיקְטַל
IMPERATIVE—			
Sing. masc.	אִיקְטַל	אִיקְטִיל	אִיקְטַל, (טו)
fem.	—	—	אִיקְטַלִּי
Plur. masc.	אִיקְטַלוּ	—	אִיקְטַלוּ, (טו, טי)
INFINITIVE	אִיקְטוּלִי	אִיקְטוּלִי	אִיקְטוּלִי
PARTICIPLE—			
Sing. masc.	מִיקְטַל	מִיקְטִיל	מִיקְטַל
fem.	מִיקְטַלָּה	מִיקְטִילָּה	מִיקְטַלָּה

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^EĒL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§328. a) [B אַתְּקַטֵּל; T אַתְּקַטִּיל, אַתְּקַטִּיל].—אִמְלִיךָ *he consulted*, Ber. 27 b; אִיצְרִיךָ *was necessary*, Ned. 29 b; אִינְקָרַב *was pierced*, Hull. 46 a; אִיזְרִיק Pes. 88 b (C. MS. אִיזְרִיק); אִיצְטְרִיךָ Ned. 67 a, 76 b; אִישְׁתַּמִּיט *disappeared*, Ned. 50 b, M. Q. 12 b; אִצְטֵלִיק *was split*, Ber. 56 b; אִשְׁתַּקִּיל *was taken away*, Hag. 2 b.

b) [T אַתְּקַטֵּל].—אִיעֲנַשׁ *was punished*, M. Q. 25 a; אִיקָפַד *took offence*, Ned. 22 b; אִיחַצֵּה *was irreverent*, Ned. 64 b; אִיקָפַל *took trouble*, Zeb. 15 a (אִקָּפַל Hull. 44 a, id.); אִתְּפַקֵּר *was insulting, disobedient*, M. Q. 16 a; אִיהָרַר Ned. 50 a; אִיקָלַע *arrived*, *ibid.* 62 a; אִישְׁתַּכַּח *was found*, *ibid.* 50 a.¹

c) אִיכָחוּב *was written*, Zeb. 2 b; אִיבְצוּל *grew bulbous*, 'Arākh, 'Er. 29 b; אִשְׁתַּפּוּךְ *was spilled*, Gitt. 57 b; אִתְּקוּל *met with an accident*, eds. B. Q. 29 a; אִיפְלוּג *was divided*, B. B. 121 b.²

3d sing. fem.—§329. a) [B הִתְקַטְּלָה; T אִתְּקַטִּילָת; Pal. Talm. אַתְּקַטִּילָת, אַתְּקַטִּילָת; M עַתְּקַטִּילָת, עַתְּקַטִּילָת; S אִתְּקַטִּילָת].—אִתְּקַטִּילָת *met with accident*, B. Q. 29 a; אִתְּעַבְדָּא Sabb. 3 a; אִשְׁתַּמִּישָׁא *was soaked*, Succ. 10 b; אִיפְשִׁטָּא *was explained*, Ber. 25 b; אִיצְטְרִיכָא *ibid.* Ned. 60 b; אִיתְהַפִּיכָא *was turned*, M. Q. 20 a; אִימְתִילָה *was likened*, Sanh. 95 a; אִתְנִיסִיבַת 'En Y. Ned. 50 a.³

b) אִיבְכַפָּא *was ashamed*, Taan. 25 a; אִיפְסָלָה *became unfit*, Zeb. 15 a; אִינְקָרַבָה *was pierced*, Hull. 49 a; אִימְרָדָה *rebelled*, B. M. 84 b; אִיפְלָעָא *was taught*, Ber. 24 b; אִיצְטְרִיכָא Sabb. 148 b.⁴

2d sing. masc.—§330. [T אִתְּקַטִּילְתָּ; Pal. Talm. אִתְּקַטִּילְתָּ; M אַתְּקַטִּילְתָּ; S אִתְּקַטִּילְתָּ].—אִיפְרַכְתָּ *didst mingle*, Keth. 77 b; אִימְלַכְתָּ B. B. 17 b.

1st sing. com.—§331. a) [T אִתְּקַטִּילִית; Pal. Talm. אִיקַטְּלָה; M אִתְּקַטִּילִית, עַקִּיטִילִית; S אִתְּקַטִּילִית].—אִיצְטְרִיכִי Gitt. 58 a; אִינְסִיבִי *I was married*, Yeb. 66 a.⁵

¹ אִיתְקַסַּר HG. 501; אִיתְבְּשַׁל (or אִיתְבְּשַׁל), HG. ed. pr. 133 d.

² אִיפְסִיקָא Alfasi, הלכות טומאה, passing into ל"ו.

³ אִישְׁתַּכַּחִית Sabb. 116 b ('En Y. אִיתְנִיסִילָת). Palestinian.—אִישְׁתַּכַּחִית, TG., ed. Harkavy, §550; אִשְׁתַּמִּיא *was heard*, SM. No. xcvi., passing into ל"י verbs; אִינְסִיבָא HG. 293.

⁴ The traditional pronunciation of lengthened forms of the Ithp^eēl are אִיקַטְּלָה, לִיקַטְּלוּ, מִיקַטְּלוּ, etc. What justification there is for such a pronunciation it is difficult to tell.

⁵ אִימְלִיכִי HG. ed. pr. 100 d.

b) [T אִתְּקַטְלִית].—אִתְּקַטְלִית *I arrived*, Sabb. 145 b; אִתְּקַטְלִי Sanh. 97 a, Ber. 49 a; אִתְּקַטְלִי *I am engrossed*, F. MS., B. Q. 40 a; אִתְּקַטְלִי *I took counsel*, B. B. 30 b.¹

3d plur. masc.—§332. a) [B הִתְּקַטְלוּ; T אִתְּקַטְלוּ; Pal. Talm. אִתְּקַטְלוּ; M עֲתַקְטְלוּ, עֲתַקְטְלוּ; S [أَتَمَّكْ، أَمَّكْ]].—אִתְּקַטְלוּ B. B. 74 b; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *were afraid*, Meg. 3 a; אִתְּקַטְלוּ Gitt. 72 b; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *were divided*, Sabb. 156 a.²

b) אִתְּקַטְלוּ 'Ar. 18 b; אִתְּקַטְלוּ C. MS., M. Q. 12 a; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *differed*, Zeb. 11 b; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *were swallowed up*, Sanh. 110 a; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *were charred, singed*, Nidd. 28 a; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *broke in*, Sanh. 109 a.³

c) אִתְּקַטְלוּ *were ashamed*, Gitt. 29 b.⁴

d) אִתְּקַטְלוּ *took heed*, Qidd. 69 b; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *rebelled*, Yeb. 108 a; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *were caught*, Taan. 23 b; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *fell in ruins*, Meg. 4 a; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *took leave*, M. Q. 9 a; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *were blasted*, B. M. 105 b; אִתְּקַטְלוּ *ibid.* 106 a.⁵

3d plur. fem.—§333. [T אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, אִתְּקַטְלִינָא; S [أَتَمَّكْنَ، أَمَّكْنَ]].—אִתְּקַטְלִינָא B. B. 24 a; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא *were torn*, Qidd. 70 b; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא *were married*, Keth. 53 d; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא *bowed*, 'En Y. A. Z. 17 b; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא 'Arûkh Yômâ 19 b; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא *were split*, 'En Y. Bekh. 36 a, by analogy with "ל".⁶

2d plur. masc.—§334. [T אִתְּקַטְלִיתוּן; M עֲתַקְטְלִיתוּן, עֲקַטְלִיתוּן; S [أَتَمَّكْتُمْ، أَمَّكْتُمْ]].—אִתְּקַטְלִיתוּ B. Q. 108 b (M. MS. אִתְּקַטְלִיתוּ); אִתְּקַטְלִיתוּ *ye became rich*, Hôr. 10 b; אִתְּקַטְלִיתוּ *ye postpone, wait*, Sabb. 136 a; אִתְּקַטְלִיתוּ *ye took leave*, M. Q. 9 a ('En Y. אִתְּקַטְלִיתוּ).

1st plur. com.—§335. [B הִתְּקַטְלִנָא; T אִתְּקַטְלִנָא; M עֲתַקְטְלִינָא, עֲקַטְלִינָא; S [أَتَمَّكْنَا، أَمَّكْنَا]].—אִתְּקַטְלִנָא Hull. 111 a; אִתְּקַטְלִנָא *ibid.* 49 a.⁷

IMPERFECT.—3d sing. masc.—§336. a) [B יִתְּקַטֵּל; T יִתְּקַטֵּל; M נִתְּקַטֵּל, נִתְּקַטֵּל; S [يَتَمَّكُّ، يَمَّكُّ]].

¹ אִתְּקַטְלִי, *HG.* ed. pr. 115 a.

² אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *Igg. Šerîrâ*, 29; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *ibid.* 37.

³ אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *Hal. Pes.* §73; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *HG.* 129 (voc.).

⁴ אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *TG.* ed. Harkavy, §320.

⁵ אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *HG.* ed. pr. 92 a; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *ibid.* 126 c.

⁶ אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *HG.* ed. pr. 130 a; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *ibid.* 134 d; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *Igg. Šerîrâ*, 15 (✓ עֲקַרְרָ).

⁷ אִתְּקַטְלִינָא, *Igg. Šerîrâ*, 44; אִתְּקַטְלִינָא *Alfasi*, B. M. IV.

b) לִּיהַבֵּר *is broken*, Ber. 28a; לִּיהָרֵר Sabb. 110b; נִיְהַדֵּר *takes care*, Gitt. 69b; לְשִׁתְּכַח *is found*, Ned. 44a.¹

c) לִּיפְסוּל *is unfit*, Zeb. 27a.

3d sing. fem.—§337. a) הִיפְשִׁיט *is explained*, Sabb. 140a; הִיעֲבִיד *is done*, B. M. 29b.

b) הִיהַבֵּר *is broken*, B. M. 107a; הִתְעֵבֵר *is done*, A. Z. 10a.

2d sing. masc.—§338. תִּלְחֹשׁ *listen*, B. M. 59a.

1st sing. com.—§339. a) אֵימְלִיךָ *I consult*, Ber. 27b.

b) אֶתְגַּמֵּר *I am engrossed*, B. Q. 40a; אֶיהָרֵר *I go back*, Ned. 50a.

3d plur. masc.—§340. [BT הִתְקַטְלוּ; M נִיתְקִיטְלוּ; S נִתְקַטְלוּ].—לִּיפְסוּלוּ *are unfit*, Zeb. 4b, 5a; לִּיפְלֹגוּ *differ*, *ibid.* 11b; לִּיהַרְחוּ *wait*, Sabb. 134a; לִּירְלֹפוּ *exchange, mix up*, *ibid.* 54b; לְתַרְגְּלֵי *get accustomed*, Ned. 66b; לְעַנְשֵׁי *are punished*, Bēqā 16a.²

3d plur. fem.—§341. לִישְׁתַּמְעֵן *are heard*, M. Q. 16b; לְחַמְטֵן *ulcerate*, Sabb. 54b.

2d plur. masc.—§342. תִּתְקַטְלוּן Keth. 19a; הִיבְשָׁפוּ *are ashamed*, Qidd. 18a.

IMPERATIVE.—Sing. masc.—§343. הִיזְדַּהֵר *take heed*, Pes 112a; הִישָׁלַע *have untied*, Yeb. 39b; אֶפְרַע *take as pay*, B. M. 118a; אֶשְׁתַּמַּע *make thyself heard*, Sanh. 95b; אֶשְׁתַּכַּח *find*, *ibid.* 95a; אֶיקְשִׁיט *adorn thyself*, Sabb. 26a.

Plur. masc.—§344. הִזְדַּהְרוּ *keep away*, Nidd. 47a.

INFINITIVE.—§345. The usual form of the infinitive is אֶתְקַטְלֵי; the other forms occur only sporadically.

a) 'ithqatûlê: לְאֵימְלוּכֵי *to consult*, B. B. 12b; אֶזְדַּהְרוּי M. MS., Pes. 110b; אֶשְׁתַּכַּחוּי *ibid.* 10b; לְאֵינְפוּלֵי M. Q. 2ab; אֶיעֲרוּמֵי *to act slyly*, Sabb. 38a; אֶיפְלוּגֵי *to differ*, 'Er. 3a.

b) 'ithqatûlâ: אֶיעֲרוּמָא Macc. 23b.

c) 'ithqatâlâ: לְאֶתְנַסְבָא *to be married*, Keth. 53b.

d) mithqatûlê: מִיקְטוּפֵי *to be broken, interrupted*, Pes. 8a (fragment ed. Lowe); מִיקְפוּלֵי *to peel off*, Yeb. 76a.

e) mithqatal: מִיזְדַּהְרוּ B. B. 173a; לְמִימְשֵׁךְ *to follow*, A. Z. 27b; but the last example is more probably Qal.

¹ Without ל: הִמְסַר *is delivered up*, B. M. 86a; הִזְדַּהְרֵר A. Z. 28b.

² לִיפְסוּלוּ, *HG.* ed. pr. 106a; לִיתְפַּרְעוּן, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, §546.

f) *mithqatalā*: מִיַּנְגְּדָא *to be lashed*, H. MS., B. M. 86 a.

g) 'ithqatalûiê: לֹאֲזַדְרָבוּיִי *to flow over*, 'Arûkh, Yôma 78 a.¹

PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§346. a) מִיַּמְלִיךְ Ned. 54 a; מִיַּבְעִית *is frightened*, Sanh. 94 a.

b) מִיַּנְגְּדָא *is lashed*, H. MS., B. M. 86 a; מִיַּקְטָה *is broken*, Pes. 8 a; מִזְדָּהָר *ibid.* 111 b.

Sing. fem.—§347. מִתְעַבְדָא M. MS., Pes. 54 a; מִיַּמְרְדָא *rebels*, Keth. 57 b; מִיַּעֲרָמָא *acts slyly*, Macc. 23 b; מִיַּנְסָבָא *is married*, Sabb. 94 a.

Plur. masc.—§348. מִתְמַלְכִין *regret*, B. B. 4 a; מִיַּעֲנָשִׁי *are punished*, C. MS., M. Q. 25 a; מִתְהַפְּכִי Meg. 4 b; מִיַּפְּלִגִי *differ*, Ned. 54 a; מִיַּפְּנְדִי *hide themselves*, Sanh. 26 a; מִיַּפְּלִיגִי Zeb. 18 b.²

Plur. fem.—§349. מִשְׁתַּמְעִין Sabb. 23 b; מִתְחַבֵּן Ber. 6 a; מִיַּמְסְרִין Gitt. 71 b; מִיַּנְקָפִין *are wounded*, ed. Ven. Ber. 6 a; מִיַּנְסָבִין *are married*, Ber. 56 a.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§350.—

a) מְדַכְרְנָא *I remember*, Ber. 44 b; מְזַדְרְנָא *I take heed*, B. B. 29 a; מִיַּמְצַרְנָא *stretch myself*, A. Z. 70 b; מְהַפְּסִנָא Sabb. 32 a.

b) מְתַפְּסָתָא *art caught*, Ber. 56 a; מִיַּנְסָבָתָא *art married*, Keth. 61 b (f.).

c) מִיַּפְּקִידְנָא Qidd. 39 a.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^{AL}.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§351. a) [B הִתְקַטַּל; T אֲתִקְטַל; M אִתְקַטַּל; S اِتَّكَمَّرَ].—אִתְעֲשֵׁר *became rich*, Gitt. 30 b; אִתְסַפַּל Pes. 104 a; אִיזְדָּבֵן *was sold*, Ber. 5 b; אִיזְדָּבַל *was manured*, A. Z. 49 a; אִיפְתַּח *she brought forth*, Gitt. 69 b (§236); אִיזְבֵּן Ned. 31 b; אִיעֲקֵר *ibid.* 41 a; אִיעֲתַר *became rich*, *ibid.* 50 a.

b) אִשְׁתַּמִּישׁ Pes. 8 a (ed. pr.); אִסְתַּתֵּים *was closed up*, Yeb. 75 b.

c) אִישְׁתָּרוּךְ *was burned*, Pes. 82 b; אִיסְתַּלֹּק Er. 60 a; אִינְגָב *was stolen*, B. M. 79 a; אִיקְדוּשׁ 'Arûkh, Ned. 31 a; אִיתְגָּזַר *has profited*, Sanh. 81 a; אִיפְשָׁר (ו) *let her be freed*, Yeb. 19 a.

d) אִישְׁתַּרְשִׁי *was of benefit*, Gitt. 35 a.³

¹ לִינְסוּבָה, *Se'el.* 18; אִינְסוּבָה, *ibid.* 12; לְמִנְסוּבָה, *ibid.* 21.

² מִיַּפְּלִיגִי, *HG.* 264.

³ Cf. for the development of meaning Arabic تَأَصَّلَ and تَأَقَّلَ.

3d sing. fem.,—§352. [B הִתְקַטְּלָתָּ; T אֲתַקְטְלָתָּ; M עֲתַקְטְלָתָּ; S אֲמַטְּלָתָּ].—[אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ] *became leprous*, Hull. 60*a*; [אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ] *was persuaded*, Yeb. 108*b*; [אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ] *escaped*, B. M. 85*b*; [אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ] *staggered*, Nidd. 17*b*; [אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ] *was betrothed*, Yeb. 110*a*.¹

2d sing. com.—§353. [B הִתְקַטְּלָתָּ; T אֲתַקְטְלָתָּ; M אֲתַקְטְלָתָּ; S אֲמַטְּלָתָּ].—[אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתָּ] *art in error*, Zeb. 26*a*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתָּ] *didst stay*, Hull. 105*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתָּ] *didst neglect to come*, Keth. 111*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתָּ] *didst busy thyself*, Keth. 77*b*.

1st sing. com.—§354. [B הִתְקַטְּלָתָּ; T אֲתַקְטְלָתָּ; M עֲתַקְטְלָתָּ; S אֲמַטְּלָתָּ].—[אִשְׁתַּבַּעְתִּי] *I swore*, Sanh. 109*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּעְתִּי] *I looked*, B. M. 85*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּעְתִּי] *I was in danger*, Keth. 61*a*, O. MS., Sabb. 145*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּעְתִּי] *I stretched myself out*, B. M. 85*b*.²

3d plur. masc.—§355. a) [B הִתְקַטְּלוּ; T אֲתַקְטְלוּ; Pal. Talm. אֲתַקְטְלוּ; M עֲתַקְטְלוּ; S אֲמַטְּלוּ].—[אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתֶּם] *became rich*, Taan. 23*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתֶּם] (?) *C. MS., M. Q. 25 b* (eds. אֲשַׁחֲזֶנּוּ).³

b) [אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתֶּם] *were closed up*, R. H. 23*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתֶּם] *made profit*, A. Z. 2*b*; [אִשְׁתַּבַּשְׁתֶּם] *may they be scattered*, Pes. 110*b*.

3d plur. fem.—§356. [אֲתַרְעֶנּוּ] *show semen*, Hull. 93*b*.⁴

1st plur. com.—§357. [אֲדִבְקָנָא] *I am (we are) attached*, Sanh. 29*a*.

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§358. a) [לִיֶּצְעֵר] Hag. 5*b*; [לִיֶּצְעֵר] Gitt. 87*a*; [לִיֶּצְעֵר] Zeb. 31*b*; [לִיֶּצְעֵר] Sabb. 81*a*; [לִיֶּצְעֵר] *is disfigured*, B. B. 154*b*; [לִיֶּצְעֵר] B. M. 108*a*.⁵

b) [נִשְׂתַּרְוָה] *is burned*, Pes. 82*b*.⁶

3d sing. fem.—§359. [תִּתְקַבֵּל] Zeb. 25*a*; [תִּתְקַבֵּל] Bêc. 38*a*; [תִּתְקַבֵּל] Ber. 51*b*; [תִּתְקַבֵּל] *happened*, M. Q. 18*b*; [תִּתְקַבֵּל] Keth. 83*a*; [תִּתְקַבֵּל] *is covered with straw*, B. M. 103*b*; [תִּתְקַבֵּל] *ibid.* 19*a*.

2d sing. masc.—§360*a*. [תִּתְקַבֵּל] B. M. 85*a*; [תִּתְקַבֵּל] Sanh. 95*a*.

2d sing. fem.—§360*β*. [תִּתְקַבֵּל] Keth. 2*b*.

¹ אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ (for עִירָתָּ), SM, No. x.; אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ, TG., ed. Cassel, §53.

² אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ, TG., ed. Cassel, §1; אִשְׁבַּעְתָּ MM, Taan. 22.

³ The regular form is very rare, having been superseded by the one with transposed final vowel.

⁴ אֲתַרְעֶנּוּ, TG., ed. Cassel, §53; אֲתַרְעֶנּוּ, *ibid.*; אֲתַרְעֶנּוּ, HG., ed. pr. 81*d*.

⁵ הִתְקַטְּלָתָּ, Sotā 40*a*.

⁶ לִיֶּצְעֵרָה, TG., ed. Harkavy, §343.

1st sing. com.—§ 361. אֶסְתַּחַר Ber. 31 b; אֶצְטַעַר Taan. 25 a; אֶיפְגַר *ibid.* 23 b; אֶעֱכַב Sanh. 98 a.

3d plur. masc.—§ 362. a) לִיבְטְלוּךְ Ned. 27 a; לִיזְדַבְנוּ 'Er. 47 b; לִיבְדָרוּ Gitt. 33 b; לִיעֲתָרוּ Taan. 23 b; לִיצְטַרְפוּ Sabb. 71 a; לִיסְלָקוּ, לִיסְתַּלְקוּ B. B. 43 a.¹

b) לִיבְדָרוּי Tōsāphōth, Gitt. 33 b; נְשַׁתְּרוּפֵי (?) Sabb. 110 a.

c) נְבִדָרוּי Yeb. 72 a.

3d plur. fem.—§ 363. לִבְטְלוּךְ Ned. 27 b; לִיבְדָקוּךְ Succ. 13 b.

2d plur. masc.—§ 364. תִּתְנַחֲמוּ Sanh. 19 a; תִּתְעַתְרוּ B. M. 59 a.

1st plur. com.—§ 365. נֶצְטַעַר Taan. 25 a.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§ 366. a) אֶסְתַּחַלְּ Hūll. 60 a, אֶיטְמַר *hide thyself*, Yeb. 45 b; אֶיִדְהֶן *be fat*, Šebu. 47 b.

b) אֶיִדְהֶן eds. Šebu. 47 b; אֶיִשְׁתַּחֲוֶיֶה Alfāsī Hūll. 132 b (eds. אֶיִשְׁתַּחֲוֶיֶה).²

Plur. masc.—§ 367. a) אֶיטְמַרוּ Alfāsī B. B. 40 b.

b) אֶטְמִירוּ M. MS. B. B. 41 a.

c) אֶיטְמִירוּ B. B. 40 b.

INFINITIVE.—§ 368. The usual form of the infinitive is לִיִּתְקַטֹּל; the other forms occur only sporadically.

a) 'ithqattūlê: לְאִתְּחַתְּוִי to open, Gitt. 69 a; אֶסְתַּחֲוִי to be closed, R. H. 23 b; אֶיִתְגַּדִּי to profit, Sanh. 81 a, A. Z. 2 b, Yeb. 92 b; אֶיִבְדָּרוּי to scatter, Gitt. 33 b, Yōmā 2 b; אֶיִשְׁתַּבַּחִי to praise, Pes. 50 b; אֶיִזְדַּבְוִי to be sold, 'Ar. 29 b; אֶיִבְסֻמִּי Meg. 7 b, C. MS. לְאִיִּבְסֻמִּי, to cheer oneself up with wine.

b) 'ithqattūl: אֶיִתְמַוֶּה to be astonished, 2 M. MS. Pes. 17 a; and perhaps אֶיִפְטֹר to be freed, Yeb. 19 a; אֶיִבְדָּרוּי Tos. Gitt. 33 b.

c) 'ithqattālā: לְאֶסְתַּחֲלֵה to look, Hūll. 60 a; אֶיִתְעַקַּר Men. 7 a.

d) 'ithqattālê: אֶיִזְדַּבְרוּי to be singed, Nidd. 28 a.

e) 'ithqattal: אֶיִעֲקַר to be torn out, Pes. 111 b.

f) 'ithqattālūiê: אֶיִתְמַהוּי to wonder, Sanh. 20 a.

g) mithqattālā: לְמִיִּפְטֹר to be freed, Rašī Yeb. 19 a.

h) נְשַׁתְּרוּפֵי to melt, Sabb. 110 a ($\sqrt{\text{שָׁרַף}} = \sqrt{\text{פָּשַׁר}}$). This example may also be imperfect; cf. § 362 b.³

¹ יִזְדַּבְנוּךְ B. M. 90 b.

² אֶיִתְעַקַּר, *HG.* ed. pr. 82 d.

³ אֶיִתְשַׁלְּמוּי, *TG.*, ed. Cassel, § 41; לְאֶיִשְׁתַּחֲוֶיֶה, *TR.*, II., 33; לְמִשְׁתַּחֲוֶיֶה, *HG.*, ed. pr. 105 d; אֶשְׁתַּחֲוֶיֶה, *ibid.* 41 c.

PARTICIPLE. — *Sing. masc.* — § 369. a) מְחַפֵּר *is forgiven*, Meg. 16 a; מְדוּבֵן *is sold*, M. Q. 10 b; מְצַטְעֵר *grieves*, B. M. 84 a; מְנַגֵּעַ *is smitten with leprosy*, Hull. 60 a; מִיִּפְתָּח *opens*, Taan. 24 a.¹

b) מִיִּסְחָפִין 'En Y. Bekh. 44 b; מְשִׁתְּלִים *is paid*, Pes. 28 a.²

c) מְשַׂתְּרֵשִׁי *benefits*, Gitt. 44 a, Hull. 131 a, Keth. 108 a.

Sing. fem. — § 370. מִיִּפְקֵדָא *bidden*, Yeb. 65 b; מִיִּזְקָנָא *grows old*, 'Ar. 19 a; מִיִּזְבְּנָא, מִיִּזְדְּבֵנָא *is sold*, *ibid.* 29 b; מְנַבְּרָא Bêcā 15 a (by analogy with "ל").³

Plur. masc. — § 371. מְסַתְּפָקִין Taan. 23 b; מְסַתְּבְּלִי Succ. 45 b, מְחַעֲרִי *get rich*, Pes. 50 a; מִיִּקְבְּלִי *are pleasing*, Taan. 23 b; מִיִּתְרַצְּוִין *are explained*, Taan. 14 a; מְזִדְּבֵנִי *are sold*, Macc. 2 b.

Plur. fem. — § 372. מְסַתְּבְּלִין *look*, Bêcā 20 a; מִיִּפְרְשִׁין *are explained, clear*, Meg. 3 a; מְסַתְּמִין *are unclear, ibid.*; מִיִּזְדְּרִין *are trimmed*, Ned. 61 b, Raši; מְצַטְעֵרִין Sabb. 140 b.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUN. — § 373. —

a) מְשַׁתְּרִפְנָא *I associate myself*, M. MS. Sabb. 23 a; מְשַׁתְּלִמְנָא *am paid*, B. Q. 9 a; מְסַתְּלִקְנָא *am paid off*, B. M. 67 b; מְסַתְּרִנָּא *I hide myself*, Ber. 31 b (f.); מְשַׁתְּבַעְנָא *I swear*, Keth. 85 a; מְקַדְּשִׁנָּא *I am married*, Keth. 62 b (f.).

b) מְזִדְּבֵנִתָּ *thou art sold*, Macc. 2 b; מִיִּפְקֵדְתָּ Yeb. 65 b (f.); מְשַׁתְּתַפְתָּ B. M. 69 a; מִעֲנַנְתָּ Taan. 25 a.

c) מִיִּזְדְּבֵינֵךְ *we are sold*, Macc. 2 b.⁴

d) מְסַתְּלִקִיתִי *ye are paid off, leave*, B. M. 109 a; מְשַׁתְּלִיתִי *ye become tired*, A. Z. 72 b.

VERBS פ"נ.

§ 374. The נ as first stem-consonant is assimilated to the following consonant whenever both meet without an intervening vowel, or vocal š^vā. This happens in the imperfect and in the infinitive Qal, in the Aph'el and in the Ittaph'al. The imperative Qal frequently loses initial נ by analogy with the imperfect from which it is derived.

¹ מְחַנְּנֵעַ, SM. No. x. (voc.).

² מְשַׁתְּמִית, HG. ed. pr. 104 d.

³ מִיִּקְדְּשִׁית, HG. ed. pr. 82 d.

⁴ מְצַטְעֵרִינָנָא, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 78.

In the verb **סלַק** *to ascend*, which in consequence of the syncope of **ל** is formed like a **פ"נ** stem, we find also a form **סָקוּ** *they ascended* (Taan. 23 *b*) in the perfect.¹

The **נ** frequently remains unassimilated before gutturals, emphatic consonants, sibilants, **ג**, **ד**, and **פ**. Notice **מִיַּפֵּק** *is taken out* (Succ. 45 *a*) for **מִיַּנְפֵּק**. But this may also be an Aph'el passive participle. **לְאַתְחַסְאָהּ** *to be slaughtered*, 'Er. 53 *b*, passing into a "ל" form.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

IMPERFECT.—3*d* sing. masc.—§375. *a*) **לִינְשׁוּהָ** *moves*, Ber. 51 *a*; **לִינְפֹל** *falls*, Meg. 22 *b*; **לִינְטוּל** *takes*, Gitt. 68 *b*; **לִינְהוּחַ** *goes down*, *ibid.* 67 *b*; **לִיפֹל** Meg. 22 *b*; **נִינְקוּט** Gitt. 69 *a*.²

b) **לִינְחִית** Sabb. 110 *a*; **לִיַּתֵּן** (§8) Sabb. 104 *a*.³

c) **לִינְפֵחַ** *blows*, Gitt. 69 *a*; **לִיַּסַּח** Ned. 40 *a*; **נִיַּסַּח** *withdraws*, Ber. 51 *b*.⁴

3*d* sing. fem.—§376. **תִּישׁוּק** Macc. 14 *a*, Ned. 65 *a*, 66 *a*.

2*d* sing. masc.—§377. *a*) **תִּישׁוּל** *takest*, B. M. 105 *a*; **תִּינְהוּג** M. Q. 20 *b*; **תִּינְטוּשׁ** *strippest*, Sanh. 100 *b* (from Sirach).

b) No example.

c) **תִּנְסַב** *marriest*, M. Q. 9 *b*; Yeb. 100 *b*.

1*st* sing. com.—§378. *a*) **אֶנְוִיר** *I acquire*, B. B. 13 *b*; **אֶיפֹק** *I go out*, Gitt. 56 *a*; **אֶיחוּר** *I go down*, B. M. 15 *b*.

b) **אֶינְסִיב** *I marry*, Yeb. 65 *a*; **אֶתֵּן** Gitt. 56 *b*.

c) **אֶנְיַטֵּר** *I keep*, M. MS. B. B. 29 *a*; **אֶיַּסַּק** *I go up*, M. Q. 22 *a*.

3*d* plur. masc.—§379. *a*) **לִיַּפְקוּן** *go out*, M. Q. 9 *b*, C. MS. **לִינְפְקוּן** *give*, R. H. 18 *a*, Bekh. 58 *b*; **נִינְקִטוּ** *take*, Pes. 111 *a*; **לִיַּתְנוּן** *give*, Ned. 55 *a*.⁵

b) **נִינְקוּט** M. MS. Pes. 111 *a*.

3*d* plur. fem.—§380. **לִיַּסְקוּן**, **לִיַּפְקוּן** 'En Y. M. Q. 9 *b*.

2*d* plur. masc.—§381. **תִּנְקִטוּ** Taan. 24 *a*; **תִּיחוּרוּ** *go down*, B. B. 73 *b*; **תִּנְסְבוּ** *ye marry*, Ber. 8 *b*.

1*st* plur. com.—§382. *a*) **נִישׁוּק** Gitt. 56 *a*; **נִיחוּר** 2 M. MS. Pes. 118 *b*; **לִיחוּר** B. B. 73 *b*.

¹ Cf. **פְּצִינָה נְפֹצִי** Hal. Pes. §39. Cf. also Hebrew **תָּתַח**, **קָח**, etc.

² **יפֹק** B. B. 169 *a*.

³ **נְנָסִיב**, **לְנָסִיב** HG. ed. pr. 119 *b*.

⁴ **יַנְפֵּק** Qidd. 81 *a*.

⁵ **יַפְקוּן** B. B. 169 *a*.

b) נִיתָן Sanh. 96 a; נִבְּיִים slaughters, Sanh. 25 b.

c) לִינָטָר B. B. 29 a.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§383. a) נָקוּט take, Sabb. 147 a; נִפְּוֶן cast off, *ibid.*; פּוֹץ Yômâ 20 b; בּוֹר acquire, B. B. 13 b; פּוֹס slaughter, Pes. 61 a; דּוֹר vow, Qidd. 41 a; טוֹל take, B. M. 28 b; פּוֹק Ber. 17 a.

b) נָסִיב marry, Yeb. 45 a, 63 a; Pes. 113 a; נָחִיחַ Yeb. 63 a; תָּן give, Gitt. 56 b.

c) נָטַר keep, Qidd. 70 a; נָטָה raise up, Keth. 60 a (Raši נִטְוָה); סָב take away, Sanh. 100 b; סָק ascend, Yeb. 63 a.

Sing. fem.—§384. טָלִי take, Gitt. 24 a, Ned. 77 b.¹

Plur. masc.—§385. a) נָקוּשׁוּ Sanh. 90 b; פּוֹקוּ Sabb. 156 a; הוֹתֵיב come ye down, Šebu. 31 a.

b) נָגִידוּ remove ye, Gitt. 68 b, 'Er. 94 a.

c) נָטְרוּ Ber. 53 b.

INFINITIVE.—§386. a) miqtal: מְנַקֵּר to chisel, M. Q. 10 a; מִינְסֵב Sanh. 75 b; מִינְטָר M. Q. 9 a; מִינְדָר Ned. 66 b; מִינְגַע Sanh. 19 a; מִינְגַד B. M. 74 b; מִינְדָר Ned. 28 a; מִיפְּסָק *ibid.* 50 a; מִינְקָט *ibid.* 78 b; לְמִיפֵל B. B. 10 a; לְמִיתָן Sanh. 113 a.

b) miqtal: מִינְסִיב 'En Y. Sôtâ 12 a.

c) miqtul: לְמִיחִיחַ 'En Y. B. B. 73 b.

d) miqtalâ: לְמִינְטָרָא SM. (No. xcv.), Gitt. 68 b.

e) qutûl: נְדוֹר Ned. 21 b.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§387. a) אֲנָסִיב married, Qidd. 71 a; אֲנָקִיט M. MS. Ber. 7 a; אֲנָקִיחַ surrounded, Sanh. 69 a; אֲנָפִיק Ber. 39 a; אֲנָפִישׁ he increased, Men. 23 b; אֲנָפִיק Taan. 24 a; אֲנָחִיחַ Keth. 62 b; אֲנָפִיל she miscarried, Hull. 42 a.

b) אֲנָפַר broke off, Macc. 8 a; אֲנָפַח removed, Gitt. 53 b; אֲנָסֵב married, Yeb. 121 a; אֲנָהָר enlightened, Sôtâ 6 a; by analogy with ל"י verbs, אֲנָעַי touched, Sanh. 33 b; (אֲנָרְהָה) he forbade her by a vow, Ned. 50 a).

c) אֲנָסִיב C. MS. Pes. 110 b.

3d sing. fem.—§388. אֲנָפִיקָה B. M. 59 b; אֲנָפָקָה Ned. 7 b; אֲנָפְלָה Yeb. 65 b,² אֲנָחִיחַ she let flow, 'En Ya'aq. 62 b; (אֲנָרְהָה) she forbade her by a vow, Ned. 21 b).

¹ סָקִי SM. No. cxv.

² אֲנָפְלָה Še'el. 18.

2d *sing. masc.*—§389. a) אִשְׁרִיתָ Sabb. 151 b.

b) אִשְׁלַחְתָּ Yeb. 65 b; אִקְשַׁתָּ *didst compare*, Zeb. 5 b; אִשְׁתַּחְוֶה *didst increase*, Ber. 5 b; אִנְחַתָּ *didst answer satisfactorily*, B. B. 129 a; אִנְחַחְתָּ Hull. 137 b; אִשְׁקַתָּ *ibid.* 43 a.

1st *sing. com.*—§390. אִשְׁרִיתָ Rašī Ber. 38 a, eds. אִשְׁרִיתָ; אִשְׁלַחְתָּ Yeb. 65 b; אִשְׁחַחְתָּ 'Er. 54 b (§203), 'En Y. *ibid.* אִשְׁחַחְתָּ.¹

3d *plur. masc.*—§391. אִשְׁרִיךָ Ber. 38 a; אִחְרִיתוּ M. Q. 25 b; אִסְרִיכוּ Ned. 25 a; אִשְׁפִּיךָ Yeb. 25 a, by analogy with participle.²

2d *plur. masc.*—§392. אִסְרִיחוּ *ye remove*, Pes. 103 b.

1st *plur. com.*—§393. אִזְרִיקְנָא Alf. B. Q. 47 a; אִסְחַרְנָא M. MS. Er. 54 b; אִחְרִיתְנָן Keth. 26 b; אִקְשַׁנָּה I (*we*) *give credit*, Hull. 48 a (Rašī different).

IMPERFECT.—3d *sing. masc.*—§394. לִקְרִיךָ Sanh. 69 a; נִשְׁפִּיךְ B. M. 19 b; לִפְרִישׁ Sanh. 52 a; נִקְרִישׁ *compares*, Zeb. 49 b; לִקְרִישׁ 'Ar. 28 b; נִיַּצִּילָהּ Sabb. 117 b; (לִקְרִישֶׁיהָ *compares it*, Sabb. 83 a).

2d *sing. masc.*—§395. תִּפְרִיךָ Qidd. 66 a, R. H. 13 a.

1st *sing. com.*—§396. אִשְׁרִישׁ B. B. 12 b; אִצִּילָהּ I *rescue*, 'En Y. Sôtā 40 a.

3d *plur. masc.*—§397. לִיַּזְקֵךָ *cause damage*, Sanh. 65 a.³

2d *plur. masc.*—§398. תִּפְרִיכוּ Sabb. 96 b.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§399. a) אִקְרִישׁ *compare*, Zeb. 5 b; אִקְרִיךָ Bēḡā 25 b; אִשְׁרִיךָ Macc. 22 a; אִחְרִיתָ Sabb. 110 a.

b) אִבְעֵה *let flow*, Taan. 25 b.

Sing. fem.—§400. אִקְפֵי *cut the hair round*, B. M. 10 b.

Plur. masc.—§401. אִשְׁרִיכוּ Sanh. 7 b; אִסְרִיכוּ *bring up*, Bekh. 8 b; אִחְרִיתוּן *place*, Ned. 50 b.

INFINITIVE.—§402. a) 'aqtûlê: אִשְׁוִישׁ Bēḡā 7 a; אִפְוִילָהּ Hull. 42 b; אִסְוִיחֵי Zeb. 20 b, Sabb. 18 b; אִשְׁוִיךָ Ned. 2 b; אִצִּוִילָהּ Sôtā 21 a; אִקְוִישׁ *to compare*, Zeb. 49 b; אִנְסִיבֵי Yeb. 120 a; (לְאִנְקוּטִיחָהּ *to make him assume*, B. Q. 85 b).

b) 'aqtîlê: אִשְׁפִּיךָ M. MS. Sabb. 101 b; אִסְיִבֵי *ibid.* B. B. 166 b.

c) 'aqtâlûiê: לְאִקְשׁוּיֵיךָ *to compare*, Ker. 25 b, Zeb. 49 b, by analogy with ל"ו verbs.⁴

¹ אִחְרִיתָ, אִחְרִיתָ, HG. 180; אִפְוִילָהּ Alfāsi Yeb. 65 b.

² אִסְרִיכוּ HG. ed. pr. 89 c.

³ לְאִיחְרִיתָ HG. 454.

⁴ לְאִסְקוּרֵי Alfāsi M. Q. 4 a.

d) *אִזְוֹקֵי* Ber. 35 b, Gitt. 53 a; *לְאִזְוֹקֵי* to give on credit, A. Z. 63 b, by analogy with פ"ו verbs.

e) maqtûlê: *מְפֹלֵי* Yeb. 35 b.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§403. a) *מְנַקֵּט* Pes. 110 a; *מְנַסֵּיב* Qidd. 69 a, 71 b; *מְפִיק* Macc. 2 b; *מְדִיק* Ber. 35 b, *מְחִית* Qidd. 64 b; *מוֹשִׁיחַ* blows, Sabb. 119 a, by analogy with ע"ו verbs.

b) *מְבִיעַ* Keth. 91 a; *מְסַח* Zeb. 20 b.

c) *מְיַפֵּק* Pes. 11 b, by analogy with ע"ע verbs.

Sing. fem.—§404. *מְפַלְהָ* Yeb. 35 b; *מְפַלְאָ* Sanh. 109 a; *מְצַלָּה* saves, Sôtâ 21 a; *מְזַקָּה* B. B. 26 a; *מְצַלָּה* Qidd. 8 b.

Plur. masc.—§405. *מְסַבֵּי* M. MS. B. B. 166 b; *מְזַקֵּי* Yeb. 121 b; *מְפַקֵּי* Hôr. 8 a; *מְצַלֵּי* B. M. 93 b; *מְצִילֵי* Alfâsi, *ibid.*

Plur. fem.—§406. *מְבַעֵן* Sabb. 38 a; *מְסַקֵּן* R. H. 23 a.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§407. *Sing. masc.*: *מְחַח* Ned. 50 a.—*Sing. fem.*: *מְחַחָה* *ibid.* 14 b.—*Plur. fem.*: *מְחַחֵן* Ned. 91 b; B. B. 69 a; *מְקַשְׁרֵי* compared, Ker. 11 a, by analogy with ל"ו verbs.—*Plur. masc.*: *מְחַחוּן* Alf. Ned. 91 b.

PARTICLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§408.—

a) *מְפַקְנָא* Ber. 38 a; *מְצַלְנָא* I save, Sanh. 109 b; *מְפַקְנָא* Hull. 132 b; *מְקַיְפְנָא* I go around, Meg. 29 a.

b) *מְנַסְבְּתָא* B. M. 105 a; *מְיַפְכְּתָא* Ned. 23 a (f.); *מְפַקְתָא* Pes. 113 b, Šebu. 31 a; *מְפַשְׁחָתָא* Gitt. 3 a; *מְסַחְתָא* Bêcâ 40 a.

c) *מְנַסְבֵּינָא* Yeb. 120 a; *מְפַשְׁרֵינָא* Bêcâ 7 a; *מְסַקֵּינָא* we bring up, Sanh. 112 a; *מְפַקֵּינָא* *מְחַחֵינָא* Nidd. 3 a; *מְצַלֵּינָא* we save, Sabb. 115 a; *מְפַקְנָא* Hull. 132 b.

VERBS פ"פ.

§409. The perfect and the participles of Qal are regular. To what extent initial פ in the perfect had a full vowel instead of š^evâ cannot be inferred from the orthography. Çêrê I find once in *אֵימַר* he said, Keth. 103 b.¹

In the imperfect and in the infinitive the פ does not appear and the preformative has çêrê.² This vowel could have arisen from short *i* or might be a contraction of *ai*, the פ having been changed to י.

¹ Cf. *אָמַר* they said, Še'êl. ed. pr. 26 (voc.); *אֵימַר*, *אֵימִירָא*, is said, TG. ed. Harkavy, §69, *passim*; *אָמַר* he said, SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

² But cf. *וְאָמַר* M. MS. Ber. 28 a; *מְאִבְלֵינָא* B. B. 81 b; *מְאִבְלֵינָא* Yom. 75 b.

In the imperative Qal the **א** usually takes a full vowel. In the verb **אָזַל** *to go* it is usually omitted.

In the Pa"āl the **א** is usually syncopated in the participle, rarely in the imperfect.

In the Aph'el, verbs **א"פ** pass into verbs **פ"ו**; but in some cases they retain their original form, the **א** quiescing in the preceding *a*-vowel and producing *ā*.

In the reflexive stems the **א** is usually assimilated to the preceding **ת**, but sometimes retained. In a few cases of the Ithp"el the **ת** is further assimilated to the second stem-consonant.

§410. The verbs **אָזַל** and **אָמַר** drop at times their final consonant in unlengthened forms.¹ This is especially the case with **אָמַר**, giving in the imperfect **לִימָא**,² **תִּימָא**, **נִימָא**; in the imperative **אִימָא**. In the participle active **אָמִינָא** *I say* (§73).³ From the last form must be distinguished **אָמִינָא** *they say*, occurring only once, in Gitt. 56*b*. The variants **אָמִירִי** and **אִימִנִי** of editions are evidently 'erleichternde Lesarten.' The word is a compound of **אָמִי**+**אָנָא** (§115).⁴

The apocopated forms of **אָמַר** in the imperfect are frequently found compounded with **אָן** *if*, giving the forms **אִיתִימָא** (= **אָן**+**תִּימָא**), **אִילִימָא** (= **אָן**+**לִימָא**) and **אִינִימָא** (= **אָן**+**נִימָא**). From **אִיתִימָא** *if thou say* must be distinguished **אִיתִימָא** *there is one who says*, which is a compound of **אִיתִיהּ** *there is* and **אָמָא** *says* (§60, n. 1).

For verbs **א"פ** and **ל"י**, cf. §§600–615; for **וִימֵן** cf. §623.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

IMPERFECT.—§411. *3d sing. masc.*: a) **אִיכּוּל** *eats*, Ber. 18*b*; **נִיזּוּל** Sot. 32*b*.

b) **אִיזּוּל** C. MS. Meg. 12*b* (voc.); **נִיזּוּל** Ber. 27*b*.

c) **אִיזּוּל** Ned. 8*a*; **נִיסָר** *ties together*, Gitt. 69*a*.⁵

3d sing. fem.: a) **אִיכּוּל** Yeb. 70*a*.

¹ In *SM*. **אָזַל** drops its **ל** constantly.

² **לִימָא** *SM*. No. LXXXIII. (voc.).

³ **אָמִינָא** *HG*. 92, *passim*.

⁴ Cf. the similar form **אָסְהִירִינוּן** §232, n. 1.

⁵ **מִי רִימֵר** *says*, Ber. 28*a*, Pes. 9*a* and elsewhere in the phrase **מִי רִיכּוּל**; Qidd. 69*b*.

- b) תִּיזְלֵי Sanh. 77*b*, 78*a*.
 c) תִּיחַד 'Er. 75*b*; תִּיזֹל Söt. 12*a*.
 2*d* sing. masc.: תִּיכֹל Ned. 91*b*, Macc. 19*b*; תִּיפֹךְ Pes. 21*a*.
 2*d* sing. fem.: תִּיזְלִי *thou goest*, Keth. 54*a*.¹
 1*st* sing. com.: a) אִימֹר Pes. 74*b*; אִיכֹל Ber. 24*b*; אִיפֹךְ Pes. 74*b*, Zeb. 28*a*.²
 b) אִיזֵל B. Q. 108*a*, Yeb. 65*a*; אִיכֵל Pes. 74*b*.
 c) אִימֵר Sabb. 137*b*, Yômâ 81*b*.
 3*d* plur. masc.: לִימְרוּ B. M. 65*b*; נִימְרוּ Gitt. 69*a*; נִיכְלוּ M. Q. 9*a*; לִיזְלוּ 'Ar. 22*a*.
 2*d* plur. masc.: תִּימְרוּן Ber. 45*b*, Sabb. 140*b*; תִּיכְלוּן Sabb. 140*b*.
 2*d* plur. fem.: תִּיזְלֵא Ker. 17*b* (§216).
 1*st* plur. com.: a) נִיכֹל M. MS. Ber. 31*b*.
 b) נִיזֵל M. MS. Ber. 31*b*; נִיפֶיךָ 'Ar. 29*a*.
 IMPERATIVE.—§412. Sing. masc.: a) אִימֹר B. M. 14*b*, M. Q. 2*a*; אִיפֹךְ Sabb. 59*a*, Pes. 21*a*; אִיכֹל Gitt. 69*a*; (אִיכְלֵיהָ *eat it*, Sabb. 118*a*).
 b) אִיזֵל Ned. 53*a*; זֵל *ibid.* 22*b*, 25*a*; אִימֵר *hire*, B. M. 111*a*.
 c) אִיכֵל Hag. 15*b*; אִימֵר M. Q. 26*a*, 'Er. 44*a*, Sabb. 157*a*.
 Sing. fem.: a) זֵלִי *go*, B. M. 42*b*, Ned. 66*b*, M. Q. 16*b*.
 b) אִיכְלֵי Ned. 77*b*; אִימְרֵי B. M. 84*b*.
 Plur. masc.: a) אִיכְלוּ M. MS. Hôr. 12*a*; אִיזְלוּ Bekh. 9*a*; זֵלוּ Meg. 16*a*.³
 b) אִיכְלוּ B. B. 21*b*; אִימְרוּ *ibid.* 39*a*.
 INFINITIVE.—§413. a) maqtal or miqtal: לִימְרֹר Ned. 9*b*, 10*a*,⁴ מִיכֵל *ibid.* 4*b*, 49*b*, 73*a*; מִיזֹל *ibid.* 33*a*, Macc. 15*a*; לִימְיַר 'Er. 80*a*; מִינֵס Ned. 27*ab*.
 b) maqtalâ or miqtalâ: לִימְרָא Ned. 9*a*, 16*a*.⁵
 c) qütülê: אִמְרֵי Ned. 9*b*; אִימְרֵי C. MS. Pes. 89*b*.

¹ תִּיזְלוּן HG. 220.

² אִיזֹל TG. ed. Harkavy, §§9, 28.

³ זֵלוּ SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

⁴ מִימָא HG. 140.

⁵ In the phrase מִימָא לִימְרָא the ending מִי־ seems to be the objective suffix of the 3*d* sing. fem.

EXAMPLES FOR PA'ĒL.

§414. PERFECT.—אָנָר he distinguished, Sanh. 63b.

IMPERFECT.—(אֲבַרְיָנֵהוּ I shall destroy them, Gitt. 57b);¹ תִּאֶשֶׁר mayest believe, *ibid.* 30b.

IMPERATIVE.—אֶשֶׁר believe thou, Gitt. 30b.

INFINITIVE.—אֲבֹרֶי B. M. 51a; אֲחֹרֵי B. Q. 74a, Ker. 20a; לְאֲבֹלֵי R. MS. B. M. 59b; (לְאַחֲרֵיהֶּהּ to do it later, Sabb. 119a).²

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—מֵאַחַר Ned. 4a, Ker. 20a; מֵאַחֲרֵי B. Q. 74a; מְלַפֵּי they teach, Keth. 62a; מְאַשְׁרֵן they strengthen, Gitt. 70a.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—מְבֵטָה is seated in the saddle, Nidd. 14a.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—מְאַבְּלֵנָא B. M. 59b; מְאַלְמֵנָא I strengthen, Qidd. 43a.—מְאַחֲרֵינִי Zeb. 86b; מְפַכְּינִי Šebu. 41a.³

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

§415. PERFECT.—אֹדְרֵי he hired, B. M. 77a; אֹרִיקָה he waited, Meg. 16a; אֹנֵר 'Er. 75b; אָנֵר B. M. 65a.

IMPERFECT.—לֹדְיֵל Yeb. 68a; לֹדֵר 'Er. 66a.—תֹּרִיקֶה 'Er. 54a.—תֹּרְכֻנֵי ye will lengthen, Ber. 8a, M. Q. 28a.

IMPERATIVE.—אֹבֵד lose, B. M. 51a; אֹדְרֵי 'Er. 80a; אֹנֵר B. M. 76a.⁴

INFINITIVE.—לְאֹדְרֵי B. M. 116a; אֹדְרֵי 'Er. 75b; לְאֹנֵר B. M. 101b; לְאֹנֵר *ibid.* 92a; לְאֹכְלֵי Yeb. 68a; לְאֹדְרֵי B. M. 79ab; (לְאֹדְרֵיהֶּהּ *ibid.*).⁵

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—מֹדְרֵי A. Z. 15a; מְאֹהֵל 'Er. 31a; מְאֹרֵךְ Sanh. 109b; מְאֹכֵל Yeb. 68a; (מְאֹבְלֵנָא B. M. 85b; מְאֹפְלֵת makest dark, B. B. 7a; מְוֹגְרֵת B. M. 6a; מְוֹכְלֵינִי Sanh. 20a); מְרַבֵּי they lie in wait, A. Z. 39b.⁶

¹ Cf. Hebrew נִאֲבָדָה Ezek. 28:16.

² אֲלָמָא Še'el. 1.

³ Cf. מְלַפֵּי teaches thee, Yeb. 63a.

⁴ אֹכְלֵי give thou him to eat, HG. ed. pr. 31a.

⁵ לְאֹנְרָא HG. ed. pr. 95c.

⁶ מְוֹרֵךְ, מְוֹרְכֵינִי, give power of attorney, HG. ed. pr. 88d.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^{ET}ĒL.

PERFECT.—§416. *3d sing. masc.*: a) אִתְּחַדֵּד was locked, Hull. 52b.¹ b) אִתְּרַע happened, M. Q. 18a; אִתְּמַר B. Q. 32a; אִתְּסַר Ned. 89b; אִתְּנַחַח sighed, Meg. 16a.—*3d sing. fem.*: a) אִתְּנִסַּח Ned. 90b, Gitt. 56a. b) אִתְּרַעַת Macc. 6b; אִתְּרַעַת M. Q. 11b; אִתְּסַרַת Pes. 103b; אִתְּמַרַת Ber. 45b.—*2d sing. masc.*: אִתְּגַרַת thou hast hired thyself out, Yōmâ 20b, M. MS. אִתְּרַעַת.—*1st sing. masc.*: אִתְּנִסֵּי Sabb. 145b, M. MS. אִתְּנִיִּסֵּי (§80).—*3d plur. masc.*: a) אִתְּנִסּוּ Keth. 16b. b) אִתְּסַרוּ Ned. 79b; אִתְּגַרוּן Šebu. 48a. c) אִתְּפַוּהוּ C. MS. M. Q. 25b.—*3d plur. fem.*: אִתְּאֲמַרְנָן 'Er. 43a.

IMPERFECT.—§417. *3d sing. masc.*: a) לִיתְאָכִיל is eaten, Zeb. 55a; נִחְאָכִיל *ibid.* 56a. b) לִיתְסַר Sabb. 60a; נִיתְסַר Pes. 67a; לִיֶּסַר M. MS. Sanh. 55a.—*3d sing. fem.*: a) לִיתְאָכִיל Bekh. 16a. b) לִיתְסַר Ned. 80b.—*1st sing. com.*: אִיתְסַר Qidd. 65a.—*3d plur. masc.*: לִיתְגַרוּהוּ (B. M. 112b), read: לִיתְגַרוּ; לִיתְסַרֵי לִיתְסַרֵי Men. 56b.—*3d plur. fem.*: לִיתְסַרְנָן Ned. 79b.

INFINITIVE.—§418. a) 'ithqatûlê: אִיתְסַרֵי Nidd. 23a; אִיתְגַרוּי B. M. 76b; אִיתְנִסֵּי R. H. 23a; אִתְרוּסֵי Yeb. 43b; אִיתְגַרוּי M. MS. Ber. 59a; אִיתְשׁוּרֵי R. MS. Pes. 65a.

b) 'ithqatûlâ: אִיתְסַרֵא A. Z. 52a; לֵאִיתְגַרוּא Alf. B. M. 76b.

c) 'ithqatil: אִיתְנִיִּסֵּי M. MS. Sabb. 145b (§80, a).

PARTICIPLE.—§419. *Sing. masc.*: a) מִיתְאָכִיל Qidd. 59a; מִיתְכִיל Sabb. 109a; מִיתְבִּיד Pes. 5b; מִיתְשִׁיד O. MS. Pes. 65a.

b) מִיתְסַר Sanh. 47b; מִתְגַּר B. M. 76a; מִיַּגַּר *ibid.*; מִיתְדַּר Meg. 16a; מִתְשִׁד O. MS. Pes. 65a.

Sing. fem.: מִיתְאָמַרַת Nâz. 50b, 'Ar. 15b, B. B. 39a; מִיתְאָכְלַת Bekh. 16a; מִתְסַרַת Sanh. 47b, Ned. 80a, 91a; מִתְגַּרַת B. M. 65a.²

Plur. masc.: מִיתְאָכְלֵי M. Q. 11a; מִיתְכְּלֵי Bekh. 16a; מִיתְגַּרֵי B. M. 76a.

Plur. fem.: מִיתְאָכְלָן Bekh. 16a.

¹ אִתְנִסֵּי SM. No. LXX. (voc.).

² מִיתְסַרַת HG. 293; מִישְׁתַּדַּת HG. ed. pr. 128c, passing into מִיֶּסַר.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^{AL}.

§420. PERFECT.—**אִתְאַבְּלוּ** *they mourned*, Gitt. 57*a*.

INFINITIVE.—**לְאִתְאַבְּלוֹ** *to mourn*, B. Q. 59*b*.¹

PARTICIPLE.—**מִיתְאַבְּלוֹת** *mournes*, Sabb. 136*a*.

VERBS א"ע.

§421. Verbs of this class retain the א in many cases of the Qal and of the Pa^{AL}. In all other cases they generally pass into verbs א"ע.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

§422. PERFECT.—**שָׁרַיְל** *borrowed*, Taan. 21*b*; **בָּאֵשׁ בְּאֵישׁ** *he grew sick*, Ned. 40*a*.—**שָׁאַלְתָּ** Sabb. 130*b*, Bēçā 22*b*; **שָׁאַלְתָּ** B. Q. 40*a*; **שָׁאַלְתָּ** B. B. 36*b*; **שָׁאַלְתִּי** *I asked*, Taan. 23*b*.—**שָׁאַלוּ** *they asked*, Sabb. 152*b*; **שָׁאוּל** *ibid.* 30*a*.—**שָׁאַלְתָּוּ** B. M. 79*a*.—**שָׁאַלְתָּ** Yeb. 116*a*; C. MS. Meg. 2*b*.²

IMPERFECT.—**לִישְׁאַלְךָ** Sôtā 35*a*, **לִישְׁאַלְךָ** 'En Y. *ibid.*³

IMPERATIVE.—**שָׁאַל** Ber. 9*b*; **שָׁאוּל** B. M. 83*b*.—**שָׁאַלְתִּי** Keth. 63*a*.—**שָׁאַלְתִּי** Me'il. 17*b*.⁴

INFINITIVE.—**לְמִישְׁאַל** Me'il. 17*b*, M. Q. 18*a*; **לְמִישְׁאַל** C. MS. M. Q. *ibid.*; **מִשְׁאַב** Pes. 74*b*, **מִישְׁב** M. MS. *ibid.*; **מִמְאַס** A. Z. 68*b*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—**שָׁאַב** Pes. 74*b*; **שָׁיִת** Sanh. 64*a*; **שָׁיִל** Meg. 22*a*; **כָּיִב** Gitt. 68*b*.—**דָּאַבָּא** Sabb. 156*b*.—**שָׁאַלְתִּי** Meg. 28*b*, **שָׁיִלְתִּי** M. MS. *ibid.*; **שָׁאַבְתִּי** Pes. 74*b*; **שָׁיִבְתִּי** M. MS. *ibid.*; **דָּאַבְתִּי** M. Q. 28*a*; **דָּאַבְתִּי** Sabb. 86*b*; **דָּיִבְתִּי** M. MS. *ibid.*; **כָּיִבְתִּי** Ned. 54*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—**מְאַס** Keth. 61*b* (§84); **מְאַסָּא** Sanh. 39*a*; **מְאַסְתָּא** Pes. 34*a*; **מְאַסְתִּי** Yeb. 100*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR PA^{AL}.

§423. PERFECT.—**שָׁיַל** Taan. 21*b*; **שָׁיַר** *he left*, M. Q. 21*b*, Taan. 14*a*.—**שָׁיַרְתִּי** *I left over*, B. B. 61*b*.

IMPERFECT.—**לִישְׁיַלְךָ** Gitt. 56*a*.⁵

¹ **לְאִתְאַחֲרוּרִי** TG. ed. Harkavy, §321.

² **שָׁאַלְתָּ, שָׁאַלְתָּ, שָׁאַלְתָּ**, TG. ed. Harkavy, §376.

³ But this may also be Pa^{AL}.

⁴ **שָׁיַלְתִּי** HG. 429.

⁵ **לִישְׁיַלְתִּי** HG. ed. pr. 110*d*.

IMPERATIVE.—שִׁירוּ *leave ye*, Succā 36*a*.

INFINITIVE.—שִׁירֵי 'Ar. 16*a*, Sabb. 12*b*; שִׁירֵי Meg. 22*a*; שִׁירֵי H. MS. B. Q. 37*a*; שִׁירֵי A. Z. 27*b*, שִׁירֵי Raši *ibid*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—מְשַׁיֵּל Yeb. 76*b*; מְשַׁיֵּר B. B. 72*a*; (מְשַׁיֵּלָא *I ask*, Taan. 32*a*).—מְשַׁיֵּלָא *loans*, Taan. 21*b*; מְשַׁיֵּרָא Pes. 9*b*.—מְשַׁיֵּלֵי Taan. 21*b*; מְשַׁיֵּלֵי B. M. 27*b*, H. MS. B. Q. 37*a*; (מְשַׁיֵּרִין M. Q. 9*a*).¹

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—מְסַאֵב *unclean*, M. MS. A. Z. 39*b*; מְסַאֵבָא Tem. 22*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

§424. אוֹשֶׁלָה *she lent*, Gitt. 77*b*, 79*a*.—אוֹשֶׁלָתָּ M. MS. Taan. 29*a*.—לְאוֹשֶׁלֵי Keth. 105*b*.—מוֹשֵׁל A. Z. 15*a*; מְשִׁיל 'Ar 24*a*; מוֹשֶׁלֵי Gitt. 77*b*, Yeb. 120*b*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^B'ĒL.

§425. PERFECT.—אִתְּשִׁיל Hull. 52*b*, Keth. 77*b*; אִתְּשִׁל 'En Y. Keth. *ibid*.—אִתְּשִׁילֵי Ned. 65*a*, אִתְּשִׁילֵי 'En Y. *ibid*.²

IMPERFECT.—נִתְּשִׁיל Ned. 90*a*.—לִימְאַסָּן Yeb. 15*a*.

IMPERATIVE.—אִתְּשִׁיל Sôtā 36*b*; אִתְּשִׁילֵי *ibid*.

INFINITIVE.—אִתְּשִׁוֵּלֵי Ned. 59*a*, Yeb. 88*a*.³

PARTICIPLE.—מְתְּשִׁיל Ned. 59*a*, 'Er. 30*b*; מְמַאֵס Ber. 50*b*, 51*a*; מְתְּשִׁל M. MS. 'Er. 30*b*; מְמַיֵּס, מְמַיֵּסָא Pes. 28*a*.—מְיַמְאֵסֵי Yeb. 15*a*; מְתְּשִׁלֵּין Ned. 65*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^A'AL.

§426. PERFECT.—אִשְׁתַּיֵּיר *he remained*, Sanh. 95*a*; אִשְׁתַּיֵּיר Qidd. 12*b*.—אִשְׁתַּיֵּירָא B. B. 36*a*.—אִשְׁתַּיֵּירֵי B. M. 84*a*.—אִשְׁתַּיֵּירָא Sabb. 43*a*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—נִשְׁתַּיֵּיר Nidd. 42*a*.—נִשְׁתַּיֵּירֵי Sabb. 60*b*.

¹ מְתְּשִׁימָא Alfasi Succā 32*b*.

² אִשְׁתַּיֵּירָא HG. ed. pr. 84*b*.

³ לְאוֹשֶׁלֵי HG. ed. pr. 75*b*; אִשְׁאוֹלֵי HG. 400.

⁴ אִשְׁתַּיֵּירָאֵן TG. ed. Harkavy, §376.

VERBS פ"י.

§427. The only verb which retains initial ׀ is ׀וּט *to stain, soak*, all other פ"י verbs became פ"י in the Qal.¹ The initial י was probably pronounced as a consonant. These verbs present the following peculiarities:

In Qal: יתב *to sit*, drops its י in the imperative; יהב *to give*, does it sometimes also in the perfect.²

In Aph'el: יבן *to go to the right*, has in a variant the form אִיִּבִין; all other verbs pass into פ"י stems. A few forms assimilate their י by analogy of פ"י verbs.

In Ithp'el: Some forms of יצר and ילד pass into ע"ו stems יחב is sometimes contracted to אִיִּחִיב.

In Ithpa'al: Some forms are contracted. For verbs פ"י and פ"י see §§598, 599.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—§428. 3d sing. masc.: a) יכיל M. Q. 28 a, Macc. 10 a; יביש *was withered*, Gitt. 69 b; יזך *borrowed*, 'Er. 63 b; יתב *gave*, Ned. 50 ab, 62 b; יתיב *he sat*, Bēgā 20 a.

b) ידע Ned. 50 b, Macc. 6 b; יתב Ned. 50 b, Ber. 58 a; יתב MSS. Ber. 58 a.

3d sing. fem.: a) ילידא Macc. 17 b; יתיבה Qidd. 60 a.³

b) ידעת, ילדת, Ned. 50 b; יזקת Yeb. 39 b; יתבה Ned. 43 b; יתבה V. L. Sanh. 109 b.

2d sing. masc.: יתבת Sanh. 109 a, Ber. 56 a; יזפת Šebu. 37 a

2d sing. fem.: יתבת Keth. 85 a.

1st sing. com.: a) יכילת B. B. 73 b; יכילי *ibid.* 26 a, Sanh. 49 a

b) יתבית A. Z. 10 b, Sabb. 105 b; ילפית Tām. 32 a; ילפי Šebu. 37 a; ידעי Qidd. 40 a.

3d plur. masc.: a) יתיבו Keth. 62 b; יבישו B. M. 74 a; יתיבי 'En. Y. Yōmā 69 b.

b) יתבו Macc. 10 a; ירחו B. B. 118 b; יתבו Hull. 50 a.⁴

c) יתיבו *they sat*, M. MS. Sabb. 49 a.

¹ According to Praetorius in Nestle's *Syriac Grammar*, remark ad §40 a (p. xi), the פ"י verbs are the older and the פ"י in Syriac and in Arabic a later production.

² Of the three synonymous verbs יתב, נתן, יתב, the first is never used in the imperfect, the two last never in the perfect, or in the participle.

³ יריתת *HG.* ed. pr. 105 d; יליתת *ibid.* 108 b.

⁴ יתבו *they gave*, *SM.* Nos. xciv., cxvi.

- 1st plur. com.: a) יְהִיבְנָן B. B. 73b; יְהִיבְנָן H. MS. *ibid.*
 b) יְהִיבְנָן, יְהִיבְנָן, *ibid.*; יְהִיבְנָא B. M. 5b.
- IMPERFECT.—§429. 3d sing. masc.: a) לִיזוֹךְ Taan. 12b; לִיזוֹב Hull. 135a, M. Q. 9b, A. Z. 28b.
 b) לִיזוֹב A. Z. 28b, Pes. 86a; לִיזוֹב Sabb. 119a; לִיזוֹב Qidd. 20a.
 c) לִיזוֹב 'Ar. 30b, Nidd. 65a; לִיזוֹב Yeb. 17b; לִיזוֹב Ker. 5b; לִיזוֹב *ibid.*, read לִיזוֹב.
- 3d sing. fem.: a) לִיזוֹד Macc. 17b; לִיזוֹד closes, Gitt. 77b; לִיזוֹד Sabb. 116b.
 b) לִיזוֹד Macc. 17b.
 c) לִיזוֹד Qidd. 80b.
- 2d sing. masc.: לִיזוֹב 'Er. 54a; [ב] לִיזוֹב Macc. 3b.¹
- 1st sing. com.: לִיזוֹב I give, Bekh. 44b, Sanh. 98b.
- 3d plur. masc.: לִיזוֹב 'Er. 53b; לִיזוֹב B. B. 8a; לִיזוֹב *ibid.* 143a, Taan. 25b; לִיזוֹב B. B. 159b; לִיזוֹב M. MS. Er. 2b, 54a; לִיזוֹב Yeb. 61b; לִיזוֹב Taan. 22a.
 3d plur. fem.: לִיזוֹב Sabb. 65b.
 2d plur. masc.: לִיזוֹב Yômâ 72b; לִיזוֹב B. B. 40b.²
- 1st plur. com.: לִיזוֹב Ber. 62b; לִיזוֹב Taan. 25a (§233).
- IMPERATIVE.—§430. Sing. masc.: לִיזוֹב Ber. 5b, Pes. 74b; לִיזוֹב Hag. 5b, Yôm. 74b.
- Plur. masc.: לִיזוֹב Sanh. 109a; לִיזוֹב M. MS. *ibid.* 109b; לִיזוֹב Hôr. 12a.³ (With suffixes לִיזוֹב give her, Sanh. 109b; לִיזוֹב give ye him, Gitt. 57b).
- INFINITIVE.—§431. a) miqtal: לִיזוֹב Hôr. 12a, Ned. 88a, Macc. 6b; לִיזוֹב C. MS. Pes. (voc.);⁴ לִיזוֹב Ber. 9b; לִיזוֹב B. M. 63b; לִיזוֹב Ned. 55b; לִיזוֹב to dry, B. M. 74a.
 b) miqtalâ: לִיזוֹב Qidd. 9a; לִיזוֹב *ibid.* 106b; לִיזוֹב B. M. 17a.
 c) miqtalê: לִיזוֹב Ber. 40b; לִיזוֹב B. M. 92b.
- ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§432. Sing. masc.: לִיזוֹב Ned. 8a; לִיזוֹב *ibid.* 15a; לִיזוֹב *ibid.* 22a; לִיזוֹב *ibid.* 29b.⁵

¹ לִיזוֹב SM. No. ccxiii.

² לִיזוֹב HG. ed. pr. 101d.

³ Here we find לִיזוֹב, the imperative with a negative.

⁴ לִיזוֹב Alfasi Sanh. Perek iv.

⁵ לִיזוֹב Igg. Šerâra 24; לִיזוֹב SM. No. v. a (voc.). Cf. §554, n. 3.

Sing. fem.: יָדְעָה Ned. 91 *a*; יָדְעָא *ibid.* 63 *b*; יָתְבַּא B. B. 73 *b*.

Plur. masc.: יָתְבִי Ber. 9 *b*, Ned. 29 *b*; יִנְקִי Ned. 55 *b*; יָרְעִי *ibid.* 62 *b*.¹

Plur. fem.: יָתְבִן Pes. 111 *a*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§433. *Sing. masc.*: יָדִיעַ Ned. 55 *a*, Ber. 48 *a*; יָקוּד Sanh. 33 *b*; יִלְוֵד M. MS. A. Z. 10 *b*.

Sing. fem.: יָהִיבָה Sabb. 105 *b*; יָהִיבָא Sanh. 107 *a*.

Plur. masc.: יָהִירִין Meg. 14 *b*; יָהִירִאִין M. MS. *ibid.* (nominal ending).

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§434. *3d sing. masc.*: אָוִידָה B. M. 60 *b*, 63 *b*; אָוִיתִב *he placed*, M. Q. 25 *a*; אָוִילִיד Sanh. 69 *a*; אָוִמְן *turned to the right*, Yômâ 72 *b*, O. MS. Sabb. 88 *b*, M. MS. *ibid.* אָיִימִן; אָוִירִין *looked*, Hull. 95 *b*.

3d sing. fem.: אָוִתְבָּה Keth. 60 *a*, Sanh. 109 *b*; אָוִתְבָּא A. Z. 17 *b*; אָוִלִידָה B. B. 133 *b*; אָוִלִידָת 'En Y. Ned. 50 *a*.

2d sing. masc.: אָוִזְפָּה B. B. 164 *b*, Sabb. 66 *b*; אָוִרְעָה Hull. 58 *b*

2d sing. fem.: אָוִזְפִית M. MS. Sabb. 66 *b*.

1st sing. com.: אָוִתִּיבִי *I placed*, Bêçâ 16 *b*.

3d plur. masc.: אָוִתִּיבוּ *sat*, Yômâ 69 *b*; אָוִתִּיבָא *placed*, Qidd. 8 *b*, Bêçâ 6 *a*.

3d plur. fem.: אָוִקְדִין *set on fire*, Sanh. 93 *a*.

2d plur. masc.: אָוִתְבַּתוֹן O. MS. Pes. 87 *b*; 'En Y. *ibid.* אָוִתְבִיתוֹן.²

IMPERFECT.—§435. *3d sing. masc.*: לֹוִסִית R. H. 17 *b*; נוֹוִיָּה 'Ar. 30 *b*.

2d sing. masc.: תֹוִסִית Pes. 114 *a*.

2d sing. fem.: תֹוִתִיב Alfâsi Yeb. 85 *a*.

1st sing. com.: אָוִלִיד B. B. 91 *a*; אָוִתִיר Sabb. 67 *a*.

3d plur. masc.: (לְתִבְיָה) *let them place her*, Sabb. 110 *a*).

IMPERATIVE.—§436. *2d sing. masc.*: אָוִלִיד *beget*, B. B. 91 *a*; אָוִתִיב *put down*, Sabb. 77 *b*.

2d plur. masc.: אָוִקִירוּ *honor ye*, B. M. 57 *a*; אָוִבִילוּ *bring ye*, Gitt. 67 *b*.

INFINITIVE.—§437. אָוִדוּעִי Sanh. 89 *b*; אָוִרוּתִי *to will*, B. B. 131 *a*; אָוִלוּרִי Bêçâ 23 *a*; אָוִתוּבִי *to place*, M. Q. 25 *a*; לְאִיתוּבִי

¹ יָהִיבִינָה *we give*, MV. 85.

² אָוִדְעָנָא *we informed*, TG. ed. Harkavy, §439; אָוִלִידָנָא Alfâsi, Yeb. 65 *a*.

O. MS. Pes. 87*b*; אֲסִיפִי A. Z. 30*a*; (לְאוֹתֵיבָךְ Gitt. 57*b*); אֲסִיפִי Keth. 64*a*; אֲנֹרֵךְ A. Z. 26*a*; לְאוֹדוּעַן B. M. 42*b*,¹ אֲסִפִי 'Er. 5*b*; אֲסִיפִי Bêçā 23*a*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§438. *Sing. masc.*: מוֹסֵיף 'Er. 5*b*; מוֹלִיד Bêçā 23*a*; מוֹבִיל Sanh. 95*a*; מוֹדֵעַ M. Q. 21*b*; מוֹקֵר and מוֹקִיר *he honors*, Sabb. 119*a*; מוֹבֵחַ Gitt. 57*b*, M. MS. Sanh. 96*b*; מוֹסֵם Keth. 64*a*; (מוֹבִילָנָא *I carry*, 'Er. 27*b*; מוֹבִלָנָא B. M. 41*a*)

Sing. fem.: מוֹקְרָא M. MS. Ber. 48*a*.

Plur. masc.: מוֹבְלֵין Succā 53*a* (Palest.); מוֹדְעֵי Sanh. 89*a*; מוֹדְעֵי Yômâ 18*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§439. מוֹסָפָא 'Ar. 30*b*; but this may be the Hoph'al as מוֹכְרָא.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^BĒL.

PERFECT.—§440. *3d sing. masc.*: a) אִתְיָלִיד Sabb. 156*a*; אִתְיָהוֹב Sanh. 93*a*; אִתְלָיד 'Er. 56*a*; אִתְיָיב *set himself down*, Sanh. 100*a*.²

b) אִתְיָיֵב Sabb. 137*a*; אִתְיָדַע *ibid.* 71*a*; אִתְיָיֵד Me'ilā 10*a*

c) אִתְיָיֵב Hull. 53*a*.

3d sing. fem.: אִתְיָהוֹבָא M. MS. Pes. 72*b*; אִתְיָהוֹבָא Hag. 15*a*; אִתְיָלִידָא Hull. 9*a*, B. B. 16*b*; אִתְיָלִידָא *delivered herself, bore*, Taan. 23*a*; אִתְלָידָא C. MS. Pes.

2d sing. masc.: אִתְיָיֵבָת Šebu. 42*a*.

3d plur. masc.: דְּיָיֵלִידוּ (= דְּיָאִיֵלִידוּ) Ned. 30*b*; אִתְיָיֵבו Sabb. 33*b*; אִתְיָיֵבו *ibid.*; אִתְיָלִידוּ Yeb. 71*a*.

IMPERFECT.—§441. אִתְיָיֵלֵן [דְּ] *who will be born* (= דְּיָיֵלֵן?) Ned. 30*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§442. אִתְיָלִידֵי Gitt. 85*a*.

PARTICIPLE.—§443. *Sing. masc.*: מִתְיָלִיד Meg. 12*b*; מִתְפָּצֵר Yômâ 85*a*, Sôtâ 45*b*.

Sing. fem.: מִתְיָלִידָא Ber. 53*b*, Taan. 25*a*, Bêçā 12*b*; מִתְיָלִידָא Bêçā 2*b*.

Plur. fem.: מִתְיָלִידָן Ned. 30*b*; מִתְיָלִידָן Bêçā 2*b*, eds. מִתְיָלִידָן.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^AAL.

PERFECT.—§444. *3d sing. masc.*: a) אִתְיָדַע *was made aware*, Sabb. 71*b*; אִתְיָקֵר *escaped the memory*, B. B. 9*b*; אִתְיָקֵר *id.* A. Z.

¹ But cf. §716.

² אִתְיָהוֹיֵב SM. No. xxviii. (voc.).

46 b,¹ אֶיְיָקָר *became dear, rose in price*, B. Q. 46 a, 'Ar. 30 a; אֵשׁ אֶיְיָשׁ *he gave up*, B. Q. 28 a; אֵשׁ אֶיְיָשׁ F. MS. B. M. 21 b; אֶיְיָעַד *was warned*, B. Q. 4 a.

b) אֶיְיָאֵשׁ B. M. 22 a, Raši B. Q. 68 b; אֶיְיָאֵשׁ eds. B. Q. 68 b.

3d sing. fem.: אֶיְיָקָרָא Ber. 5 b, B. M. 77 a; אֶיְיָתָרָה Nidd. 30 b.

1st sing. com.: אֶתִּיקָרִי *I am honored*, Meg. 28 a.

3d plur. masc.: אֶיְיָתָרִי Men. 93 a, Keth. 29 b; אֶיְיָתָרִי *remained*, 'Ar. 2 b; אֶיְיָתָרִי Sabb. 64 a (this may also be the singular); אֶיְיָתָרִי Hull. 90 b; אֶיְיָקָרִי *rose in price*, B. M. 108 a; אֶיְיָקָרִי Gitt. 52 a; אֶיְיָתָרִי M. MS. Sanh. 46 b.

IMPERFECT.—§445. 3d sing. masc.: נִיבֵשׁ *is dried*, Gitt. 69 b; לֵיֵאֵשׁ M. MS. B. M. 21 b.

3d plur. masc.: לֵיֵתִיקָרוּ Sanh. 47 a; לֵיֵתִיקָרוּ *ibid.* 46 b.

INFINITIVE.—§446. אֶתִּיקָרִי Meg. 28 a; אֶיְיָתָרִי M. MS. B. Q. 67 b; לֵאֶיְיָעוֹרִי M. MS. B. Q. 24 a; לֵיֵחַוְדִי *to be closeted*, Sanh. 37 a; אֶיְיָאֵשִׁי B. M. 21 b, 22 ab; אֶיְיָתָרִי Sabb. 128 b.²

PARTICIPLE.—§447. Sing. masc.: מֵיֵתָרִי B. Q. 67 b; מֵיֵקָרִי Sanh. 46 b; M. MS. מֵתִיקָרִי; מֵיֵאֵשׁ Bêcā 22 b, B. M. 22 ab; מֵיֵחַוְדִי *is overbearing*, Sôt. 47 b; מֵיֵתָרִי *superfluous*, TF., Ker. 6 a.

Sing. fem.: מֵיֵתָרָה Sabb. 128 b.

Plur. masc.: מֵיֵתָרִי, מֵתִיקָרִי, Sanh. 46 b; מֵתִיקָרִי Meg. 28 a; מֵתִיקָרִיִּי M. MS. B. B. 101 a; מֵיֵאֵשִׁי B. M. 21 b, F. M. מֵיֵאֵשִׁי; מֵיֵאֵשִׁי B. M. 21 b; מֵיֵתָרִיִּי *superfluous*, TF., Ker. 4 b, 5 a.

VERBS ע"ע.

§448. Verbs of this class are closely allied with ע"ו verbs, many of whose forms they assume. This is especially the case in the active participle of Qal and in the whole intensive stem. Sometimes they pass into forms of verbs ל"י, less frequently into those of פ"י. In verbs with a transitive meaning the forms are frequently treated as fully triconsonantal by doubling the second stem-consonant.³

In the Aph'el the preformative takes sometimes *i* which is produced to *ē*. See further §§475–479.

¹ Jastrow's assumption that אֶיְיָקָר stands for אֶיְיָעַד is unnecessary.

² לֵאֶיְיָעוֹרִיִּי TG. ed. Harkavy, §91.

³ For the origin of such forms cf. H. Grimme, *Grundzüge der hebräischen Accent- u. Vocalehre*, p. 83.

Qal, Pa''ēl, and Aph'ēl.

	QAL.	PA''ĒL.	APH'ĒL.
PERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	עָל, בָּהַ	עִיֵּל	אֲעִיֵּל
3d fem. . . .	עָלָה, חַ	עִיֵּלָא	אֲעִיֵּלָא
2d masc. . .	עָלָתְ	עִיֵּלְתְ	אֲעִיֵּלְתְ
2d fem. . . .	עָלִיתְ	—	—
1st com. . .	עָלִי [ת]	—	—
Plur. 3d masc. . .	עָלוּ, עָלוּ	עִיֵּלוּ, עִיֵּלוּ	אֲעִיֵּלוּ, אֲעִיֵּלוּ
2d masc. . .	עָלִיתוּ	—	—
1st com. . .	עָלִינוּ	עִיֵּלְנוּ	—
IMPERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיעוֹל	לִיעִיֵּל	—
3d fem. . . .	תִּיעוֹל	תִּיעִיֵּל	—
2d masc. . .	תִּיעוֹל	תִּיעִיֵּל	תִּיעִיֵּל
1st com. . .	אִיעוֹל	—	—
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיעְלוּ [ן]	לִיעִיֵּלוּ	—
1st com. . .	נִיעוֹל	—	—
IMPERATIVE—			
Sing. 2d masc. . .	עוֹל	עִיֵּל	אֲעִיֵּל
Plur. 2d masc. . .	עוֹלוּ	עִיֵּלוּ	—
INFINITIVE	מִיעוֹל	עוֹלִי	אֲעוֹלִי
PARTICIPLE—			
Active, sing. masc.	עוֹל, עִיֵּל	מִעִיֵּל	מִעִיֵּל
fem.	עוֹלָא	מִעִיֵּלָא	מִעִיֵּלָא
Passive, sg. masc.	עוֹל, (עִיֵּל)	—	—
fem.	עוֹלָא, (עִיֵּלָא)	—	—

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—§449.—3*d* sing. masc.: a) עָלַּ he entered, C. MS. Pes. 112*b* (voc.); עָלַּ B. B. 41*b*, Bekh. 8*b*; חָק hollowed out, Pes. 28*a*; חָט M. MS. *ibid.*, 'Arūkh Sabb. 103*a*; קָר Sabb. 134*a*; כָּה M. Q. 25*a*; קָץ he cut down, B. M. 65*a*; כָּס chew, Yōmā 81*b*, Ber. 36*b*; לָט he cursed, Sanh. 113*a*; גָּזַר he cut, Ḥull. 135*a*; גָּרַר dragged, Sabb. 29*b*; חָשַׁשׁ Pes. 111*b*; רָקַק spit out, Ned. 66*b*.

b) צִיַּל was clear, Sabb. 66*b*.

c) עָלַ went up, B. B. 132*b*.

3*d* sing. fem.: a) רָקַת she spit, Yeb. 106*b*; קָשְׂתָה she grew old, B. B. 167*b*; עָלָה Taan. 23*b*; עָלְתָה B. Q. 48*a*; עָלְתָה Ber 51*b*; רָקַקְתָּ Yeb. 105*a*.

b) צִיַּלְתָּ, with ל"י ending, 'Er. 64*a*.

2*d* sing. masc.: מִצַּתָּ thou didst suck, Ḥull. 58*b*.

2*d* sing. fem.: מִצַּתְתָּ B. B. 9*b*.

1*st* sing. com.: a) עָלִיתָ Sabb. 140*a*; חָשִׂי *ibid.*

b) הִשְׁתַּי I reflected, Ḥull. 17*b*; קָשְׂתַי I have grown old, Ḥag. 13*a*; by analogy with verbs ל"י.

3*d* plur. masc.: a) עָלּוּ M. Q. 12*a*; קָצְפוּ M. MS. B. M. 108*a*; תִּמְזוּ Nidd. 59*b*; צָרוּ Sabb. 51*b*,¹ גָּזְזוּ Succa 30*b*.

b) קוֹצְפוּ they cut down, B. M. 108*a*.

c) עָלוּ Bekh. 7*a*, Gitt. 72*a*, Yalq. MS. A. Z. 2*b*.

2*d* plur. masc.: תְּפִישׁוּ ye spit, Nidd. 42*a*, Sabb. 99*b*; תְּפִישׁוּ M. MS. *ibid.*,² אִתְּפִיחוּ read אִתְּפִיחוּ O. MS. *ibid.*³

1*st* plur. com.: קָשִׂישָׁנָּ B. Q. 92*b*; קָשִׂישָׁנָּן M. MS. *ibid.*, B. B. 142*b*; קָשִׂינָּן V. L. B. Q. 92*b*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—§450. 3*d* sing. masc.: a) לִיְדוּשׁ Macc. 5*a*; לְהוּשׁ Ḥull. 11*b*; לִיְגוּז׃ Succ. 37*b*; לִיְעוּל׃ mixes thoroughly, M. MS. Sabb. 134*a*; לִיְמוּד׃ swims, Gitt. 67*b*; לִיְעוּל׃ Ber. 2*b*; לִיְעוּל׃ M. Q. 25*a*; לִיְבָרוּר׃ picks out, Bekh. 57*a*; לִיְגוּז׃ shears, Ḥull. 135*a*; נְגָרוּר׃ scrapes off, Ḥull. 83*b*; נִלְתוּר׃ washes grain, O. MS. Pes. 36*a*.

b) לִיְצִיַּל is clear, Sabb. 66*b*; לִיְמִיץ sucks, *ibid.* 109*b*.

¹ צָרוּי SM. No. xcvi. with diphthongization of *a*; cf. §532.

² With change of ת to ש, as in Neo-Syriac.

³ With prothetic א; cf. §§87, 88, 91.

⁴ The forms קָשִׂישָׁנָּ, קָשִׂישָׁנָּן are more probably adjectives and should be vocalized קָשִׂישָׁנָּ, קָשִׂישָׁנָּן.

c) *נִדְּלָל* *lifts*, Sabb. 128*b*; *לִיָּלֵף* *ibid.* 134*a*; *לִיָּפֵר* *annuls*, Ned. 72*b*; *לִיָּגֹז* *shears*, Hull. 135*a*.

3d sing. fem.: *תִּזְרוֹק* *spits*, Yeb. 105*a*; *תִּקְצֵר* *cuts down*, B. B. 60*b*; *תִּחְוֹשׁ* R. H. 21*b*.

1st sing. com.: *אֶקְצֵר* B. B. 60*b*, B. M. 107*a*; *אֶעוֹל* Ned. 49*a*, Meg. 29*a*.

3d plur. masc.: *לִיעֲלוּן* Ned. 39*b*; *נִיקְצָו* M. MS. B. M. 107*b*; *נִגְרָרוּ* Ber. 63*b*; (*לִיָּגֹזוּהָ* Succ. 30*ab*); *לֹקְצָו* Ker. 28*b*.

2d plur. masc.: *תִּגְזֹזוּ* Succ. 30*a*.

1st plur. com.: *נִיחֹשׁ* Yômâ 35*b*; *נִיקְוֹץ* B. M. 107*b*; *נִקְוֹץ* *ibid.* 92*b*.

IMPERATIVE.—§451. *Sing. masc.*: a) *קֹרֵץ* B. B. 60*b*; *תֹּרֵץ* *spit out*, Keth. 61*b*; *מֹדֵד* *spread*, Ber. 59*a*; *עוֹל* B. M. 83*b*, Pes. 94*b*; *בְּרוּר* *demonstrate*, B. B. 29*b*.

b) *קִיץ* M. MS. B. M. 110*b*.

c) *דָּל* *deduct*, Sabb. 89*b* and frequently.

Plur. masc.: a) *עִלְלוּ* Sanh. 70*b*, M. MS. Hôr. 12*a*; *קֹצְבוּ* B. M. 107*b*, 108*a*; *הִחֲבֵדוּ* *celebrate*, Hag. 10*b*.¹

b) *דָּלוּ* O. MS. Pes. 111*b*; *עֲלוּ* Hôr. 12*a*.

INFINITIVE.—§452. a) *miqtal*: *מִקְצֵר* *to cut down*, B. Q. 85*a*; *מִיכֵת* C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.); *מִיעֵל* Ber. 6*b*; *מִירֵץ* Ned. 66*b*; *מִיָּז* *to cut*, Ned. 68*a*; *מִידֵץ* B. M. 74*a*; *מִיָּקֵר* Sabb. 134*a*; *לְמִיָּצֵר* *to tie up*, Ber. 23*b*; *לְמִיָּצֵרֵר* M. MS. *ibid.*; *מִיָּזֵק* *to tie, obligate*, Yeb. 22*b*; *מִילֵּתֵת* *to wash grain*, Pes. 36*a*; *לְמִגְזֹז* 2 M. MS. Pes. 111*b*; *מִגְרָר* *ibid.* 107*b*, 108*a*; *לְמִישֵׁלֵל* *to stitch together*, M. Q. 24*a*.²

b) *qûtûlê*: *לְגֹזוּי* *to go out of the way*, 2 M. MS. Pes. 111*b*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§453. *Sing. masc.*: *קָצֵץ* B. B. 26*a*; *הָאִים* H. MS. *ibid.* 19*a*; *קָאִיר* *ibid.*; *בָּיֵל* Men. 65*a*; *מִיָּץ* Sabb. 88*a*; *תָּיִים* B. B. 19*a*; *קָיִיר* M. MS. *ibid.*; *גִּיָּז* Ned. 68*a*; *פִּיָּה* Ber. 8*a*; *תָּיִץ* Sabb. 149*a*; *עֵיֵל* Macc. 8*a*; *צָיִיר* Yeb. 63*a*; *קָר* Sabb. 134*a*, in Hebrew fashion; *לִתֵּר* Pes. 36*a*; *פָּרִיר* *ibid.* 107*b*, B. M. 85*a*; *קָרִיר* B. B. 19*a*; *תָּמִים* F. MS. *ibid.*; *קָצִיץ* B. M. 93*a*; *רָתִיר* *trembles*, B. B. 167*a*.

Sing. fem.: *חִיָּמָא* Hull. 8*b*; *חִיָּצָא* Zeb. 19*a*.

¹ *עוֹלָךְ* SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

² *מִיָּקֵרֵץ* TG. ed. Cassel, §34.

Plur. masc.: עִיְלִין A. Z. 38*b*; עִיְלִי M. Q. 14*b*; תְּיִימִי 'Er 88*ab*; חִיְיָיְ Sanh. 103*a*; עָלוֹן M. MS. Pes. 64*b*; לְחָתִי Pes. 40*a*; בָּרוּךְ Sanh. 23*a*; כִּפְּיִן C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.).

Plur. fem.: עִיְלָן Hull. 50*b*; דְּבָבִן *murmur*, 'Arûkh s. *v* דבב.¹

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§454. *Sing. masc.:* a) שִׁיעַ Hull. 47*b*; זִיג *clear*, Pes. 74*b*, Sabb. 134*a*; רִיעַ *bad*, Taan. 29*b*; קִיל Sanh. 46*a*; צִיל M. MS. Sabb. 23*a*; צִייל 'Arûkh *ibid.*; צִייל *powdered*, Beqâ 14*b*; לִייר *joined*, Hull. 11*a*; פִּייר Keth. 103*b*; צִייר *tied up*, Hull. 105*b*; שִׁייר Sanh. 88*b*; זִיג 'Arûkh Pes. 74*b* (§80); פְּזִיז M. MS. Pes. 72*b*; צָלִיל Sabb. 23*a*; חֲקִיק B. B. 74*a*.—*e.* רְעִיעָא Taan. 20*b*; טְמִימָא M. Q. 4*b*.

b) חֲקִיק *is engraved*, Gitt. 68*b*; קוּץ *is cut down*, B. B. 59*a*.

Sing. fem.: שִׁיעָא *is smooth*, Hull. 47*b*; רִיעָא *weak*, Keth. 36*b*; פְּזִיזָא *is shy, shrinks*, Nidd. 15*b*; חֲבִיבָא *beloved*, Ber. 43*a*; אֲנִינָא Hull. 112*a*.—*e.* קִילתָא Nāz. 12*b*; רְעִיעָתָא Taan. 20*b*.

Plur. masc.: a) שִׁיעִי Pes. 30*b*; קִילִי Gitt. 35*a*; קִיעִי B. B. 88*a*; זִיגִי Hull. 16*b*; צִיירִי 2 R. MS. B. M. 24*b*, 108*b*; לִפִּי H. MS. B. M. 100*b*; זִיגִי 'Arûkh Hull. 76*b*; צִיירִי B. M. 24*b*, 108*b*; לִיִּיפִי *joined, connected*, 'Arûkh B. M. 100*b*; יִילִפִּי eds. *ibid.*;² לִפִּי M. MS. *ibid.*; פָּרִי, פָּרִי, *are attracted*, Bekh. 30*b* (§83); גְּרִירִין B. Q. 18*b*; גְּזִיזִין Sanh. 106*b*; גְּזִיזִי 'En Y. *ibid.*

Plur. fem.: טִימָן *are closed up*, 'Er. 6*b*; חֲבִיבָן Sabb. 10*b*, 33*b*.—*e.* חֲלִילתָא *hollow*, *ibid.* 57*a*.³

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§455.

Active Participle: a) פִּיִּפְנָא *I force*, Gitt. 38*a*; עִיְלָנָא *I enter*, Hull. 7*b*; קְצִיִּנָא *I cut down*, M. MS. B. B. 4*a*.⁴

b) עִיְלִיתָא Ber. 7*b*, 62*b*; חִיִּישָׁתָא Qidd. 10*b*; זִיִּיפָתָא C. MS. M. Q. 12*a*.

c) חִיִּישִׁינָן *we take into consideration*, Yeb. 106*a*; פִּיִּפְיָנָן *we force*, Hull. 19*b*; קְצִיִּנָן R. MS. B. M. 69*a*.

d) עִיְלִיתָוּ Ber. 62*b*; גְּפִיתָוּ *ye cover*, M. MS. Ber. 16*a*.

¹ קְצִיִּנָא *shortens*, *Igg. Šertrâ*, 7; גְּזִיזִי *HG. ed. pr. 24a*; עָלוֹן *TR. II. 25*; קְצִיִּנָן *Hal Pes.*, §84.

² Passing into פ"י verbs.

³ חֲרִירִי *freedmen*, *HG. ed. pr. 24d*.

⁴ Passing into ל"י verbs.

EXAMPLES FOR PA'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§456. *3d sing. masc.*: a) עייל Yōmā 21a, Sabb. 116b; קריץ B. M. 108a; כײל he laid down a rule, Qidd. 60a; עיל M. MS. Sabb. 116b.

b) שייע he polished, A. Z. 47b.

3d sing. fem.: עילא Yōmā 9a, 18a, Yeb. 61a; חנא 'En Y. Gitt. 68b.¹

1st sing. com.: עילית I brought up, Keth. 61a; עילית I went up, Ber. 57a; צירי I tied up, Sanh. 26a.

3d plur. masc.: a) עילו Pes. 113b, B. M. 83b; קיצו B. M. 107b.

b) עול they went up, C. MS. M. Q. 12a.

1st plur. com.: עילין we entered, Meg. 28b.

IMPERFECT.—§457. *3d sing. masc.*: לעיל enters, Sabb. 74a, 104a; ליספה covers, Succ. 13b.

3d sing. fem.: לעיל M. Q. 9b.

2d sing. masc.: תעיל bringest in, Zeb. 116a, M. Q. 9b.

3d plur. masc.: לעילו Gitt. 56a; ניעלו Pes. 64b; לישיילו play, Yeb. 114a.

2d plur. masc.: (תחלופה Sabb. 119b; תחלופה ye profane it, M. MS. *ibid.*)

IMPERATIVE.—§458. *Sing. masc.*: עיל B. Q. 59b, Pes. 94b; חדר sharpen, Sabb. 32a.

Plur. masc.: עילו Ber. 8a, Hōr. 12b; חדרו O. MS. Sabb. 32a.

INFINITIVE.—§459. a) qattûlê: עולי Macc. 21b, C. MS. Zeb. 36a,² תבוי to appreciate, honor, Hull. 133a, Sabb. 130a; לחדודי to try the acumen of somebody, Hull. 43b, Ber. 33b; לפוי to form, B. M. 74a; צותי to light, kindle, Sabb. 119a; לצנוני H. MS. B. B. 73b; מוכי to lower, Yōmā 84b; רכוי to soften, Sabb. 140a.

b) qittalê: ליתותי M. MS. Pes. 36a.

c) qattalâ: עילא Zeb. 36a.

d) qattil: לתב M. MS. Sabb. 130a.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§460. *Sing. masc.*: מעייל M. Q. 25a, מטייל sports, Succ. 53a; מדיג H. MS. B. B. 58a; eds

¹ עילת HG. ed. pr. 67d.

² עלוי TR. II. 5 (passing into לוי).

חַיִּט *ibid.*, ed. חַיִּט *ibid.*; מְחַבֵּב Hull. 133a (§8); מְמַפְיֵד *lowers*, Yōmā 84b; מְטַלֵּל *covers*, 'Arākh Succ. 53a, M. MS. *ibid.* 31a; מִיטְלֵל Sanh. 100a; מִיִּלֵּל R. H. 34a, M. MS., ed. יִלֵּל רִידֵד *stretches out*, B. M. 83b.

Plur. masc.: מְטַיִלֵי B. B. 91b, 'Arākh *ibid.* מְטַלֵּי; מְטַיִלֵין *ibid.* 19b; מְעַיִלֵי Macc. 11b, B. M. 74a; מְחַטְטֵי Yeb. 63b; מְרַנְנֵין *murmur*, *ibid.* 34b; מְחַלְלֵי *desecrate*, M. MS. Ber. 6b; חֲלָלֵי *wash*, Hull. 113a; מְטַלֵין V. L. ad B. B. 91b; מְמַלֵי Qidd. 50a, passing into לֵי.

Plur. fem.: מְחַלְלֵין Ber. 6b; מְטַלֵין V. L. ad B. B. 91b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§461. *Sing. masc.*: מְכַתֵּחַ *crushed*, Yeb. 103b; שְׂרִיעַ *polished*, M. Q. 12ā,

Sing. fem.: מְטַלְלָא *covered*, B. Q. 50b; מְלַפְפָּה *moulded*, B. M. 74a.

Plur. masc.: מְטַלְלֵי *covered*, B. Q. 50b; מְחַדְרֵי *acute*, Yeb. 14a, Nidd. 14b; מְחַדְרֵין B. M. 84a.

Plur. fem.: מְלַפְפֵין *moulded*, M. MS. B. M. 74a; מְחַדְרֵן Raši Keth. 62b, Sabb. 82a.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUN.—§462.—*Active Participle*: a) מְחַבֵּבָא Hull. 133a.

b) מְעַיִלְתָּא Hull. 79a; מְלַטְיִיתָּא M. MS. Sabb. 151b.

c) עַיִלְתָּאוּ Keth. 112a; 'En Y. *ibid.* מְעַיִלְתָּאוּ.

d) מְחַבְּבֵין Pes. 105b, M. MS. Ber. 52a; מְעַיִלְיֵין Zeb. 55a; מְסַכְּבֵין Succ. 13a.

Passive Participle: a) מְחַדְרָנָא *I am ready-witted*, 'Er. 13b.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§463. *3d sing. masc.*: אֶחָיִם *warmed*, Sabb. 51a, 153a; אֶמָּיִם *filled up*, M. MS. B. Q. 50a; אֶחָמִים M. MS. Sabb. 110b; אֶרַע Pes. 3b; אֶחָיִל B. B. 23a.

3d sing. fem.: אֶעֱיִלָּא Sabb. 116b (§80); אֶחָלָה B. B. 144a.

2d sing. masc.: אֶקִּילְתָּא 'Er. 10a; אֶחָלְתָּא B. M. 40b.

3d plur. masc.: a) אֶעֱיִלוּ 'Er. 44b; אֶקִּילוּ Ber. 62a; אֶחָילוּ Sabb. 156a; אֶרַעֵיהֶּ (B. Q. 52a).

b) אֶחָלוּ *they renounced their right*, B. B. 23a.

IMPERFECT.—§464. 3d *sing. masc.*: לִיקוּל Yeb. 88*a*; נִיחַל redeems, B. M. 53*a*; לִיְצַדֵּד Sabb. 141*a*; לִיקוּרֶיהָ (*cools himself*, Alfāsī Yōmā 78*b*).

2d *sing. masc.*: תַּעֲיֵל Sanh. 100*b*.

1st *plur. com.*: נִיקוּר 2 M. MS. Pes. 118*b*; נִיקוּל Qidd. 12*b*.

IMPERATIVE.—§465. *Sing. masc.*: אַחֵל 'Ar. 29*a*; אַחִים Sabb. 153*a*; אֶקֶל 'Er. 10*a*.

INFINITIVE.—§466. *a*) 'aqtûlê: אֲגַוִּי *to protect*, Sôtā 21*a*; אֲעוּלִי Ned. 56*a*; אֲחוּמִי M. MS. Pes. 76*b*; אֲקוּרִי Sabb. 51*a*; אֲקוּלִי *ibid.* 86*a*.—אֲחַמוּמִי Nidd. 43*a*; אֲקוּרוּרִי Pes. 118*b*; אֲצַדוּרִי Yōmā 37*a*, B. B. 99*a*.—לְאֲקוּלִי Sabb. 129*b*; אֲוֹקוּרִי O. MS. Pes. 118*b*; אֲוֹרוּעִי B. B. 34*a*, A. Z. 27*b*; אֲיֹקוּרִי M. MS. Pes. 76*a*.

b) miqtâlâ: מִיחָמָא Taan. 24*b*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§467. *Sing. masc.*: *a*) מַחִים Pes 49*a*; מֵאחִים Hag. Hatt. *ibid.*; מַחִיל M. Q. 18*a*; מִקְרִי Sabb. 51*a*; מִמִּיָּד Ber. 54*b*; מַחְלִיל *washes*, Hull. 95*b*; מִצַּדֵּד B. B. 99*a*; מִיקֵּל Sabb. 129*b*.

b) מִיקֵּר Pes. 76*a*; M. MS. מִיִּיקֵּר *ibid.*; מִיחַם *ibid.*; מִיקֵּל Ned. 19*b*.

c) מִרֵּעַ Qidd. 64*a*.

Sing. fem.: מִבְּנָא *protests*, Keth. 77*b*, Sôtā 21*a*; מִחְמִיָּא H. MS. Pes. 76*a*, passing into ל"י verbs; מִחְמַמַּת Taan. 21*b*, with perfect ending (§232); מַחְלָה B. B. 132*b*.

Plur. masc.: מַחְלִין B. B. 60*a*; מִזְדָּמִי Ker. 24*a*; מִנְגַּנִּי A. Z. 15*b*, 16*a*; מַחְמוּי Sabb. 153*a*; מִצַּדְדֵי B. B. 99*a*; מַחְמִמִי M. MS. *ibid.* 19*a*; with retention of *i*: מִקֵּלִי Ber. 36*a*; מִקְרִירִי, מִקְרִירִי, מַחְמִימִי B. B. 19*a*; מוּחְלִי *profane*, Bekh. 45*b*.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§468.—*a*) מִרְעַנָּא *I weaken*, Keth. 85*a*; מוּרְעֵנִי' (א) B. Q. 112*b*.

b) מִרְעַתָּ B. B. 7*a*, M. MS. מִרְעִית *ibid.*

c) מִקֵּלִינִי Hull. 4*b*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^{EL}.

PERFECT.—§469. 3d *sing. masc.*: *a*) אִיזְדָּקִיק *he attended to*, Ned. 77*a*; אִיתְחַיֵּל *was profaned*, Ker. 7*a*.

b) **אִתְּרַע** *was ruined*, Hag. 5*a*; **אִתְּחַמֵּם** *grew warm*, Sabb. 110*b*; **אִירְתַּח** *he trembled*, Hull. 96*a*; **אִיבְרַר** Bekh. 59*a*; **אִיתְּזַם** Sanh. 27*b*.

c) **אִיתְּזַם** *was proved to be a perjurer*, Macc. 3*a*; **אִישׁוּם** *was covered entirely*, Meg. 27*b*; **אִינְזַם** *was razed*, Hull. 44*a*, Bekh. 44*a*; **אִיקוּט** *she quarreled*, Nidd. 67*b*.

3*d sing. fem.*: **אִיתְּרַעָא** *was damaged*, Hull. 10*ab*, with ל"י ending; **אִיבְרָא** *she became wild*, Nidd. 50*b*.¹

3*d plur. masc.*: a) **אִיזְדַּקְיָא** *they attended to*, Ned. 77*ab*, Sabb. 157*a*; **אִיתְּחַמְיָא** Hag. Hatt. Pes. 118*b*; **אִיתְּקַצְיָא** eds M. Q. 25*b*.

b) **אִיתְּקַצְיָא** *were cut down*, M. Q. 25*b*; **אִישְׁתַּעֲי** *were beaten flat*, *ibid.*; **אִיתְּזַמְיָא** *were proven perjurers*, B. Q. 73*a*; **אִשְׁתַּרְי** *became hard*, 'Arūkh Nidd. 48*b*.²

c) **אִיתְּזַם** B. Q. 73*a*.

2*d plur. masc.*: **אִישְׁלְלִיתְּו** *ye played*, Qidd. 21*b*.

1*st plur. com.*: **אִיזְדַּקְיָנָא** Ar. 22*b*.

IMPERFECT.—§470. a) **נִתְחַיֵּל** *is profaned*, Qidd. 53*b*; **לִיתְחַיֵּל** 'Er. 104*a*.

b) **לִתְרַע** *becomes unlucky*, Ned. 40*a*; **לִידַל** *raised himself up*, 2 M. MS. M. Q. 28*b*.

2*d sing. masc.*: a) **תִּירְתַח** Hull. 96*a*.

b) **תִּישׁוּם** *thou art completely covered*, Meg. 27*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§471. **אִינְזַמֵּי** *to be razed*, Hull. 44*a*, Bekh. 44*a*; **אִיזְדַּקְיָא** 'Ar. 22*b*; **אִירְתוּתֵי** A. Z. 39*b*.

PARTICIPLE.—§472. *Sing. masc.*: a) **מִיתְחַיֵּל** *is profaned*, M. Q. 17*a*; **מִיזְדַּקֵּי** B. B. 9*a*, Ned. 22*b*; **מִתְצִיֵּל** *is clear*, Gitt. 70*b*.

b) **מִתְרַע** Hull. 12*b*; **מִירְתַח** Sabb. 58*a*, Yeb. 116*a*; **מִיפְקֵי** M. MS. B. B. 60*b*; **מִזְדַּקֵּי** Sabb. 46*b*.

Sing. fem.: **מִירְתַתָּא** A. Z. 22*b*; **מִיתְחַלָּא** Sanh. 51*a*,³ **מִזְדַּקָּא** Bekh. 7*b*.

¹ **אִיתְּבְרַרָא** *was found out*, TG. ed. Harkavy, §233; **אִיבְרַרְתַּ** *ibid.*, §74.

² **אִיתְּחַמְיָא** HG. ed. pr. 128*d*; **אִיזְדַּקְיָא** *ibid.* 115*b*.

³ This word may also be, as in the Targumim, Ittaph'al; but forms like **מִתְחַיֵּל**, **נִתְחַיֵּל**, show that we have here Ithpe'el by analogy with ע"י stems.

Plur. masc. מִזְדַּקְקִין 'Ar. 22*b*; מִירְחֲתִי A. Z. 22*b*; מְחַזְמִי B. Q. 73*a*; מִזְדַּקְקִי Qidd. 62*b*; מִימְצָצִי Bekh. 7*a*.

Plur. fem.: מִיִּקְצָצִין Ned. 61*b*.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§473.—

a) מִיִּזְדַּקְקֵנָא, מִיִּזְדַּקְקֵנָא, 'Ar. 22*a*. b) מִיִּזְדַּקְקֵינָא 'Ar. 22*ab*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^{AL}.

§474. PERFECT.—אִיִּכְלַלְתָּ *he was married*, Meg. 27*b*; אִיִּסְחַטְתָּ *became mad, wild*, 'En Y. Ned. 41*a*.—אִיצְטְנִיתָ *she took cold*, Sabb. 129*a*; אִיִּחַנְנָא *she entreated*, Gitt. 68*b*.

IMPERFECT.—לִיִּחַלְלֵל Succā 26*b*.

INFINITIVE.—לִאִיִּחַדְדִּי Meg. 6*b*; לְצַטְנִי [ן] O. MS. B. B. 73*b*.

PARTICIPLE.—מְחַצְעִילָא Yômā 51*b*; מִשְׁפָּרֵר Pes. 74*b*; מִיִּפְתַּח *is crushed*, Succā 31*b*; מְחַפְפָּא B. Q. 44*a*.—מִירְפָּכָא *ibid.* 81*a*.—מְחַדְדִּי Keth. 62*b*.—מִירְדֵּן Raši Ned. 61*b*.

VERBS ע"י

§475. The verbs of this class are properly verbs with an originally long stem-vowel. Like the ע"ע verbs they go ultimately back to bi-consonantal roots. The difference between the two classes being, that the bi-consonantal root was in the one instance pronounced with lengthened vowel, in the other with lengthened, *vulgo* doubled, consonant. Cf. Assyrian inûḥu and inuhḥu, iṭību and iṭibbu, etc. Both classes run into one another, as in the cognate dialects, so that it is often difficult to tell to which class a given verb belongs.

§476. Verbs mediae ū and verbs mediae î are in most forms alike and it would therefore be impossible to tell with certainty the one from the other. The verbs mediae î are probably דיִל *to lay snares, use strategy*,¹ דִּין *to judge*, דִּישׁ *to tread*, פִּיל *to measure*, מִית *to die*, סִים *to put on shoes*, סִיר *to visit*, if = Arab. سَأَلَ,² צִיר *to hunt*, צִיץ *to bubble*, צִיחַ *to listen*, רִיק *to be empty*, and the denominatives בֵּית *to stay over night*, עֵין *to examine*, and צֵין *to ornament*. The last two only in Pa^{al}.

¹ דיִל = Assyr. dālu.

² MM. Gitt. 38*b* has שִׁירִיר for סִירִיר.

Qal and Pa'el.

	QAL.		PA'EL.
PERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	קָם; נָח	מָת, מָת	קָמָם
3d fem.	קָמָה, תָּת	מָתָה, מִתָּא	קָמָמָא
2d masc.	קָמָת	מִתָּת	קָמָמָת
1st com.	קָמִית	—	קָמִימִית
Plur. 3d masc. . .	קָמוּ, קָמָם	מָתוּ, מָתוּ	קָמָמוּ, קָמָמָם
2d masc.	—	—	—
1st com.	קָמְנָא, קָמוּ, קָמוּ	מִתְנָנוּ, קָמוּ	קָמִימְנָנוּ
IMPERFECT—			
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְוֹם, לִ; לִינַח	לִינַח	לִיקְוֹמִים, לִ
3d fem.	תִּיקְוֹם, תִּ; תִּינַח	—	תִּיקְוֹמִים
2d masc.	תִּיקְוֹם, תִּ	—	תִּיקְוֹמִים
2d fem.	תִּקְוִי	—	—
1st com.	אִיקְוֹם	—	אִיקְוֹמִים
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְוֹמוּ, (ק)	—	לִיקְוֹמִימוּ, לִ
3d fem.	—	—	—
2d masc.	תִּקְוִימוּ	—	—
1st com.	נִיקְוֹם; נִינַח	—	נִקְוֹמִים
IMPERATIVE—			
Sing. 2d masc. . .	קָוֹם	—	קָוֹם
Plur. 2d masc. . .	קְוִימוּ	בִּיתוּ	קְוִימוּ
INFINITIVE			
	מִיקָם	מִימָת, מִינֹחַ	קְוִימִי
PARTICIPLE—			
Active, sing. masc.	קָוֹם, קָוִים	מִינַח	מִקְוֹמִים
fem.	קְוִימָא	מִינַחָא	מִקְוִימָא
Passive, sg. masc.	קָוִים, קָוִים	מִת	מִקְוֹמִים
fem.	קְוִימָא, קְוִימָא	מִתָּא	מִקְוִימָא

Aph'el, Ithp'el, and Ithpa'al.

	APH'ĒL.		ITHP ^B 'ĒL.	ITHPA''AL.
PERFECT—				
Sing. 3d masc. . .	אָקַם	אַחַדְךָ	אָנְחָה	אִתְּקַם
3d fem.	—	—	אָנְחָהּ	אִתְּקַמָּהּ
2d masc.	—	אָחִיכֶם	—	—
1st com.	—	—	אָנְחֵנוּ	—
Plur. 3d masc. . .	אִתְּקַמוּ, (ק)	אָחִיכֶם, אָחֶיךָ	אִתְּקַמְנוּ, אָנְחָה	אִתְּקַמְנוּ, אִתְּקַמוּם
2d masc.	אִתְּקַמְתֶּיךָ, יָרָהּ	—	—	—
1st com.	אִתְּקַמְנָא, יָנוּ	—	אָנְחָנָא	אִתְּקַמְנָא
IMPERFECT—				
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לֹאקִים	—	לִינְחָה, לִנְחָה	לִתְקַם
3d fem.	—	—	—	לִתְקַמִּים
2d masc.	—	—	—	לִתְקַמִּים
2d fem.	—	—	—	—
1st com.	אֹקִים	—	—	—
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לֹאקְמוּ	—	לִינְחֵנוּ, לִ	לִתְקַמוּ
3d fem.	—	—	—	לִתְקַמְנָן
2d masc.	תֹּאקְמוּ	תִּתְחַבְּרוּ	—	—
1st com.	נֹאקִים	—	—	—
IMPERATIVE—				
Sing. 2d masc. . .	אֹקִים	אַחַדְךָ	—	—
Plur. 2d masc. . .	—	—	—	אִתְּקַמוּ
INFINITIVE	אֹקְמוּ, (ק)	אַחֲרֵי	אֲנֹחֵי	אִתְּקַמוּ
PARTICIPLE—				
Active, sing. masc.	מוֹקִים	מְחַדְּךָ	מִנְחָה, מִינְחָה	—
fem.	מוֹקְמָא	מְחַיְכָא	מִנְחָה	—
Passive, sg. masc.	מוֹקֵם	—	מְנַח	מִתְקַם
fem.	מוֹקְמָא	—	מִנְחָה	מִתְקַמָּהּ

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§482. *a)* קָם Ned. 22*a*, 51*a*; זָל B. M. 77*a*, B. Q. 6*a*; נָח Ber. 18*b*; פָּשׂ remained, *ibid.* 39*b*; צָר besieged, Gitt. 56*a*; בָּת Pes. 107*a*; דָּץ stuck in, Hull. 39*b*; סָר *ibid.* 18*a*; גָּס Pes. 110*b*; הָר Sabb. 103*a*.

b) מִיתָ Ned. 12*a*; מָה M. Q. 27*b*; זָל B. M. 44*b*, 45*a*; צִיץ boiled up, bubbled, Hull. 84*b*,¹ עִתָּה Ber. 56*a*; נִים Taan. 23*a*; גִּים MM. Pes. 110*b*.²—*c)* זָל fell in price, B. M. 108*a*, Gitt. 42*a*.

3d sing. fem.—§483. *a)* זָלָת Taan. 23*a*, Ber. 63*a*; קָמָה Ned. 50*a*; טָבַח Gitt. 69*a*; קָמָה Ber. 51*b*; מָכָה became soft, Sanh. 95*a*; זָלָה M. MS. Ber. 63*a*.³

b) מִיתָה Sanh. 109*b*; מִיתָה M. Q. 27*b*; מָחָה *ibid.* 9*b*, Ned. 50*b*; נִיחָה Sanh. 26*a*; (יִנְחֶיהָ she supported him, *ibid.* 108*b*).

2d sing. masc.—§484. *a)* קָמָתָּה Hag. 15*a*.⁴—*b)* מִיתָתָּה Ber. 54*b*.

1st sing. com.—§485. קָמִיתָ O. MS. Sabb. 156*b*.

3d plur. masc.—§486. *a)* טָהָרוּ Pes. 30*a*; דָּרוּ B. B. 7*a*; קָמְרוּ M. Q. 25*a*, A. Z. 8*b*; פָּשְׂרוּ Sanh. 103*a*; דָּקְרוּ B. M. 65*a*; פָּרוּ Taan. 25*a*; אָגְרוּ M. MS. *ibid.* (§88).

b) בִּיחָרוּ Taan. 21*a*, Pes. 42*a*; מִיחָרוּ Ber. 5*b*, M. Q. 27*b*; מָחָרוּ 'En Y. 27*b*; (יִנְוֶהוּ they nourished him, Bêcā 32*b*).⁵

c) קָוָם, זָוָל, Qidd. 12*a*; דָּוָן Keth. 48*b*; צָוָד went a-fishing, M. Q. 11*a*; צִוִּיד Alf. *ibid.*

1st plur. com.—§487. *a)* קָמָנָה Yalq. MS. Sanh. 96*b*; תָּבַנָה B. B. 115*b* (Palest.); דָּרָנָה Alf. B. B. 29*a*; דָּשָׁנָה Keth. 62*a*; קָמִינָה Gitt. 57*b*; דָּרִינָה B. B. 29*a*.⁶

b) מִיחָנָה Ber. 31*b*; מִיחִינָה ed. Ven. *ibid.*

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§488. *a)* לָדוּץ Succā 37*b*; לִימָוֶה Ned. 91*b*, Taan. 6*b*; לִידוּק infers, Nidd. 45*b*; לִיחוּל rests, Tem. 29*a*; לִינָוֶם 'En Y. 'Er. 65*b*.⁷

b) לִיכִיל Ned. 51*a*; נִיִּצִיתָ M. MS. B. M. 32*a*; לִינָוֶם 'Er. 104*a*.

c) לִינָה Gitt. 68*a*; נִינָה Yôm. 20*b*.

3d sing. fem.—§489. *a)* תִּיחַוֶּל Ned. 61*a*; תִּימוּשׁ prepares, M. Q. 27*b*; תִּמוּתָּה *ibid.* 9*b*; תִּירוּם Yôm. 53*b*; תִּקוּם Bekh. 44*b*; תִּיקוּם 'Ar. 26*ab*.⁸—*b)* תִּינָה Ned. 10*a*.

¹ MM. reads שְׁנִיץ.

² טִבַּח TG. ed. Harkavy, §72.

³ גָּרַח TG. ed. Harkavy, §13 (voc.).

⁴ יְדוּלְלֶת dwelllest, יְדוּלְלֶת תְּנַאֲמִים, *ibid.* 10*b*.

⁵ מִיחָתָּה HG. ed. pr. 69*b* (f.).

⁶ קָמִינָה TG. ed. Harkavy, §555.

⁷ מִיחָתָּה Sabb. 75*a*.

⁸ תִּיקוּם HG. ed. pr. 27*b* (read: 21*b*).

2d *sing. masc.*—§490. תִּיבּוּל *Hull.* 12a, 112a; תִּיבּוּל *Yeb* 63a; תִּיבּוּל *ibid.*; תִּקְרַר *Pes.* 113a.

2d *sing. fem.*—§491. תִּנּוּפִי *thou shakest*, 'En Y. *Yeb.* 63a.

1st *sing. com.*—§492. אִידוּן *Keth.* 55b; אִיקוּם *Ber.* 28a; אִיקוּ *M. MS. Sabb.* 148b; אִרוּשׁ *B. M.* 105b; אִימּוּת *M. MS. Ber.* 64a.

3d *plur. masc.*—§493. לִיקוּמוּ *Ber.* 45b; לִימוּתוֹ *M. Q.* 9b; and by analogy with verbs ע"ע לִיחָבוֹ *Sabb.* 75b; לִימָחוּ *Taan.* 23b; לִקְרוּמוּ *ed. Ven. Ber.* 45b.¹

2d *plur. masc.*—§494. תִּלְוִישׁוּ *Ber.* 36a, *Pes.* 36a; תִּקְרוּמוּ (*read תִּקְרוּמוּ*) *Hull.* 86b.

1st *plur. com.*—§495. a) נִינּוּם 'Er. 65a; נִיקוּם *Gitt.* 31b, *Gitt.* 4b; לִיקוּם *Gitt.* 54a.²—b) נִינּוּם 'En Y. 'Er. 65b.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§496. קוּם *Ned.* 51a; הוּן *Ber.* 58a; מוּדָה *lay down, ibid.* 59a, *Taan.* 6b; מוּשׁ *prepare, B. Q.* 92b; קוּ *C. MS. M. Q.* 25b and elsewhere.³

Plur. masc.—§497. a) קוּמוּ *B. M.* 62a; הוּנוּ *Pes.* 4a; לִשְׁוֵי *ibid.* 36a; שׁוּמוּ *B. Q.* 96b; עוּשׁוּ *urge on, B. B.* 9a.

b) בִּיתָהוּ *stay over night, Taan.* 24b.

INFINITIVE.—§498. a) miqtāl: מִיחָל *Ned.* 57a; מִיעַר *ibid.* 88a; מִידָב *Pes.* 74b; מִינּוּם 2 *M. MS. ibid.* 120b; מִישָׁה *Sabb.* 31b; מִיָּדוּן *Yōmā* 87b; לְמִיחָם *ibid.* 78a; לְמִיבַח *Sanh.* 109a; מִיקָם *Qidd.* 33a; מִימָח *Gitt.* 68b; לְמִבְחָה *M. MS. Ber.* 60b.⁴

b) miqtūl: מִינּוּם 'Er. 65a; מִיזוּן 'En Y. Bēḡā 32b (*quoted in 'Er.* 86a).

c) miqtūlē: מִינּוּמִי *Pes.* 120b; מִנוּמִי 'En Y. *ibid.*; מְחוּרִי *MM. Gitt.* 57b.⁵

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§499. דָּאִיר *Ned.* 5a; דָּאִיר *Yeb.* 52a; צָאִית *Nidd.* 36b; דָּיִל *lays snares, V. L. Sanh.* 96b; דָּיִל *Ned.* 79b; מָיִית *ibid.* 3b; נָיִים *ibid.* 15a; צָיִית *M. Q.* 14b.—e. צָיִיתָא *Sanh.* 8a; לְאַטָה *cursing, ibid.* 49a.

b) נִייה *Sabb.* 99b; סָיִר *B. B.* 41b,⁶ צָיִר *Yeb.* 63a; תָּיִר *returns, V. L. Sanh.* 96b.⁷

Sing. fem.—§500. פְּיִינָה *Meg.* 25b; דָּיִלָה *Ned.* 4a, 17a; קְיִינָה *ibid.* 28b; נִיִּינָה *Sanh.* 7a; זָיִהָה *ibid.* 96b; זָיִנָה *ibid.* 108b.

¹ רמוּתוֹ *M. Q.* 9b.

² נְחוּם *SM. No. XIII. (voc.), Palest.*

³ תב (?) *HG.* 183.

⁴ מִימָחָה 'Anān *quoted by Harkavy, MWJ.* 1893, p. 225 (voc.).

⁵ מְחוּצֵיהֶם *to press them, M. Q.* 10b; מוּצֵינָהוּ *Alfāsī ibid. (√אָרַץ).*

⁶ דָּיִר *TG. ed. Harkavy, §555 (voc.).*

⁷ תִּיר = Assyrian tāru.

Plur. masc.—§501. הָיִלְיָן Ned. 75*b*, 76*a*; הָלִין *ibid.* 75*a*; מֵיִתְיִן B. B. 91*b*; זִינִי Ber. 12*a*; מֵיִתִּי Macc. 11*a*; הִישִׁי M. Q. 12*b*; עִיזֵי Yeb. 7*a*; בֵּיִתִּי 'Er. 73*a*; שִׁיבִי *boast*, Gitt. 28*b*; קָיִמִי Ned. 76*a*; קָיִמִי Bekh. 13*b*, B. B. 154*b*.

Plur. fem.—§502. קָיִמָן B. B. 73*a*, Gitt. 45*a*; מֵיִלָן *measure*, A. Z. 71*a*; הִינָן Pes. 81*a*; הִישָן Zeb. 116*b*; נִיִּתָן Sabb. 21*a*; נִיִּפָן Yeb. 63*a*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§503. *a*) הָיִר *awake*, 'Er. 104*a*, Meg. 18*b*; נִים *dozing*, Meg. 18*b*; עִהָ 'Arūkh Hull. 51*b*; קִים A. Z. 76*b*; הִים Yeb. 52*a* (§80).¹—*e.* לִשָּׂא Sabb. 67*a*.

b) עִהָ *folded*, Hull. 51*b*.—*e.* לִשָּׂא *cursed*, Sanh. 49*a*.

Sing. fem.—§504. נִתָּא Ned. 15*b*; זִלָּא B. B. 110*a*; נִתָּא C. MS. Meg. 30*a* (voc.); הִימָא Qidd. 12*b*; שִׁיפָא A. Z. 52*b*; קָיִמָא B. M. 18*b* and *passim*.

Plur. masc.—§505. שִׁיפִי B. B. 32*b* (§80).

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§506. *a*) צִידָנָא Keth. 103*b*; צִידָנָא B. M. 85*b*; קָאִימָנָא Ber. 11*b*; הִירָנָא 'Er. 26*b*; שִׁימָנָא B. M. 67*b*; סִירָנָא Hull. 105*a*.

b) הִיבָתָא Bēṣā 14*a*; צִאִתָּא Alf. Keth. 109*b*; קָיִמָתָא B. M. 66*a*; הִינָתָא Men. 78*a*; הִינָתָא B. Q. 99*b*; מֵיבָתָא *art low*, Sabb. 67*a*.—צִיִּתָּא M. Q. 27*b*; נִיפָתָא Yeb. 63*a*; הָוִשָּׂתָא *thou art causing annoyance*, M. MS. B. B. 137*b*.

c) קָיִמָתָא Zeb. 23*a*, B. Q. 68*a*; הִיִּקִּנָן 'Er. 48*a*; הִינִנָן Sanh. 16*a*; שִׁימִנָן *we estimate*, B. M. 39*a*; לִיִּשְׁנָן *ibid.* 48*b*; קָיִמִנָן A. Z. 75*a*.²

d) צִיִּתָּתָא Sanh. 29*a*; קָיִמָתָא B. B. 172*a*; מֵיִלָּתָא *ye measure*, A. Z. 71*a*; הִיִּקָּתָא Yôm. 83*b*.³

EXAMPLES FOR PA"ĒL.

PERFECT.—§507. *3d sing. masc.*: *a*) סִיִּים *he finished*, Ber. 12*a*; עִינָן *observed*, *ibid.* 7*a*; סִיִּים Gitt. 56*b*; נִיִּים Taan. 25*a*; הִיִּיָּדָא *laughed*, M. Q. 17*a*.

b) הִיִּירָא Qidd. 81*a*; סִיִּיעָא B. B. 41*a*; זִיִּירָא *he retained*, B. M. 16*b*.

c) פִּנָן Ber. 30*a*; פִּנָן *ibid.* 30*b*; פִּנָן *ibid.* 33*b*; עִיִּיתָא *ibid.* 14*b*.

¹ צִיִּירָא *is pictured*, HG. ed. pr. 120*b*.

² קָאִימָנָא MV. 5.

³ קָיִמָתָא HG. ed. pr. 110*c*; צִיִּירָתָא *ibid.* 114*b*.

2d *sing. masc.*: קָרַמְתָּ Ber. 11*b*; זָרַפְתָּ *thou didst forge*, B. B. 167*a*.¹

1st *sing. com.*: קָרַמְתִּי Sabb. 118*b*; יָרַמְתִּי Yeb. 64*b*, נִרְמַי Taan. 23*a*.

3d *plur. masc.*: עִינּוּ Keth. 62*b*, Gitt. 89*a*.

1st *plur. com.*: עִינֵינוּ Sabb. 30*b*.²

IMPERFECT.—§508. 3d *sing. masc.*: לִטֵּיט Alf. B. B. 163*a*; לִעֵיין Ber. 5*b*; לִיצֵיית B. M. 32*a*; לִיקָיִים Sanh. 93*b*; לִיפֵיִים *puts on*, Yômâ 78*b*.

2d *sing. masc.*: תִּבְרִישׁ M. Q. 9*b*; תִּקָּיִים 'Er. 54*a*.³

1st *sing. com.*: יִקָּיִים Taan. 21*a*.

3d *plur. masc.*: לִדְרִינּוּ B. M. 30*b*, B. B. 43*a*; לִדְרִינּוּ Hag. Hattalmûd, *ibid.*; נִדְרִינּוּ B. M. 42*b*; נִדְרִינּוּ M. MS. B. B. 43*a*; נִפְיִסָּה *cast lots*, Yômâ 22*a*; נִשְׁיִמְתִּי *estimate*, B. Q. 96*b*.

1st *plur. com.*: נְעִיין Sabb. 30*b*; נְקָיִים Taan. 21*a*; לְעִינֵינוּ MM. Taan. 12*b* (§233).

IMPERATIVE.—§509. *Sing. masc.*: עֵיין Ber. 25*a*; קָיִים B. B. 159*b*.—*Plur. masc.*: קָיִמוּ Keth. 19*a*; הֵינּוּ Sanh. 31*b*; זֵרְקוּ Hull. 109*b*; סִיירוּ *examine*, 'Ar. 21*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§510. *a*) qattûlê: עֵינִי Sabb. 9*b*, Ned. 77*b*; חֵיבִי M. Q. 25*a*; לְבוֹנִי Ber. 17*a*; לְסַעֲרִי (= לְסִיֵּעִי) V. L. Hull. 10*a*.

b) maqattâlâ: לְמַסִּימָא *to put on*, Gitt. 56*b*; לְמִדְרִינָה R. H. 16*a*; לְמִדְרִינָהוּ M. MS. *ibid.*; לְמִדְרִינָהוּ Yeb. 65*a*).

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§511. *Sing. masc.*: *a*) מְצַיֵּן *adorns*, Ber. 30*b*; מְטִיט *blots*, B. B. 163*a*; מְחַיֵּךְ Ned. 50*b*; מְקָיִים M. Q. 2*b*; מְקָיִים Ned. 4*a*; מְחַיֵּב *ibid.* 7*b*.—מְדַיֵּר R. H. 9*b*; מְסַפֵּעַ Ned. 18*a*.

b) מְזוֹר *rolls about*, Bekh. 44*a*; מְדוֹאֵר 'Arûkh R. H. 9*b*; מִדְוֹאֵר eds. B. B. 73*a*.⁴

Sing. fem.: מְחַיֵּבָא B. Q. 108*a*; מְסַפֵּעָא Qidd. 73*a*.

Plur. masc.: מְסַיֵּמִי B. Q. 59*a*; מְנִיידִי Hag. 3*a*; מְדִייתִי Pes. 30*b*; מְדִייתִי MSS. *ibid.*; מְדִיירִי R. MS. B. Q. 113*b*; מְעֵינִי M. Q. 14*b*, B. M. 17*a*; מְחַיֵּבִי B. B. 5*b*.—מְבוֹנִי Yômâ 28*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§512. *Sing. masc.*: מְחַיֵּב B. Q. 72*a*; פֵּיִס B. B. 23*a*.

¹ סִיִּמְתָּ HG. ed. pr. 88*b*; כְּרִינְתָּ *ibid.* 110*a*.

² עִינֵנָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §555 (legal style).

³ תְּעֵיין TG. ed. Harkavy, §1.

⁴ מְעֵאֵיק Igg. Šerira, ed. Goldberg, p. 36.

Sing. fem.: מְקִימָא Qidd. 65*b*; מְטִיבָא *trimmed*, Men. 88*b*.

Plur. masc.: מְצַיְיָי Ned. 20*b*; מְחַיְיָי Ber. 54*a*; מְסַיְיָי B. B. 21*a*.

Plur. fem.: מְזוּרָן Bekh. 44*a*; מְכוּרָן Pes. 111*a*.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle*.—§513. *a*) מְפִיִסְנָא Sanh. 96*b*, B. Q. 84*a*; פִּיִסְנָא Gitt. 30*a*.

b) מְחַיְיָי B. M. 43*a*; מְעִיִנָּה A. Z. 9*a*; פִּיִסְתָּ B. B. 6*a*.

c) מְעִיִנָּן Meg. 30*b*; מְעִיִן A. Z. 4*a*; מְעִיִנָּא Sanh. 18*b*, מְפִיִסְנָן B. M. 77*a*; מְקִימָן Gitt. 82*a*.

Passive Participle.—§514. *a*) מְחַיְיָנָא Qidd. 8*b*.

b) מְחַיְיָיָתָ Ber. 16*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'EL.

PERFECT.—§515. *3d sing. masc.*: *a*) אוֹקִים Ned. 72*a*; אוֹבִי B. M. 104*b*; אוֹדִיק *ibid.* 67*a*.—אוֹקִם *taught, explained*, Hôr. 13*b*.

b) אִיזִל 2 R. MS. B. M. 65*a*; (אִיתִיבִיהָ *he objected to him*, B. Q. 106 *passim*).

c) אִחִיל B. B. 23*a*; אִחִיָּה Sôtā 13*a*, Ber. 18*b*; אִחִיר *he exchanged*, Tem. 17*a*, Hull. 41*b*; אִלִּישׁ *kneaded*, Qidd. 46*b*.¹—אִחַר *he smelled*, Ber. 43*a*; אִנַּח Sabb. 48*a*, 154*a*; אִנַּח B. Q. 105*a*.

3d sing. fem.: אִחְלָה B. B. 144*a*; אִרְחָא Yôm. 82*b*.

2d sing. masc.: אִחְיָתָ Gitt. 68*b*; [= אִחְכָּתָ SM. No. xciv. (voc.)].

1st sing. com.: אִנְחִי *I placed*, B. B. 167*a*.

3d plur. masc.: *a*) אוֹקִמּוּ M. MS. R. H. 24*a*, A. Z. 50*a*, אוֹקִמוּ Sanh. 7*b*.

b) אִחְיָו Ber. 19*b*, Nidd. 50*b*; אִחְלוּ Ber. 12*b*; אִדְרוּ Nidd. 20*a*; אִנְרוּ Yeb. 46*a*; אִטְרוּ Zeb. 95*b*.

c) אִחִיל B. B. 23*a*.

2d plur. masc.: אוֹקִמְתוּן Hôr. 10*b*; אוֹקִמְתוּ 'En Y. *ibid.*

1st plur. com.: אוֹקִמְנָן Šebu. 24*b*; אוֹקִמְנָן B. Q. 10*b*, אוֹקִמְנָא B. M. 85*b*; (אוֹתִיבְנָה Sabb. 121*b*; אוֹתִיבְנָא M. MS. *ibid.*; אִקִּמְנָא C. MS. Zeb. 66*b*); אִנְחָנָא B. B. 74*b*.

IMPERFECT.—§516. *3d sing. masc.*: לוֹקִים Ned. 79*a*, Ber. 5*b*; לִינָה Men. 94*a*; לוֹתִיב R. H. 28*b*; לִינָה 'Er. 64*a*, A. Z. 28*b*, נָנָח A. Z. 28*b*.

¹This form is perhaps Qal with prothetic א.

1st sing. com.: אֶקֶם B. M. 105 a.¹

3d plur. masc.: לֹקְמֵי B. B. 32b, O. MS. Sabb. 134 a; לֹקְמֵי B. B. 32b; נִרְחֵי Ber. 53 a; נִנְחֵי Taan. 15b; לְבִמְרוֹ Zeb. 6 a, נִימְרוֹ C. MS. *ibid.*; לִנְפֹי Men. 94 a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּחְיֵי Ber. 19b, Nidd. 50b; תִּצִּיתֵי A. Z. 38 b, תֹּחְבֵי Hull. 141 b.

1st plur. com.: נֹקִים Macc. 16b.

IMPERATIVE.—§517. *Sing. masc.*: אֶקֶם Šebu. 31 a; אֲצִית listen, B. B. 74 a.

INFINITIVE.—§518. a) 'aqtûlê: אֶקְוֵי A. Z. 50b, M. MS.; לְאוֹנוֹמֵי Alfāsî 'Er. 103b; לְאוֹקְמֵי Yeb. 24b *passim*; אֶרְוֵי to empty, A. Z. 58b; אֶזְוֵי, אֶזְוֵי, B. M. 65 a; אֶזְוֵי 2 R. MS. B. M. 77b; אֶפְוֵי casting lots, Succā 55b; אֶחֻוֵי B. Q. 17 a; אֶרוֹוֵי Sabb. 146b; אֶזְוֵי Keth. 47b; אֶזְוֵי Hull. 38 a; אֶמְוֵי Tem. 7 a, Hull. 41b, Zeb. 6 a; אֶיְוֵי Tem. 10b.²

b) 'aqtûlâ: לְאוֹקְמָא B. M. 85b.

c) 'aqtûl: אֶחֻוֵי B. Q. 117 a.

d) 'aqtâlâ: לְאֶחְוָא Sôtâ 33 a (Palestinian).

e) maqtûlê: מְוֵי V. L. to Zeb. 5b.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§519. *Sing. masc.*: a) מְחִיב Ned. 18 a and frequently; מְמִיר Tem. 7 a; מְטִיב Taan. 24b; מְמִיךְ Ber. 54b; מְנִיד Sanh. 95 a; מְרַח *ibid.* 39b; מְנַח Sabb. 6 a; מְחִיךְ Ned. 50b (§80).

b) מְוֹקִים Meg. 2b; מְוִזֵּל B. M. 65 a, 77b; מְוִבִיר B. B. 29 a; מְוִחִיב M. Q. 13 a and frequently; מְוֹקִם M. MS. Sabb. 71b; מְוִבֵּר B. B. 29 a; מְוִרַח Sanh. 39b, Ber. 43b.

c) מְיִמֵּר Tem. 3b, 10b, Zeb. 6 a; מְיִרַח Sabb. 110 a; מְיִחִיב Men. 103b, Tām. 35b.

Sing. fem.: מְנִיפָא M. Q. 17b; מְנַחָא Ber. 62 a; מְוֹקְמָה 'Ar. 25b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§520.—*Sing. masc.*: מְאֹוֹס, מְאֹוֹס soiled, eds. B. Q. 18 a; מְנַחָא Yeb. 46 a, B. B. 55 a.

Sing. fem.: מְנַחָה Ber. 25 b.³

¹ אֶבִּיר *HG.* ed. pr. 98b; אֶזְוֵי *TR.* II. 34.

² אֶחֻוֵי *SM.* No. xxv. (voc.).

³ מְאֹוֹסָא *Še'el.* §96; מְוֹסָא *HG.* Hilech. Niddā (וְרִים).

Plur. masc.: מְנַחֵי Succā 26*a*; מוֹקְמֵי, מוֹקְמֵי, M. MS. B. B. 69*a*.

Plur. fem.: מוֹקְמֵן *put up*, B. B. 69*a*,¹ מְאַחֵן (וְרִס־) *soiled*, Sabb. 46*a*.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§ 521. *a)* מוֹקְמֵינָא *I explain*, Zeb. 103*a*; מוֹרְהֵינָא *I smell*, Keth. 49*a*; מְנַחֵנָא *I lay*, Ber. 30*b*; מוֹבְרֵנָא B. M. 104*b*; מְחַיֵּיכֵנָא M. Q. 17*a*.²

b) מוֹקְמֵתָּ Hôr. 3*a*, B. B. 72*a*; מוֹתְבֵתָּ Sabb. 21*a*; מְחַיֵּיכֵתָּ Sanh. 107*b*, Gitt. 46*a*.—מוֹקְמֵייתָּ 'Er. 50*b*, Men. 90*a*.

c) מוֹתְבֵינָן Qidd. 50*b*; מְנַחֵינָן Hull. 47*b*, Yeb. 76*a*; מוֹקְמֵינָן Nidd. 5*a*.

d) מוֹקְמֵייתֵי Sanh. 44*b*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^EĒL.

PERFECT.—§ 522. *3d sing. masc.:* *a)* אִיתְעָר *awoke*, Ned. 30*a*, Gitt. 68*a*; אִיתְכָּן Hull. 14*a*; אִיתְדָּר Qidd. 50*a*; אִיתְמַחַּהּ Gitt. 69*a*.³

b) אִיסְתְּוִיט *shyed, became mad*, Ned. 41*a*.

c) אִיתְצוֹר 'Er. 39*b*, 40*a*.

3d sing. fem.: אִיתְנַחֵהָ *was pleasing*, Qidd. 45*b*.

3d plur. masc.: *a)* אִתְוֹסְאֵי Sabb. 124*b*; אִתְוֹסֵי ed. Soneisso *ibid.*

b) אִיתְדוֹן R. H. 16*a*; אִתְוֹס O. MS. Sabb. 124*b*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—§ 523. *3d sing. masc.:* לִיתְעָר 'Er. 104*a*; לִיתְמַחַּהּ *rests himself*, Sabb. 155*a*; לִיתְוֹס Sabb. 75*b*.

3d sing. fem.: לִיתְבַּוֵּר *became fallow*, B. M. 107*a*; לִיתְזוֹל B. M. 66*a*.

3d plur. masc.: לִיתְצַדוּ Sabb. 43*b*; לִיתְזַלוּ B. B. 42*a*; נִיתְזַלוּ M. MS. B. B. 141*a*.

3d plur. fem.: לִיתְזַלְן B. B. 141*a*; נִיתְוֹסֵן Yômā 59*a*; לִיתְצַדְהָ M. MS. Sabb. 43*b* (§ 216).

INFINITIVE.—§ 524. *a)* 'itqatûlé: אִיתְנַחֵי Qidd. 45*b*; לִאתְעָר Ber. 4*a*; אִתְנַחֵפֵי Yeb. 63*a*; אִיתְמוֹדֵי Gitt. 69*a*; אִיתְצוֹדֵי 'Er. 39*b*, Nidd. 45*a*; לִאתְזוֹנֵי Sanh. 26*b*.

¹ מְנַחֵי Alfasi Bêçā 27*b*.

² מְחַיֵּיכֵנָא Alfasi M. Q. 17*a*.

³ √ מוֹחַ = √ מוֹחַ; cf. Hebrew form נִימוֹחַ Yômā 75*b*.

⁴ אִתְוֹסֵי (= אִתְוֹסֵי = אִתְוֹסֵי) Še'el. § 88.

b) 'ithqatûlân, 'ithqatflân: אִתְּחַתְּלוּן 'En Y. Yeb. 63a; אִתְּחַתְּלוּן *ibid.*, commentary עַץ יוֹסֵף.

PARTICIPLE.—§525. *Sing. masc.:* a) מְתַחַח Hull. 45a; מְתַחַח F. MS. B. Q. 18a; מְתַחַח 'En Y. Qidd. 50a.

b) מְדֻוֹל is irrigated, B. B. 8a, 12b.

Sing. fem.: מְתַחַח R. H. 16a; מְתַחַח Keth. 52b, Qidd. 4a, מְתַחַח Gitt. 88a; מְתַחַח Ned. 83b.

Plur. masc.: מִתְחַשֵּׁי are tread upon, B. B. 101a, C. MS. M. Q. 25a; מְתַחַח Nidd. 45a; מְתַחַח, מְתַחַח, Pes. 65b.

Plur. fem.: מְתַחַח Keth. 52b; מְתַחַח Yômâ 53a; מְתַחַח Sabb. 46a.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA"AL.

PERFECT.—§526. *3d sing. masc.:* a) אִתְּחַיֵּי Ber. 17b; אִתְּחַיֵּי B. M. 30b; אִתְּחַיֵּי Ber. 36a, B. M. 108a; אִתְּחַיֵּי B. Q. 113b (§80); אִתְּחַיֵּי Hull. 95a.

b) אִתְּחַיֵּי Bekh. 60a.

c) אִתְּחַיֵּי A. Z. 11a.

3d sing. fem.: אִתְּחַיֵּי Ned. 50b; אִתְּחַיֵּי Keth. 85a; אִתְּחַיֵּי M. Q. 18a; אִתְּחַיֵּי Meg. 14b; אִתְּחַיֵּי Gitt. 30a.

2d sing. masc.: אִתְּחַיֵּי B. M. 30b; אִתְּחַיֵּי Sôtâ 35b.

1st sing. com.: אִתְּחַיֵּי Qidd. 81b.¹

3d plur. masc.: a) אִתְּחַיֵּי M. Q. 26a.

b) אִתְּחַיֵּי A. Z. 11b.²

1st plur. com.: אִתְּחַיֵּי becomes incumbent on me, M. Q. 26a.

IMPERFECT.—§527. אִתְּחַיֵּי Ker. 2b; אִתְּחַיֵּי R. H. 24b, Gitt. 55b; אִתְּחַיֵּי R. H. 15a; אִתְּחַיֵּי Gitt. 18a; אִתְּחַיֵּי 'Er. 54a; אִתְּחַיֵּי Meg. 14b; אִתְּחַיֵּי M. Q. 9b; אִתְּחַיֵּי R. H. 29a, Bekh. 56b.

IMPERATIVE.—§528. אִתְּחַיֵּי become ye converts to Judaism, A. Z. 64a.

INFINITIVE.—§529. a) אִתְּחַיֵּי Sanh. 18b, אִתְּחַיֵּי Gitt. 56a; אִתְּחַיֵּי, אִתְּחַיֵּי, Yeb. 34a; אִתְּחַיֵּי M. MS. Hull. 13a; אִתְּחַיֵּי Šebu. 25b.

b) אִתְּחַיֵּי Sanh. 47a.

¹ אִתְּחַיֵּי *Igg. Šerivâ* 32; אִתְּחַיֵּי *TG. ed. Harkavy*, §436.

² אִתְּחַיֵּי *TG. ed. Harkavy*, §233.

PARTICIPLE.—§ 530. מִיִּפְּוֹן Ker. 20*a*; מִיִּעֲפָה doubled, M. MS. Hull. 51*b* (passing into ע"פ); מִיִּפְּוֹנָה Yeb. 53*b*; מִיִּפְּוֹרָא Yeb. 23*a*; מִתְּקַרְרָמִי B. B. 112*a*; מִתְּקַרְרָמִין Hull. 92*a*; מִיִּפְּוֹרֵי Gitt. 85*a*; מִתְּפַוֶּנֶן 'En Y. Pes. 111*a*.—With enclitic pronouns: מִיִּפְּוֹנָא Sabb. 131*b*; מִתְּחַיִּיבָנָא Qidd. 13*a*; מִתְּחַיִּיבָהָ Gitt. 56*a* Succā 25*b*; מִסְתַּיִיעָא Sanh. 67*b*.

VERBS ל"ב, ל"ו, AND ל"י.

§ 531. *a*) Verbs ל"ב retain their ל in a few cases; verbs ל"ו only in two examples of one stem (§§ 539, 547); in all other cases both have become ל"י verbs.

b) Intransitive structure still appears in a few verbs (§§ 535–6). Feminine forms like those given under § 536*a* may also, for all we know, be of intransitive structure.

c) The vowel before the affirmatives of the perfect is less certain than the vocalization of other parts of the verb, as little help can be derived on this point from traditional pronunciation.

d) The insertion of an ל to preserve an *i*-vowel is exceedingly rare in our printed editions, but occurs with more frequency in MSS. and in Gaonic literature.

e) Some verbs in the Qal and in the Ithp^el have קמץ after the first stem-consonant instead of ševā, a phenomenon we have met with also in the strong verb.¹ We might call it a Hebraism. To what extent and with what consistency such usage prevailed is difficult to tell.

ENDINGS OF THE PERFECT QAL.—§ 532. *3d sing. masc.*—In verbs of transitive structure the ending is *ā* or *āi*. The latter is an analogical formation after the derived stems, where *āi* is a diphthongization of *i*. In verbs of intransitive structure the ending is *i*.

3d sing. fem.—The ending in verbs of transitive structure is *āiāt*, *āiā*, *āt*, and *ātā*; in verbs of intransitive structure, *iīiā*, *i'ā* *itā*, *āi*. The last form is difficult to explain.

2d sing. com.—The ending is *ēt*, *āit*, *āt*, *e*, in verbs of transitive structure; *it* in those of intransitive structure. The ending *āt* is shortened from *āit*.

1st sing. com.—The ending is *etti*, *et*, *e*, *āi* (§ 80).

¹ Cf. §§ 84, 231, 266.

3d plur. masc.—The traditional pronunciation of this ending is *û*, not *ô*, as would be expected. This is supported by the vocalization of the C. MSS. (§573) and must be inferred from such forms as *בְּסוּרֵי* (§567), *אֲמַטְרֵי* (§573), and *אֲיַבְרֵי* (§585), where we evidently have the diphthongization of *û* to *ûi*, as in Neo-Syriac.¹ In a few cases we have *ûn*.

3d plur. fem.—The ending is *aiân*, *ai*. But the last form is doubtful. It may be the singular used for plural.

2d plur. masc.—The ending is *etân*, *etû*.

1st plur. com.—The ending is *ênâ*, *ênân*, *ên*, *ênû*, *ân*. The last is shortened from *ain*.

ENDINGS OF THE OTHER PARTS OF THE QAL.—§533. *Imperfect.*—The forms without affirmatives end in *ê*. In a few cases we find *â*, just as in the infinitive. Second fem. sing. ends in *îm*. Second and third plur. masc. end in *ûn*, *û*, and *ê* (§532); third plur. fem. in *îân*. The ending *ê* is probably masculine.

Imperative.—Sing. masc. ends in *i* or *â*. The last ending may be a shortening of *âi*. But compare note 2 to §550. Sing. fem. ends in *âi*. Plur. masc. has *û*.

Infinitive.—The usual form of the infinitive, as in the other verbs, is *miqtal*. It occurs here in two forms: ending in *ê* and in *â*. The first comes from *ל* verbs, the latter from *ל* verbs.²

Participles.—The ending of the sing. masc. is *ê*, at times diphthongized to *âi*. The sing. fem. ends in *â*. The usual ending of the plur. masc. is *û*, less frequently *ê* and rarely *ên*. Whether forms ending in *ל* are masculine and are to be vocalized *ל*, or are feminine, is impossible to tell. The same difficulty obtains with the ending *ל*. It may be a shortening of *âin* and may be the feminine *ân*. Feminine plural ends in *îân*.

DERIVED STEMS.—§534. The perfect in the derived stems differs but slightly from that of Qal. Sing. masc. has usually *i*, rarely *â*.³ Sing. fem. has never *ât*, but instead it has at times *â*. Imperfect, imperative, and participles do not differ in their endings from Qal. The infinitives are formed just as from strong verbs.

¹ Cf. also §449, n. 1, and §583, n. 1. These forms may, however, be explained by analogy of strong verbs (§231).

² Cf. Barth, *NB.*, §162*d*. In the discussion of the infinitive ending *ל* (§222) I have overlooked Barth's correct explanation of this ending by analogy of verbs *ל*. I am inclined to think that the infinitive ending *ל* is by analogy of verbs *ל*.

³ The vocalization *ל*, as in Palest. Aramaic, is unknown to tradition.

Qal, Pa'el, Aph'el, Ithpe'el, and Ithpa'al.

	QAL.	PA'ĒL.	APH'ĒL.	ITHPE'ĒL.	ITH-PA'AL.
PERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	מָטָא	מָטַר	אֲמָטַר	אִימָטַר	אִימָטַר
3d fem. . .	מָטָאָה	מָטָאָה	אֲמָטָאָה	אִימָטָאָה	אִימָטָאָה
2d com. . .	מָטָאָה (ט)	מָטָאָה, (ט)	אֲמָטָאָה	אִימָטָאָה	—
1st com. . .	מָטָאָה	מָטָאָה [תי]	אֲמָטָאָה	אִימָטָאָה	—
Plur. 3d masc. . .	מָטָאוּ	מָטָאוּ	אֲמָטָאוּ	אִימָטָאוּ	אִימָטָאוּ
3d fem. . .	מָטָאוּ, מָטָאוּ	מָטָאוּ	—	אִימָטָאוּ	—
2d masc. . .	מָטָאוּ	—	אֲמָטָאוּ	—	—
1st com. . .	מָטָאוּ, מָטָאוּ, מָטָאוּ	—	אֲמָטָאוּ, מָטָאוּ	אִימָטָאוּ	—
IMPERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִימְטֵר	לִימְטֵר	לִימְטֵר, לִי	לִימְטֵר	לִימְטֵר
3d fem. . .	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר
2d masc. . .	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר	תִּימְטֵר
2d fem. . .	—	—	—	תִּימְטֵר	—
1st com. . .	אִימְטֵר	אִימְטֵר	אִימְטֵר	אִימְטֵר	—
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִימְטֵרוּ	לִימְטֵרוּ	לִימְטֵרוּ	לִימְטֵרוּ	לִימְטֵרוּ
3d fem. . .	—	—	—	לִימְטֵרוּ	—
2d masc. . .	תִּימְטֵרוּ	תִּימְטֵרוּ [ן]	תִּימְטֵרוּ	תִּימְטֵרוּ	תִּימְטֵרוּ
1st com. . .	נִימְטֵר	נִימְטֵר	—	נִימְטֵר	—
IMPERATIVE—					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	מָטֵר	מָטֵר	אֲמָטֵר	אִימָטֵר	אִימָטֵר
2d fem. . .	מָטָאָה	—	אֲמָטָאָה [ן]	אִימָטָאָה	אִימָטָאָה
Plur. 2d masc. . .	מָטֵרוּ	מָטֵרוּ	אֲמָטֵרוּ	אִימָטֵרוּ	—
INFINITIVE	מָטֵר, מָטָא	מָטֵרוּ	אֲמָטֵרוּ	אִימָטֵרוּ	אִימָטֵרוּ
PARTICIPLE—					
Active, sing. masc.	מָטֵר	מָמְטֵר	מָמְטֵר	—	—
fem. . .	מָטֵרָה	מָמְטֵרָה	מָמְטֵרָה	—	—
Passive, sg. masc.	מָטֵר	מָמְטֵר	—	מִימְטֵר	מִימְטֵר
fem. . .	מָטֵרָה	מָמְטֵרָה	—	מִימְטֵרָה	מִימְטֵרָה

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§535. a) **בָּעָא** Ned. 36*b*; **הָזָא** *ibid.* 23*a*; **שָׂרָא** *ibid.* 7*b*, 22*b*; **מָטָא** M. Q. 12*a*; **טָשָׂא** *he hid himself*, Taan. 29*a*; **טָעָא** Macc. 12*a*; **תָּאנָא** B. B. 91*a*, Qidd. 71*a* (§531*e*);¹ **אִיטְשָׂא** A. Z. 70*a* (§87).²

b) **הָזָא** M. MS. B. M. 85*b*; **הָלָא** *ibid.* 128*a*; **מָטָא** *ibid.* B. Q. 112*b*.

c) **שָׂתָי** Ned. 77*a*; **סָרַי** *was spoiled*, *ibid.* 50*b*; **סָגַי** *it sufficed*, Keth. 95*b*, Taan. 32*a*; **אִשְׁתָּי** Sabb. 141*a*; **אִימְצַי** *was able*, Keth. 62*a*; **אִיסַר** M. MS. Taan. 7*a*; **אִיזַן** K. MS. Sanh. 106*a*; **אִיזַן** Sanh. 106*a* (§87).³

3d sing. fem.—§536. a) **תְּנִידָא** *she learned*, Pes. 62*b*; **תְּנִידָא** Taan. 25*a*; **הָזִית** R. H. 26*b*.⁴ **מָטִיָּא** B. M. 86*a*; **רְמִיָּא** Ned. 51*a*; **תְּנִידָא** *repeated*, Qidd. 81*b*.

b) **שָׂרְתָא** *she untied*, Yeb. 39*b*; **הָזִית** Meg. 16*a*, B. B. 3*b*; **רְמִתָּא** Ned. 50*b*; **מָטָא** B. Q. 115*a*.⁵ **מָטָת** Alfasi *ibid.*.⁶ **בְּנִתָּא** *she built*, 'En Y. Taan. 25*a*.⁷

c) **הָזָא** Taan. 25*a*; **סָגַיָּא** *she went*, B. B. 79*b*.

d) **סָגַיָּא** Macc. 8*a*; **סָנִיָּאָה** *she hated*, Sabb. 26*a*; **בְּרִיָּתָא** *she became healthy*, Alfasi Gitt. 45*b*; **שְׁהִיָּתָא** *she waited*, Yeb. 121*b*.

2d sing. com.—§537. a) **קָרִית** Sanh. 113*b*; **תְּנִית** R. H. 22*a*; **קָלִית** *thou didst burn*, Sanh. 96*a*; **קָנִית** B. B. 59*a*; **קָנִייתָ** 'En Y. *ibid.*; **שָׂנִית** *thou didst learn*, B. Q. 17*b*.⁸

b) **טָפַת** *thou didst give more*, B. M. 83*a*.⁹

c) **צָבִית** *thou didst want*, Taan. 29*a*; **שְׁהִיָּת** *thou didst tarry*, Ber. 24*b*.

1st sing. com.—§538. a) **בְּנִית** Taan. 25*a*; **הָזִי** 'Er. 40*b*; **בְּעִי** Sabb. 140*a*.

¹ The explanation of **הָנָא** given by Jastrow, s. v. **בַּי**, is incorrect.

² **הָאנָא** SM. No. VII. (voc.); **הָאנָא** *Seder R. 'Amrām*, p. 8; **בְּעָא** SM. No. VII. (voc.); **מָטָא** *ibid.* No. XXV. (voc.); **עָרָא** *ibid.* No. XXVIII. (voc.).

³ **אִיזַן** *she committed adultery*, seems to be shortened rather from an original masculine form than from a feminine form.

⁴ Cf. **מָטִירָא** Kethib in Dan. 4:21.

⁵ This form might be masculine for feminine; but cf. similar Mandaic forms before enclitica, Nöldeke's *MG.* §191. The apocope of **ת** presupposes a shortened form **מָטָת**.

⁶ **בְּכָתָא** *she wept*, SM. No. CLIV. (voc.).

⁷ Cf. Nöldeke, *MG.* §191.

⁸ **בְּכִרִית** SM. No. XCV. (voc.); **בְּעִרִיתָא** *ibid.* No. CCXIII. (voc.).

⁹ Cf. the qer6 to Dan. 4:19.

b) *כָּפַי* *I gave to eat*, Hull. 95*a*; *הִזְאִי* Ber. 10*a*, 56*b*; *גָּלְאִי* *I emigrated*, Pes. 49*b*; *קָלְאִי* B. Q. 98*a*; *שָׁנְאִי* *ibid.* 17*b*; *תָּלְאִי* Ber. 57*a*; *קָנְאִי* Keth. 82*b*.¹

3*d plur. masc.*—§539. a) *בָּעִי* Macc. 3*b*; *חִזִּי* *ibid.* 5*a*; *בָּלֵי* *pine away*, Ber. 6*a*; *טָשִׁי* *ibid.* 54*b*, Sabb. 33*b*, Taan. 24*a*; *בָּכִי* *they wept*, Ber. 5*b*; *שָׂרִי* Ned. 8*a*, 77*b*; *רָמִי* *ibid.* 25*a*; *בָּעִין* Taan. 25*a*; *תָּנִי* *they learned, taught, passim*.²

b) *הִטְאִי* *they sinned*, Sabb. 56*a*; *מָלְאִי* *they filled*, B. B. 73*b*; *תָּהוּי* Nidd. 66*a*.

3*d plur. fem.*—§540. *שָׁדְרִי* *they threw*, Meg. 27*b*; *מָלְאִי* Meg. 11*b* (in Ag. Esth. ed. Buber); *לָבְאִי* *dried up*, M. Q. 11*a*.³

2*d plur. masc.*—§541. *גָּלִיחוּךְ* Sabb. 116*b*; *הִזְיִחוּךְ* Ned. 65*a*; *בְּעִיחוּךְ* Meg. 23*a*; *מָשִׁיחוּךְ* M. MS. *ibid.*; *הִזְיִחוּךְ* B. Q. 117*a*; *שָׁרִיחוּךְ* *ye have allowed*, Yeb. 37*a*; *סָפִיחוּךְ* Hull. 95*b*.

1*st plur. com.*—§542. a) *שָׁיְדִינוּ* Pes. 55*b*; *חִזִּינוּ* M. MS. Ber. 56*a*; *תָּנִינוּ* M. Q. 25*a*, Šebu. 30*b*, Macc. 3*b*; *שָׁנִינוּ* Pes. 17*b*; *גָּלִינוּ* *we were exiled*, Ber. 58*a*; *גָּלִינוּ* M. MS. *ibid.*; *שָׁנִינוּ* M. Q. 13*b* (§80).

b) *הִתְנִינוּ* *we have learned*, Ned. 5*a*, *passim*; *חִזִּינוּ* *we saw*, Ber. 56*a*; *בָּשְׁנוּ* *we asked*, Ber. 21*a*.

IMPERFECT.—3*d sing. masc.*—§543. *לִיִּתִי* Ned. 2*b*, 12*a*; *לִיבְעִי* *ibid.* 40*a*; *לִיִּקְנִי* *ibid.* 48*b*; *לִיִּחִי* *ibid.* 5*b*; *לִיִּקְרִי* Ber. 3*a*; *לִיִּגְלִי* Macc. 8*a*; *לִיִּבְנִי* M. Q. 7*a*; *נִימְשִׁי* *washes*, Sabb. 140*b*; *לִיִּחְרִי* Ned. 40*a*; *לִיִּחְרִי* Ber. 55*b*.⁴

3*d sing. fem.*—§544. *תִּשְׁרִי* *throws*, Sabb. 110*a*; *תִּירְמִי* Ned. 51*a*; *תִּסְגִּי* B. M. 86*b*.

2*d sing.*—§545. *Masc.*: *תִּיִּחִי* M. Q. 9*b*; *תִּיבְעִי* Ber. 49*a*; *תִּשְׁרִי* Pes. 113*a*; *תִּמְחִי* B. B. 120*a*.

Fem.: *תִּיִּצְבְּרִי* *wantest*, Gitt. 85*b* (legal style).⁵

1*st sing. com.*—§546. *אִישְׁרִי* Ber. 45*b*; *אִיזְכִּי* M. Q. 22*a*; *אִיחִי* Sanh. 26*a*; *אִישְׁתִּי* Pes. 107*a*; *אִיגְנִי* Sabb. 110*b*.

¹ *תְּזִיחִי* HG. ed. pr. 69*d*.

² *תְּאִנְרִי* Alfasi 'Er. 86*a*; *מְאִטְרִי* *ibid.* Pes. 103*b*.

³ *תְּזִיחִי* *they saw fit*, TG. ed. Harkavy, §182.

⁴ *תְּחִירִי* Ber. 55*b*.

⁵ The three yōdhs are to prevent the reading *תִּיִּצְבְּרִי* 3*d plur. fem.*

3d plur. masc.—§547. a) לִיבְלוֹ Sabb. 30b; לִיבְעוֹ Taan. 24b; נִימְטוּ *reach, ibid.* 25a.¹

b) נִתְהַוֵּי Nidd. 66a.

2d plur. masc.—§548. תִּגְנוּ Ber. 8b; תִּתְלוּ Hull. 50a; תִּחַזְּוּ Ber. 62b; תִּיחַזְּוּ Sanh. 100a; תִּישְׁתּוּן Sabb. 140b; תִּשְׁדוּן *ibid.* 104b; (תִּיחַזְּוּ Sanh. 100a); תִּיזְכּוּ 'Er. 54b.

1st plur. com.—§549. נִחַזְּוּ Ber. 22b; נִשְׁדֵּי Pes. 103b; נִבְעֵי Yôma 69b; נִקְנֵי Gitt. 14b; נִנְעֵי Ber. 31a; נִיזְכּוּ 'Er. 54b (*cf.* §233).

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§550. a) שְׂדֵי Macc. 11a, Ber. 22a; שְׁתֵּי *ibid.* 62b; תְּנֵי Ned. 3a; חֲוֵי *ibid.* 77b; בְּעֵי *ibid.*; דְּרֵי *carry, Meg.* 28a.²

b) תִּלְהֵ throw on, Ber. 43b; שְׂדָא throw, Hag. 15b, B. B. 155b; קְנֵה buy, Ber. 63a.³

Sing. fem.—§551. הִרְדֵּי rejoice, Pes. 69b; הִחַזְּי Ned. 6b; שְׂדֵי Keth. 61b.

Plur. masc.—§552. שְׂרוּ M. Q. 17a; מִנּוּ *ibid.* 22a; חֲזוּ Hôr. 12a; שְׁתוּ Sabb. 67b; אֲשְׁתוּ *ibid.* 41a (§87).

INFINITIVE.—§553. a) miqtal: a) מִישְׁדָּא Macc. 11a; מִישְׁטָא *ibid.* 12a; מִיחַזְּא Yeb. 4a; מִיקְרָא Ber. 3a; מִיגְנָא B. M. 66b; מִיפְעָא 'Er. 75b; מִירְבָּא Ber. 40b; מִלְקָא Zeb. 9a; מִשְׁתָּה B. M. 86a. β) מִיתְנֵי Ned. 4b; מִישְׁרֵי *ibid.* 8ab; מִישְׁדֵּי M. Q. 4a; מִיחַזְּוּ Macc. 6a; מִיבְנֵי *ibid.* 10b; מִיקְרֵי *ibid.* 18b.

b) miqtalā: מִשְׁתֵּיָא Pes. 113b; לְמִיתְנֵיָא Ker. 3a; מִקְנֵיָא, מִקְנֵהָ B. M. 47b; מִבְעֵיָא Keth. 2a, Ber. 2b.

c) muqtal: מוֹקְשָׁה Yeb. 40a; מוּמְחָא Sabb. 58a.

d) miqtalat: מִכְפָּת Gitt. 62a (§222e).

e) iqtal: אִיתְנָא Bekh. 44a (§259j, n. 2).

f) qutulê: לְסִגְוֵיָי Sanh. 95a; לְהַחֲוֵיָי A. Z. 38b; לְטַפּוֹיָי B. B. 93b; לְחַזְּוֵיָי Ber. 11b; שְׁבוֹיָי M. MS. Ber. 60b; לְעִזְבוֹיָי B. M. 40b.⁴

¹ יִפְנוּ *are at leisure, Ned.* 37b.

² שְׁהֵיִר *HG. ed. pr.* 68d.

³ A form like קְנֵה may be explained as a shortening from קְנֵי = קְנֵיָא, or like the infinitive מִקְנָא and the imperative in the derived conjugations in Syriac, as a reminiscence of verbs לֵא or לִי. But it is more probably a kind of precative perfect. *Cf.* §244b. The use of the third for the second person would offer no difficulty in our idiom.

⁴ לְשִׁחַזְּוֵיָי *Hal. Pes., p.* 80; לְמַחֲזְוֵיָי *TG. ed. Cassel, §7*; עֲנוּיָי *MV. 32*; מִיִּעְנֵהָ *ibid.* 31; מִקְנֵהָ *ibid.* 34.

g) *miqṭalân*: לְמִיטְהָן *to bathe*, Pes. 118*b*. This form is uncertain, as the ending *-an* may also be the objective suffix 3d plur.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§554. בָּלִי Ber. 5*b*; תָּנִי Macc. 7*a*; שָׁחִי *ibid.* 16*b*; מָצִי Ned. 19*b*; צָרִי *splits*, Hull. 123*b*,¹ בָּנֵאִי Sabb. 156*a*,² שָׁאֲנִי *is different*, Pes. 23*a*, *passim*,³ בֵּיעִי C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.); מִיילִי *fills*, MM. Sabb. 10*b*; מִיילֵא *is full*, *ibid.* Taan. 24*a* (§80, and Nöldeke, *MG.* §22).

Sing. fem.—§555. עָמְרֵא *gets dark*, Ber. 53*b*; דְּמֵרֵא Ned. 71*b*; מְשִׁיאָ washes, *ibid.* 91*a*; בִּעֵיאָ Gitt. 84*a*; לָקֵיאָ *ibid.*; קָנֵיאָ Qidd. 7*a*; שָׁחֵיאָ M. Q. 4*a*; בְּרֵיאָ *let her get well*, Taan. 21*b*,⁴ שְׂרֵיאָ Gitt. 83*b*; לָקֵיאָ Ned. 68*a*.

Plur. masc.—§556. a) בִּיעֵיָן Taan. 24*b*; בִּעֵיָן *ibid.*,⁵ קָרִי Sanh. 13*b*; עֵנִי Sôṭā 48*a*; בָּכִי Sanh. 103*a*; תָּלִיָּן Yalq. MS. B. Q. 113*b*; סָגִיָּן *walk*, B. M. 44*b*.

b) דָּבָן Pes. 116*a*; סָבָן Sabb. 88*b*; תָּאֲנָן C. MS. M. Q. 3*b*.⁶

c) קָרִי M. Q. 12*a*, Ned. 49*a*, 52*b*; בָּעִי B. Q. 59*b*; שָׁחִי M. Q. 14*b*; רָמוּ *ibid.* 19*a*; מָצִיָּן Gitt. 38*a*; חָזִי Succ. 20*b*.⁷

Plur. fem.—§557. a) בִּעֵיָן Ned. 37*b*, 39*b*; סָגִיָּן B. M. 45*a*; זָכֵיָן Ber. 17*a*; קָשֵׁיָן *ibid.* 25*b*; דְּמֵיָן *ibid.* 20*a*; בָּנֵיאָ Sabb. 65*a*; מְלֵיאָ M. MS. Sabb. 62*b*.

b) הָטָאָן B. B. 91*b*; מְלֵאָן Sabb. 62*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§558. a) מִלִּי C. MS. Meg. 7*a* (voc.); צָלִי Ned. 51*b*; בָּעִי Ber. 16*a*; גָּלִי M. Q. 28*a*; פָּלִי Nidd. 21*a*; חָזִי (MSS. חָאזִי) M. Q. 12*b*; שָׁרִי, סָגִי, C. MS. Meg. 25*b* (voc.); e. חֵיאָ *fit*, Ber. 23*a*.—סָנֵאָ Meg. 25*b*; טִישָׁא *hidden*, M. MS. A. Z. 70*a* (passing into עֵי).

¹ עָאֲנֵהָ *HG.* 69.

² This is usually taken to be a nominal form בָּנֵאִי.

³ Pronounce שְׂרֵיָן with diphthongization (§80). For vocalization compare רָאֲחֵרֵב (§432, n. 3) = ʾaītēb. These and other examples go to show that our traditional vocalization is younger than the fixed orthography of the text, a phenomenon not to be wondered at, since such pronunciation may be at least six hundred years later than the fixing of the text. In the light of this, the statement in §17 should be modified.

⁴ For the imperative use of the participle *cf.* Nöldeke, *MG.*, p. 378; and Maclean, *op. cit.*, p. 142. *Cf.* also the frequent מְרֵיָן חָזִי and מְרֵיָן מְרֵיָן in the זָמֵרֵן-formula.

⁵ This may also be the fem. בִּעֵיָן; *cf.* §234.

⁶ בָּעֵן *HG.* 277.

⁷ קָאֲבֵעִי *SM.* No. LXXII. (voc.); בָּעִי *JQR.* IX. 682 (voc.).

b) *e.* דְּהוּרִיא *debarred, unfit*, Ber. 23a.¹

Sing. fem.—§559. שְׁדִיָּא Sabb. 63b; שְׁרִיָּא Yeb. 8a, Ber. 36b; סְנִיָּא Pes. 113a; הוּרִיא M. Q. 18b; תִּלְיָא Ber. 25a; בְּזִיָּא, בְּזִיָּא, Tem. 7a (§69); סְרִיָּא TF. Ker. 6a.

b) בְּקִיָּאָה Hag. 5a, Qidd. 7b; בְּזִיָּא Pes. 110a.²

Plur. masc.—§560. a) שְׁדִיָּין 'Er. 44b; סְנִיָּין 'En Y. Ned. 50b; גְּלִיָּין Sabb. 156a; סְנִיָּין Meg. 14b; שְׁדִיָּין Ber. 61b, Yeb. 8a; שְׁבִיָּין *captives*, Qidd. 72b.³

b) הָזוּו *fit*, Sabb. 124b; קְנִיָּ B. M. 73a; סְנִיָּ *homely*, Ned. 50b; קוּו *are gathered*, Yeb. 121a.

c) בְּרִיָּי Keth. 60b; בְּקִיָּאָי Qidd. 30a.

Plur. fem.—§561. a) קְשִׁיָּין B. B. 84b; קְרִיָּין Ned. 37b, 38a; רְמִיָּין M. MS. Sabb. 138a; O. MS. *ibid.* רְמִיָּין.

b) *e.* שְׁבִיָּיָתָא Qidd. 81a.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§562. a) בְּעִיָּנָא Sanh. 94b; בְּכִיָּנָא Keth. 103b; הוּיָּנָא Ber. 13b; סְנִיָּנָא *I hate*, Yōma 9b; רְעִיָּנָא, צְבִיָּנָא, Yeb. 107b; קְרִיָּנָא, קְרִיָּנָא, *I read the Bible*, Qidd. 49b; שְׁדִיָּיָנָא *I sow*, Keth. 103b; שְׁהוּיָּין Sabb. 37b.⁴

b) טְעִיָּת Nidd. 3b; דְּרִיָּת *carriest*, Meg. 28a; צְחִיָּת *art thirsty*, Ber. 62b; מְחִיָּית B. B. 17b; בְּנִיָּית M. MS. B. B. 4a.⁵

c) בְּעִיָּנָא *we must*, Ber. 9b; רְמִיָּין *ibid.* 7a; כְּפִיָּין Keth. 63b; תִּלְיָין Nidd. 4a; מְחִיָּין, מְצִיָּין, *ibid.* 7b; בְּעִיָּין, בְּקִיָּין, *we want*, C. MS. Zeb. *passim* (§83); נְצִיָּין M. Q. 16a; נְיִצִיָּין Alf. *ibid.* (§80); מְלִאָיִן A. Z. 53b.⁶

d) בְּעִיָּתוֹ Sanh. 93a; דְּמִיָּתוֹ Taan. 14b; שְׁדִיָּתוֹ A. Z. 72b.

Passive Participle.—§563. נְדִיָּנָא Ned. 7a.—בְּקִיָּיָנָא *we are skilled*, Qidd. 30a.

¹ שְׁהוּרִיָּה *kept*, HG. ed. pr. 134a.

² מְטִיָּאָה TR. II. 13.

³ הוּזִיָּין Alfasi Bēqā 33b.

⁴ בְּעִיָּנָא SM. No. xxviii. (voc.); זְכִיָּנָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §72; בְּעִיָּנָה TG. ed. Cassel, §91 (f.).

⁵ בְּעִיָּית HG. 103.

⁶ תְּזוּרָה HG. 60; שְׁרִיָּין *ibid.* 100; בְּעִיָּין *ibid.* 97; מְחִיָּיִן *ibid.* 207; תִּלְיָיִן *ibid.* 541; תְּזוּרָין *ibid.* 525; מִיָּיִן *ibid.* 178 (§69); קְלִיָּיִן HG. ed. pr. 15b; תְּזוּרָנָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §64; תְּזוּרָנָא *ibid.* §78.

EXAMPLES FOR PA^ʿĒL.

PERFECT.—§564. *3d sing. masc.*: a) שָׁנִי C. MS. Meg. 14b (voc.); צָלַי *he prayed*, Ber. 21a; דָּלָי Ned. 50a; שָׁפִי Sabb. 98b; דָּתִי *he lowered*, M. MS. Zeb. 19a; בָּאָזִי B. B. 37a (with resolution of doubling).

b) לָוִאי Keth. 72a; מִיָּחָה Sabb. 58a; מָדָה B. B. 39b.

3d sing. fem.: a) שָׁנְאִי Yeb. 65b; מָחָאִי Keth. 68b.

b) גָּלְיָא A. Z. 28a; גָּלְיָא Meg. 13a.¹

2d sing. com.: גָּלִיתִי B. B. 5a; שָׁנִיתִי *didst change*, B. M. 96b.

1st sing. com.: a) צָלִיתִי M. MS. Ber. 30b; eds. צָלִי.

b) שָׁנִיִּי *I answered*, Bêcā 22a; רָבֵאִי *I raised*, B. M. 109a; שָׁנֵאִי *I made*, Sabb. 156b; דָּלָאִי Yeb. 92b.

3d plur. masc.: לָוִי Pes. 52b; שָׁוִי *they made*, Yeb. 34a; צָלוּ *they prayed*, Ber. 30b.

3d plur. fem.: זָנְאוּ *they committed adultery*, Keth. 101b.

IMPERFECT.—§565. *3d sing. masc.*: a) לָגַלִּי Ber. 55b; לִימְלִי *ibid.* 6a; לִיצְלִי *ibid.* 7b; לִירְצִי *makes expiation*, Zeb. 5a.

b) לִיטְמֵא *makes unclean*, Hull. 70a.

3d sing. fem.: תִּרְבִּי *grows, raises*, B. M. 71a.

2d sing. com.: תִּיעָרִי Sanh. 97a.—תִּקְנֵא Pes. 113a.

1st sing. com.: אִישְׁנִי Sanh. 96a; אִינְסִי *ibid.* 96b; אִשְׁפִּי B. M. 15a; אִצְלִי Ber. 30a; אִגְרִי Taan. 25a.

3d plur. masc.: לִירְצוּ Zeb. 5a; לִימְלִי Sabb. 148a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּיעַלּוּ Ned. 40a; תִּיפְנוּן Sabb. 140b.

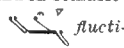
1st plur. com.: נִיתַתִּי *we lower*, Zeb. 54b.

IMPERATIVE.—§566. *Sing. masc.*: צָלִי Ber. 30a; שָׁנִי Pes. 62a; שָׁנִי Taan. 24a; סָמִי Sabb. 52a; שָׁפִי Gitt. 73a; נָסִי Sanh. 107b.

Plur. masc.: דָּלוּ B. Q. 117a; שָׁנוּ Pes. 111b; פָּסוּ 'En Y. M. Q. 28b; גָּלוּלִי (= גָּלוּ לִי) Sanh. 96b; כָּסוּ *cover yourselves*, M. Q. 28b (§532).²

INFINITIVE.—§567. a) qattûlê: צָלוּי Ned. 49b, Ber. 7b; בָּזוּי Ned. 91a; גָּלוּי Sabb. 10b; תָּנוּי Ber. 20a; דָּלוּי *ibid.*

¹ זְנִיאָה HG. 327; שְׁוִיאָה Se'et. 121.

² There are a number of examples of Qal and Pa'el used where we should expect a reflexive form. Cf. the same phenomenon in Biblical Aramaic (Baer's *Daniel*, p. lix). The explanation given there is too mechanical. The solution is rather to be found in semasiological reasons. Cf. Hebrew הָלַל Ps. 10:3 and פָּתַח in many cases, and Syr.  *auctibus agitatus est*.

57*a*; טמױי Zeb. 21*a*; לְשׁוּי Qidd. 45*b*; רבוּי C. MS. Meg. 13*a* (voc.); חרױי 'Arūkh A. Z. 38*b*; באזױי B. B. 37*a*.¹

b) qattūlā: דְּחױיא Šebu. 40*b*.

c) qattūl: רְפוּי B. B. 142*a*; לְצַלוּי Succ. 41*b*; לְשׁוּי Sabb. 155*a*.

d) qittūl: גְּלוּי 'Er. 88*a*.

e) qattālū: לְנַסְיִנְהוּ (Rašī Sanh. 101*b*).

f) qattālūt: (לְמַלְיִתִּיהָ to fill it up, B. M. 105*b*).

g) maqattāla: לְמִדְּלִיא Qidd. 81*a*; לְמִמְנִייהָ (Sötā 40*a*; לְמִמְנִייהָ M. Q. 10*a*).

h) maqattal or maqattil: לְמַפְנֵי to ease oneself, Ber. 62*a*; מְמַלְא or מְמַלְא 'Er. 12*a*; לְמִינְסְנְהוּ (Sanh. 101*b*).²

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 568. *Sing. masc.*: מְנַזֵּי Ned. 36*a*; מְשַׁנֵּי *ibid.* 43*b*; מִירְצֵי Zab. 5*a*; מְעַנֵּי Yeb. 71*b*; מְשַׁטֵּי B. Q. 24*b*; מְעֻנֵי Hull. 53*a*.

Sing. fem.: מְכַלְיָא Sabb. 140*b*; מְגַלְיָה Ber. 59*a*; מְסַכְנָא waits longingly, Keth. 62*b*; מְמַחְרִיא *ibid.* 11*a*; מְחַרְיָא rakes, Hag. 5*a*; מְשַׁמְיָא, מִשְׁמִיָּא, Bekh. 34*b*; מְשַׁדְרִיא throws, R. H. 24*a*.

Plur. masc.: a) מְבַזְיִן Ned. 65*a*; מְצַלֵּי Ber. 30*b*; מְפַנֵּי Sabb. 140*b*; מְשַׁמְיֵי Pes. 97*a*; מְסַנְיֵי Keth. 105*b*; מְצַלְיֵי Ber. 30*a*; מְגַלְיֵי Sabb. 18*b*.

b) מְשַׁמְיָא M. MS. Pes. 97*b*.

Plur. fem.: מְדַכְּן observe cleanness, Nidd. 66*b*; מְשַׁרְיִין *sing antiphonically*, Sanh. 14*a*.³

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 569. *Sing. masc.*: מְעַלֵּי or בְּעַלֵּי Ned. 49*b*.⁴

Sing. fem.: מְגַלְיָא Sabb. 29*b*; מְדַלְיָה is on high sea, Ber. 57*a*; מְעַלְיָא Šebu. 45*b*; e. מְעַלְיָתָא Bêçā 32*b*.

Plur. masc.: מְעַלְיִן Sabb. 65*a*; מְחַפְיֵי covered, Gitt. 58*a*; מְעַלְיֵי Sabb. 109*b*, Ber. 10*a*.⁵

¹ The two last examples passing into ע"ע forms. The last example with resolution of doubling.

² מְצַלוּי HG. 30; טְרוּי TG. ed. Cassel, § 86; לְמַסְמָא Igg. Šerirā 24; מְצַלוּייהוּ, לְצַלוּייהוּ TR. II. 10; לְצַלוּי *ibid.* 22; שְׁוּי TG. ed. Harkavy, § 82.

³ Cf. Syriac ^{oo}ܡܢܝܢ ^{oo}antiphony. The Samaritan שְׁרִיין, which Heidenheim explains as a contraction of שְׁרִי יְהוָה (Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Englisch-theol. Forsch. u. Kritik, I., 406-7), probably has the same meaning, and must be vocalized שְׁרִיִּי.

⁴ The uniform orthography מְעַלֵּי speaks for the form מְעַלֵּי.

⁵ מְעַלְיֵי HG. 257.

Plur. fem.: מְשֵׁפִיין *are trimmed*, B. B. 69*a*; מְעַלְיָא Hag. 5*a*; e. מְעַלְיָא Ber. 8*a*. Cf. §226.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle*.—§570. a) מְטַמְינָא Nidd. 20*b*; מְצַלִינָא Ber. 8*a*; מְטַפְינָא *I give more*, B. B. 107*b*; מְנַסְינָא, מְנַפְסָא, Sanh. 107*a*.

b) מְגַלְתָּ A. Z. 28*a*.

c) מְשׁוּרְיָן Succ. 48*b*; מְלִיָיִן Sabb. 118*a*; מְכַכְיָן Šebu. 3*b*; מְנַכְיָן *we deduct*, B. M. 109*a*; מְמַלְיָן 'Er. 12*a*; מְשַׁנְיָן Qidd. 4*b*; מְדַמְיָן B. B. 130*b*.¹

d) מְטַמְאִיָהוּ Nidd. 19*b*; מְדַמְיָהוּ Ned. 30*a*; מְתַנְיָהוּ Ber. 55*a*.

Passive Participle.—§571. מְעִלְיָן *we are better*, Pes. 87*b*, Zeb. 55*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§572. *3d sing. masc.*: אָהַרְיָ Ber. 8*a*; אָהַרְיָ *ibid.* 48*a*; אָמַטְיָ Sabb. 110*a*; אָהַרְיָ Qidd. 70*b*; אָמַצְיָ M. Q. 28*a*; אָרְצְיָ *he counted*, B. B. 48*b*; אָבְרְיָ *ibid.* 155*b*.

3d sing. fem.: a) אָהַרְיָ B. Q. 99*b*; אָהַרְיָ Yômâ 53*b*, Sanh. 93*a*.

b) אָתְלָא *she lit*, Sabb. 26*a*; אָתְלָא 'En Y. *ibid.*

2d sing. com.: אָהַרְיָ B. M. 63*b*, A. Z. 14*b*; אָהַרְיָ Hag. 5*a*; אָמַטְיָ Sanh. 109*a*; אָמַטְיָ Ber. 9*b*; אָמַטְיָ M. MS. *ibid.*; אָהַרְיָ B. M. 84*a*; אָמַטְיָ Gitt. 37*b*.

1st sing. com.: אָקַשְיָ *I asked*, Hull. 57*b*; אָבְרְיָ B. Q. 36*b*; אָתְנִי 'Er. 54*b*; אָקַנְיָ B. M. 34*b*; אָהַרְנִי A. Z. 14*b*; אָמַטְיָ Sanh. 109*a*, B. M. 73*b*; אָנְשִׁיָּא Ber. 53*b*; אָהַרְנִי H. MS. B. M. 84*a*.

3d plur. masc.: a) אָמַטְוָא Sanh. 109*a*; אָהַרְוָא *ibid.* 99*b*; אָהַרְוָא Ber. 28*a*; אָתְנִוָּא C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.); אָרְצְוָא Hag. 14*b*; אָתְנִוָּא Sanh. 109*b*; אָיְפְלִיָּא M. MS. A. Z. 74*b*; אָמַטְוָא Šabb. 129*a* (§532); אָהַרְוָא Yômâ 22*b*.²

1st plur. com.: אָהַרְיָנָא Hull. 110*b*; אָרְמִינָא Sabb. 156*b*; אָקַשְיָנָא Hull. 139*b*.

IMPERFECT.—§573. *3d sing. masc.*: לְלַקִי Qidd. 81*a*; לְשַׁקִי Bêçâ 4*a*; לְיַמְצִי Taan. 29*b*; לְיַבְרִי B. B. 155*b*; לְאֶשְרִי Qidd. 76*b* (§208, note); לְיַחְרִי B. B. 167*a*.³

¹ מְצַלִינָא TR. II. 1*b*; מְגַלְיָנָא TG. ed. Cassel, §91.

² אָתְנִוָּא Igg. Šeritâ 25.—אָקַשְיָנָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §74.

³ יַחְרִי Hag. 5*b*.

3d *sing. fem.*: תִּקְנִי B. Q. 49*b*; תִּשְׁרִי B. M. 71*a*.

2d *sing. masc.*: תִּחְרִי B. Q. 117*a*.

3d *plur. masc.*: לִירְצוּ R. H. 5*b*.¹

2d *plur. masc.*: תִּחַלּוּ A. Z. 37*b*.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 574. *Sing. masc.*: אֲחֹרִי M. Q. 22*b*; אֲמַטִּי Pes. 104*b*, Yeb. 46*a*; אֲצִלִּי Bêḡā 15*a*; אֲכַסִּי B. B. 21*a*; אֲיַבְרֵא M. MS. Taan. 21*b*; אֲחֹרִי B. Q. 116*b*.

Sing. fem.: אֲיַחֵלִי *light*, Sabb. 26*a*; אֲחֹרִין Rašī *ibid.* 140*b*.

Plur. masc.: אֲשׁוּרֵי Pes. 30*a*; אֲחַלּוּ Sabb. 35*b*; אֲתַנּוּ B. M. 85*b*; אֲקָרוּ Ned. 50*a*; אֲמַטִּי *bring ye*, A. Z. 10*b*.

Plur. fem.: אֲחֹרִי Sabb. 140*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 575. *a*) 'aqtûlê: אֲקַצְוִי Ned. 20*b*; אֲשְׁקִיִּי Qidd. 9*a*; אֲקַרְוִי Ber. 17*a*; אֲצַלְוִי Sabb. 13*a*; אֲפַנּוֹי Yeb. 74*b*; אֲקַנּוֹי B. M. 45*b*; אֲחֹרִי Sanh. 36*a*; לְאֲשׁוּרֵי Sabb. 141*a*; אֲפַלְוִי Ber. 25*a*; אֲיַפְלוּאִי M. MS. *ibid.*; לְרַפּוֹי M. Q. 2*b*; לְשׁוּרֵי A. Z. 16*a*, for לְאַרְפּוֹי, לְאַשְׁהוּי; אֲתַנּוֹי C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.).

b) 'aqtûlâ: אֲשְׁקִיִּיא Alfāsī Qidd. 9*a*.

c) maqtûlê: מִרְפּוֹי M. Q. 2*b*.

d) maqtal or maqtīl: מִיַּחֲרִי B. B. 167*a*; לְמַחֲרִי *ibid.* 'En Y.; מַחֲרִי B. Q. 86*a*.²

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 576. *Sing. masc.*: מַחֲרִי Ned. 16*b*; מַמַּטִּי Succ. 37*b*; מַרְפִּי M. Q. 2*b*; מַרְעִי Sanh. 109*ab*; מִיַּקְרִי Taan. 24*a*; מִיַּכְלִי Zeb. 42*b*; מַחֲוִי *shows*, 'Artūkh B. Q. 86*a*.

Sing. fem.: מַרְצִיא Ned. 20*b*; מַחֲוִיא Keth. 65*a*; מַרְבִּיא Ber. 62*a*; מַפְלִיא Ber. 25*a* (§ 224); מַסְבִּיא B. B. 73*b*; מַקְנִיא Qidd. 7*a*.³

Plur. masc.: מַחֲרִי Macc. 10*b*; מַחֲרִין M. Q. 16*a*; מַסְבִּי B. M. 81*b*; מַחֲרִי Ber. 55*b*; מַדְחִי Ned. 50*a*; מִיַּקְנִי B. M. 45*b*; מַדְלִן Pes. 113*b*.

Plur. fem.: מַקְרִין, מַתְנִין Sôtā 21*a*; מַסְבִּין Sabb. 79*b*; מַמִּיָּן *take a vote*, Pes. 52*a*, passing into עָוִי.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 577. מַרְשִׂיאַן B. B. 142*a*.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 578. *Active Participle.*—*a*) מַתְנִינָא Ber. 49*a*; מַסְבִּינָא Yômā 86*a*; מַזְיַגְנָא *I lay down*, Sabb. 119*a*, passing into עָוִי מַחֲרִינָא Bekh. 37*b*.

¹ לקְרִיין *HG. ed. pr. 109d.*

² לְאֲצַלְוִי *TR. II. 16*; אֲצִלְוִי *ibid. 42*; לְמַשְׁהִי *HG. ed. pr. 35e*; לְאֲשְׁקִיִּי *TG. ed. Harkavy, § 342*; לְאֲסַבִּיא *SM. No. VII.*

³ מַשְׁהָא *HG. ed. pr. 68d.*

b) מְקַשִּׁית Nidd. 3*b*; מְחַוִּית Sanh. 39; מִיַּחֲזִית Hull. 59*b*;
מְרַפֶּית B. B. 17*b*; מְחַנִּית Ker. 25*b*; מְטַעֶית B. B. 153*a*.

c) מְרַמְיֵן Sabb. 156*b*; מְמַטִּיֵן B. B. 21*a*; מְסַפִּיֵן Yômâ 83*a*;
מְחַרְיֵן B. Q. 23*b*; מְשַׁקִּיֵן Sanh. 20*a*.¹

d) מְחַתִּיחֵן Sabb. 145*a*.²

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP³ĒL.

PERFECT.—§ 579. *3d sing. masc.*: a) אִתְּחַנֶּי Ned. 50*a*; אִתְּחַנֵּי
M. Q. 28*a*; אִשְׁתַּרִי Ned. 50*a*; אִיקְרִי *ibid.* 25*a*; אִיבְרִי *ibid.* 39*b*;
אִידְחִי Zeb. 19*b*.

b) אִתְּחַזֵּא B. M. 84*b*; אִשְׁתַּבֵּא Gitt. 45*a*; אִיבְעֵא Sôtâ 48*b*.

c) אִיבְרָא Pes. 104*a*;³ אִיקוּשׁ Sabb. 74*b*; אִיקוּשָׁא *ibid.* ed.
Ven.; eds. אִיקִישׁ; M. MS. אִקִישׁ *was hardened*; אִימַר *he refused*,
B. M. 77*a* (§ 87).

3d sing. fem.: אִיקְשִׁיא Bekh. 31*b*; אִיקְנִיא Sanh. 93*b*; אִשְׁתַּרִיא
Yeb. 105*a*; אִסְתַּנִּיא H. MS. B. B. 74*a*; אִתְּלִיא 'En Y. Sabb.
156*a*; אִיחַזִּיא Yeb. 8*a*; אִיגְלִיא Sanh. 107*a*; אִיבְעִיא Ned. 68*a*.

b) אִיבְרִיא Nidd. 50*b*; אִיגְלִיא Hull. 56*b*; אִיקְרִיא M. MS.
Men. 3*b*; אִידְחִיא Zeb. 32*b*; אִשְׁתַּבֵּא Gitt. 38*a*; אִשְׁתַּרִיא Zeb.
16*b*, 32*b*; אִימַרִיא 'Arúkh Hull. 58*b*; אִיבְעִיא Keth. 49*a*.

c) אִיטוּוא Pes. 76*b*; אִימַרִיא Hull. 58*b*.⁴

2d sing. com.: אִתְּחַנֶּית B. Q. 20*b*; אִימַרֶּית Yeb. 79*a*, Sôtâ 35*b*.

1st sing. com.: אִשְׁתַּלֵּי Ber. 53*a*; אִשְׁתַּלֵּיא Bêcâ 4*b*.

3d plur. masc.: אִתְּמַחֵי Sabb. 156*a*; אִתְּחַרֵּי Ned. 31*a*;
אִשְׁתַּרֵּי Hull. 17*a*; אִימְנֵי B. B. 12*b*, Sôtâ 40*b*; אִיקְרֵי Ber. 25*b*;
אִיחַזֵּי *ibid.* 28*a*; אִיבְרֵי Sabb. 156*a*; אִיתַלֵּי Hull. 17*a*; אִיעֲנֵי Taan.
23*b*; אִיבְעֵי Sôtâ 48*a*; אִיבְעִי 'En Y. *ibid.*⁵

3d plur. fem.: אִשְׁתַּבְּיֵי Keth. 23*a*; אִיגְלִיא Gitt. 56*b* (§ 226).⁶

1st plur. com.: אִשְׁתַּלֵּיִן Keth. 33*a*.

IMPERFECT.—§ 580. *3d sing. masc.*: a) לִיתְחַנֶּי Sabb. 120*b*;
לִישְׁתַּרִי Sabb. 35*a*; נִישְׁתַּרִי 'Er. 12*b*; לִיחַזֵּי M. Q. 28*a*; לִיבְעֵי
Ned. 67*b*.⁷

¹ מְלַקְיֵי M. 76.

² מְגַבְרִיחֵן TG. ed. Harkavy, § 235.

³ אִיתְּמַחֵא HG. ed. pr. 66*b*; אִנְמִי S.M. No. xxv. (voc.).

⁴ אִישְׁתַּבְּיָאָה HG. 454; אִיגְלִיאַת HG. ed. pr. 95*b*.

⁵ אִיתְּפַצְיֵאוּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 546.

⁶ אִשְׁתַּרִיִן Alfasi Pes. 48*b*.

⁷ וְתַקְרֵי B. M. 85*b*, Sabb. 156*a*; נִיתְחַמְצֵי HG. ed. pr. 126*d*; לִישְׁתַּחֲרֵי HG. 73.

b) לִיְחַשְׁדָּא 'Arūkh Gitt. 68*a*.

3*d* *sing. fem.*: לִישְׁתַּרְיָ Yeb. 8*b*; תִּתְקַפֵּי 'Er. 53*b*; תִּיְהַיֵּי Men. 12*a*; תִּיְבַעֵי Ned. 7*a*, 10*b*, 21*b*, 51*b*, Nāz. 13*b*.

2*d* *sing. fem.*: תִּסְתַּפֵּי Sanh. 94*b*.

1*st* *sing. com.*: אִיתְהַיֵּי Ned. 50*a*.

3*d* *plur. masc.*: לִישְׁתַּרְיָ 'Ar. 29*a*, M. Q. 13*a*, Bekh. 57*a*; לִיעֲנֵי Taan. 23*b*; נִבְעֵי Ber. 49*a*; נִבְעֵי ed. Ven. *ibid*.

3*d* *plur. fem.*: לִשְׁתַּרְיָן C. MS. M. Q. 13*a*.

2*d* *plur. masc.*: תִּתְחַזְזֵי Ber. 35*b*; תִּשְׁתַּרְיָ Yeb. 37*a*.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 581. *Sing. masc.*: אִיקְרֵי B. M. 40*b*.

Sing. fem.: אִסְתַּפֵּי Sanh. 94*b*.

Plur. masc.: אִיבְלוּ *be locked up*, Bekh. 8*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 582. a) 'ithqatūlē: אִיקְרוּי B. B. 30*a*; אִיתְרַמוּי Meg. 18*b*; אִיתְחַזְזֵי B. M. 63*b*, Ned. 50*a*; לִיְבַלְוֵי Sabb. 110*b* (§ 50); אִיבְעֵי 'Ar. 5*a*.

b) 'ithqatūl: אִיתְמַחוּי Sabb. 113*b*; with loss of last stem-consonant, אִתְמַחוּ O. MS. *ibid.*; לְאִשְׁתַּרְיָ TF. Ker. 26*a*.

c) 'ithqatal: אִישְׁתַּרָּא Yeb. 7*b*; לְאִיתְחַזָּא 'En Y. Ned. 50*a*.

d) 'ithqatalūth: אִשְׁתַּרְיָו Ned. 50*a*.

e) 'ithqūtal: אִיתְרוּמֵי A. Z. 70*b*; אִיבּוּעֵי F. MS. B. Q. 43*b*; אִיתְרוּמֵי Hull. 12*a*; by analogy with strong verbs.¹

PARTICIPLE.—§ 583. *Sing. masc.*: מִתְקַרֵּי Tām. 32*a*; מִתְחַזֵּי Ned. 77*a*; מִשְׁתַּתֵּי Sabb. 109*a*; מִיַּמֵּי Pes. 60*b*; מִיַּחֲזֵי M. Q. 7*a*; מִעֲנֵי Ned. 65*b*; מִיַּשְׁרֵי B. Q. 119*b*; מִיַּמְחָא Sabb. 161*ab*; מִיַּדְלָא *is raised*, Sabb. 99*b*.

Sing. fem.: מִקְרֵיא Ned. 55*a*, Ber. 15*a*; מִתְחַזֵּיא Ber. 59*b*; מִתְהַיֵּיא Yeb. 13*a*; מִיַּדְחֵיא Yeb. 32*a*; מִתְקַרֵּיית Hōr. 5*b* (§ 232*b*); מִיַּבְעֵיא F. MS. B. Q. 43*b*.

Plur. masc.: מִשְׁתַּרְיָ 'Er. 8*b*; מִיַּבְרֵי Sanh. 65*b*; מִתְמַנֵּי Pes. 89*a*; מִשְׁתַּלֵּי Ber. 23*a*; מִסְתַּגֵּי B. M. 107*b*.²

Plur. fem.: מִיַּבְלֵיָן Sabb. 79*b*; מִתְקַרְיָן B. B. 61*b*; מִיַּקְנֵיָן *ibid.* 77*a*; מִיַּדְלֵיָן Bekh. 55*b*; מִתְחַזְיָן Men. 37*b*, Tem. 22*a*; מִיַּקְרֵיָן Ker. 15*a*; מִיַּקְרֵיָן B. M. 85*b*; מִיַּדְמֵיָן Ber. 56*a*; e. מִשְׁוִתְחָא Ber. 44*b*.³

¹ אִשְׁתַּרְיָי HG. 275; לְאִיבְלוּ Alf. B. M. 102*b*; מִיַּבְעֵיָי Jud. b. Barzillai al-Barcelōni in JQR. IX. 695.

² מִתְרַמֵּן HG. 289; מִיַּמְנֵיָי in יהוסי תנאים 1*b* (§ 532).

³ מִשְׁתַּרְיָןָא HG. ed. pr. 57*b*.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT - PRONOUN. — § 584.

a) מִסְתַּפֵּינָא *I am afraid*, C. MS. Meg. 13*b* (voc.); מִתְחַבְּעִינָא Hag. 4*b*; מִבְּעִינָא Sanh. 98*a*.

b) מִבְּרִית *thou art created*, 'En Y. Taan. 25*a*.

c) מִקְלִינָן *we are burned*, B. B. 73*a*.

d) מִסְתַּפֵּיחוּ *ye are afraid*, Ber. 62*a*; מִסְתַּפֵּיתָן *MM. ibid.*

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA⁴AL.

PERFECT.—§ 585. 3*d* sing. masc.: a) אִשְׁתַּפֵּי Ber. 35*b*, Sanh. 96*a*; אִשְׁתַּעֵי B. M. 85*b*; אִיפְסֵי Taan. 25*a*; אִיגְרֵי Sanh. 64*a*; אִינְבֵי B. B. 15*b*; אִיטְמֵי Šebu. 18*b*, Zeb. 20*b*.

b) אִיטְמָא Šebu. 18*b*; אִישְׁתְּהָה Yeb. 42*a*.¹

3*d* sing. fem.: a) אִישְׁתַּעֵי B. M. 84*b*.

b) אִישְׁתַּנְא Men. 43*a*; אִיחְקְצָא Bêcā 30*b*; אִיחְרְבָא Gitt. 77*b*.²

1*st* sing. com.: אִיחְרְצָא *I agreed*, B. B. 2*b*.

3*d* plur. masc.: אִיטְמוּ Pes. 33*b*, Zeb. 23*a*; אִידְהֵי Bêcā 11*a*; אִינְבוּ H. MS. B. B. 15*b*; אִיחְלוּ Ned. 22*a*; אִיחְלוּן 'En Y. *ibid.*; אִיחְרְבוּ Men. 93*b*; אִינְבוּי B. B. 16*b* (§ 532); אִינְבִיאוּ M. MS. *ibid.*; אִיחְנְבִיאוּ Hag. Hatt. *ibid.*; אִיחְרְעִיאוּ Sanh. 94*b*; אִשְׁתַּמֵּיאוּ C. MS. M. Q. 25*b* (eds. אִישְׁתַּעֵי).]

IMPERFECT.—§ 586. 3*d* sing. masc.: לִישְׁתַּפֵּי Sanh. 40*b*, 44*b*; לִישְׁתַּעֵי Qidd. 70*b*.

3*d* sing. fem.: לִישְׁתַּעֵי Keth. 65*a*.

2*d* sing. masc.: לִישְׁתַּפֵּי Sanh. 97*b*; לִישְׁתַּעֵי A. Z. 10*a*.

3*d* plur. masc.: לִישְׁתַּפֵּי Sanh. 44*b*, 46*b*; לִישְׁתַּעֵי *ibid.* 107*a*; לִישְׁתַּעֵי A. Z. 65*b*.

2*d* plur. masc.: לִישְׁתַּעֵי A. Z. 11*a*.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 587. Sing. masc.: אִיפְסֵי R. H. 25*a*; אִיגְרֵי Gitt. 56*b*.³

Sing. fem.: אִשְׁתַּפֵּי Sanh. 97*b*; אִיפְסָא Keth. 63*a*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 588. a) 'ithqattulê: אִינְבְּוֵי 'Er. 26*a*, Succ. 37*b*; אִיטְמוּי Macc. 2*a*; אִידְהֵי Bêcā 11*a*; לְקַנְאוּי Ber. 28*a*; לְאִינְבוּי ed. Ven. *ibid.*

b) 'ithqattûl: אִינְבוּי B. B. 15*b*; אִישְׁתְּהוּי Alf. Yeb. 80*b*.

c) 'mithqattalâ: לְמַבְּעִינָא Sabb. 140*b*.⁴

¹ אִישְׁתַּפֵּי *HG.* ed. pr. 135*d*.

² אִשְׁתַּעֵיאוּ *SM.* No. xcvi; אִיחְרְצָא *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 228.

³ אִשְׁתַּעֵי *HG.* ed. pr. 101*b*.

⁴ לְאִישְׁתַּעֵי *HG.* ed. pr. 2*b*, *Sefer E. 'Amrâm*, p. 3.

PARTICIPLE.—§ 589. *Sing. masc.*: מִיַּפְסִי Ned. 49*b*; מִתְּפִסִי Sabb. 11*a*; מִשְׁתַּעֵי Yôm. 9*b*; מִיַּתְפִי 'Er. 85*b*; מִרְצֵי, מִרְצֵי, Taan. 23*b*; מִשְׁתַּפִי B. Q. 24*b*; מִחַבֵי *ibid.* 60*b*; מִתְּבֵא 'En Y. *ibid.*

Sing. fem.: מִיַּפְסִיָּא Ned. 49*b*, Ber. 25*b*; מִשְׁתַּעֵיָּא 'Er. 53*b*; מִתְּרַבֵּיָּא Yeb. 87*a*; מִתְּכַפֵּיָּא V. L. Sanh. 96*a*; מִיַּנְצִיָּא B. M. 84; מִיַּתְפִיָּא Pes. 108*a* (§ 224).

Plur. masc.: מִתְּקַנְאֵין Pes. 113*a*; מִיַּשְׁמוֹ Zeb. 3*b*; מִיַּנְסוֹ Sanh. 107*a*; מִיַּתְפִיָּא B. Q. 80*a* (nominal ending).

Plur. fem.: מִיַּפְסִיָּין Sabb. 79*b*.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 590.

a) מִשְׁתַּעֵינָא B. M. 35*b*; מִשְׁתַּהֵינָא Gitt. 76*b*.

b) מִיַּנְצִיָּת B. M. 85*b*; מִיַּנְפִסִית Sanh. 107*a*; מִשְׁתַּעֵיָּת Ber. 44*b*; מִשְׁתַּעֵת *ed. Ven. ibid.*; מִיַּנְצִית Keth. 103*b*; מִפְּסֵת *ed. Ven. Ber. 56*b*.*

DOUBLY WEAK VERBS.

A. THE VERBS הוּוֹה *to be* AND חָיָה *to live*.

QAL.—PERFECT.—§ 591. *3d sing. masc.*: הוּוֹה Ned. 7*a*, 8*b*; הוּוֹי *ibid.* 48*b*, 50*a*, C. MS. M. Q. 18*b*; הוּי Ber. 58*a*, Yômâ 18*a*; חָיָה Hull. 7*b*.¹

3d sing. fem.: הוּוֹיָא Bêç. 23*a*; הוּוֹיָא Macc. 10*a*; הוּוֹת Ber. 20*b*, M. Q. 16*a*, 27*b*; הוּוֹת R. H. 26*b*, Sanh. 82*a*; חָיָה Hull. 7*b*.²

2d sing. com.: הוּוֹת Ber. 11*a*, B. M. 106*a*; חָיָה Taan. 25*a*; הוּוֹת Hull. 95*a*, M. MS. B. M. 106*a*; הוּוֹת Sanh. 102*b*, Ned. 21*b*.

1st sing. com.: חָיָתִי Tām. 32*a*, Succ. 44*b*; הוּוֹת Taan. 9*a*; הוּוֹת B. M. 63*b*; הוּי A. Z. 55*a*; הוּוֹי Sabb. 156*a*, Sanh. 109*b*; חָיָי Taan. 25*a*.

3d plur. masc.: הוּוֹה Ned. 59*a*; הוּוֹין 'En Y. Sanh. 37*a*; הוּי Zeb. 21*b*; הוּי V. L. Sanh. 39*a*, Bekh. 3*b*.³

3d plur. fem.: חָיָוֵין O. MS. 'Er. 62*b*; הוּוֹיָא *AE. Meg.* 13*b*.

2d plur. masc.: חָיָוֵין Sanh. 8*b*.

1st plur. com.: חָיָוֵין Ber. 21*a*, B. Q. 92*b*, Hull. 76*a*; חָיָוֵין 'Er. 89*b*, *ed. Sal.*; חָיָוֵין B. B. 25*b*, 98*a*; חָיָוֵין C. MS. M. Q. 25*a*; חָיָוֵין or חָיָוֵין Sabb. 156*a*.

¹ חָיָי *Igg. Šerîrâ*, *ed. Goldberg*, p. 2; חָיָי *SM*. No. xxv. *Cf.* the same form in the particles חָיָה and מִיַּהֵי, § 182.

² חָיָה *HG.* 250.

³ חָיָין *HG.* 301; חָיָין *Igg. Šerîrâ*, *ed. Goldberg*, p. 7; חָיָי *ibid.* 12.

IMPERFECT.¹—§592. 3*d* sing. masc.: לִיהוֹי M. Q. 17*a*, Ber. 52*a*; נְהוֹי Yômâ 18*a*; נִיהוּה 'En Y. Sôt. 46*b*; יְהוֹי Ber. 55*b*; יְהוֹי Sabb. 156*a*; נְהוֹי A. Z. 65*a*, *passim*; נִיהוּה eds. B. M. 12*b*; נִיהוֹי Tem. 6*b*, B. M. 62*a*.²

3*d* sing. fem.: פִּיהוֹי Macc. 11*a*, M. Q. 7*a*; פִּיהוֹי Hull. 38*b*.

2*d* sing. masc.: תִּיהוֹי Nidd. 33*b*.

2*d* sing. fem.: תִּיהוֹיִין Gitt. 85*b* (legal style; the three yôdhs are to prevent the reading תִּיהוֹיִין).³

1*st* sing. com.: אִיהוֹי B. M. 8*a*; אִיהוֹי Hull. 44*b*; אִיהוֹי 3 R. MS. *ibid*.

3*d* plur. masc.: לִיהוּהוּ M. Q. 27*b*; נְהוּהוּ Pes. 38*a*; יְהוּהוּ B. B. 142*b*; יְהוּהוּ Alf. *ibid*.; יְהוּהוּ Macc. 4*b*; יְהוּהוּ B. B. 131*a* (legal style).⁴

3*d* plur. fem.: לִיהוּהוּיִן 'Er. 4*a*; לִיהוּהוּיִן Alf. Sabb. 65*a*.

2*d* plur. masc.: פִּיהוּהוּהוּ M. MS. Sanh. 39*a*.

2*d* plur. fem.: תִּיהוּהוּהוּ Sabb. 140*b*.

1*st* plur. com.: לִיהוּהוּיִן Sanh. 39*a*; לִיהוּהוּיִן M. MS. *ibid*. (§232*a*).

IMPERATIVE.—§593. הוֹי *be thou*, Macc. 11*a*, Ber. 63*a*; הוֹי *be ye*, Sanh. 39*a*.⁵

INFINITIVE.—§594. מִיהוֹי Macc. 12*b*; מִיהוּהוּ read מִיהוֹי O. MS. Sabb. 145*b*; מִיהוּהוּהוּ 'En Y. Yômâ 21*b*; מִיהוּהוּהוּ Yeb. 120*b*.⁶

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§595. הוֹי Ned. 3*b*; הוֹי B. M. 107*b*.—הוֹיָא Ber. 49*a*.—הוֹיָא *ibid*. 9*b*; הוֹיָא Ker. 5*a*; הוֹיָא C. MS. Zeb. 53*a*.—הוֹיָאָה M. Q. 25*a*; הוֹיָאָה Taan. 25*a*; הוֹיָאָה Alf. B. B. 40*b*; הוֹיָאָה Ber. 48*a*.

APH'ĒL.—§596. אִהוּהוּ *he resurrected*, Sanh. 47*a*; אִהוּהוּ *he makes alive*, Pes. 68*a*.

B. VERBS נָהַל AND נָשַׁח.⁷

APH'ĒL.—§597. אִהוּהוּ *he sprinkled*, Zeb. 42*b*; מִהוּהוּ *he sprinkles*, *ibid*.; מִהוּהוּ Yômâ 19*a*; מִשַּׁח R. H. 12*a*.

¹ On יְהוּהוּ and תִּיהוּהוּ cf. §8, n. 4.

² לִיהוּהוּיִן HG. 44; נִיהוּהוּ *ibid*. 71.

³ According to *Hal. Pes.* ed. Schlossberg, p. 102, the Palestineans write תִּיהוּהוּיִיִן; cf. §233.

⁴ לִיהוּהוּיִן HG. 415; לִיהוּהוּיִן *ibid*. 386; נִיהוּהוּיִן HG. ed. pr. 102*a*.

⁵ הוֹיָאָה HG. 396 (*f*).

⁶ לִמִּיהוּהוּהוּ TG. ed. Harkavy, §69; לִמִּיהוּהוּהוּ *ibid*. §74.

⁷ Of verbs שָׁח and לִי only these two assimilate the first stem-consonant.

C. VERBS יָרָא, יָמָא, יָרִיא.¹

QAL.—§598. יָמְיִין *they swear*, 'Arūkh Pes. 113*b*.

APH'EL.—§599. אֹדְרִי *he confessed*, Sanh. 30*b*; אֹרִי *he taught*, Ber. 11*b*; אֹרִי *I taught*, Hull. 52*a*; אֹרֵה *they confessed*, Ned. 81*a*; לֹדִי Šebu. 42*b*; אֹדִי *confess thou*, Sabb. 125*a*; אֹדְוִי Yeb. 62*a*; אֹרְוִי Taan. 26*b*; מֹדִיא Keth. 85*a*; מֹרִיא Hull. 6*b*; מֹדִי Ned. 46*a*; מִמֵּיָאן *they swear*, O. MS. Pes. 113*b*; מִמֵּיָאן 'En Y. *ibid.*; מִמֵּיָאן 2 M. MS. *ibid.*; מִוֶּרֶן C. MS. Pes. 102; מִוֶּרֶנָּא B. B. 76*a*; מִוֶּדִּיחַ Yeb. 62*a*; מִוֶּדִּיחֵי Sabb. 57*b*.²

D. VERBS אָרָא, אָסָא, אָפָא, אָרִיא, AND אָתָא.

§600. These verbs combine the peculiarities of verbs פֿ"א (§409*sq.*) and of verbs לֿ"י (§531*sq.*). Only the Aph'el of אָתָא differs from that of other פֿ"א verbs by passing into the פֿ" class instead of into that of פֿ"ו. The resulting diphthong *aí* is at times contracted to *é*, at other times to *á*.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—§601. 3*d* sing. masc.: אָתָא Ned. 7*b*.³

3*d* sing. fem.: אָרִיא Ned. 50*b*, Taan. 24*a*; אָתָתָה Alf. Keth. 65*a*; אָתָא M. Q. 16*a*, B. M. 65*a*; אָתָה Ned. 50*a*, 51*a*, 66*b*; אָתִיתָא 'En Y. Succ. 51*b* (!); אָתִיתָ MM. Qidd. 81*b*.

2*d* sing. com.: אָתִיתָ Ber. 15*a*, Macc. 13*b*; אָתָה Keth. 65*a*.⁴

1*st* sing. com.: אָתִיתִי Tām. 32*ab*, Succ. 44*b*, Sabb. 116*b*, Pes. 110*b*; אָתִיתָ M. MS. Pes. 110*b*; אָתָא Sabb. 140*a*.

3*d* plur. masc.: אָתָו Ned. 9*b*, Sanh. 96*a*.

3*d* plur. fem.: אָתִינָן Meg. 27*b*, Taan. 24*b*; אָתָא Qidd. 81*a*.⁵

2*d* plur. masc.: אָתִיתוּ Macc. 6*a*; אָתִיתוּן M. MS. Sanh. 95*a*.

1*st* plur. com.: אָתִינָן M. Q. 25*a*; אָרִינָן 'Arūkh B. Q. 30*b*; אָתָן C. MS. M. Q. 25*a*; אָתָאן or אָתָאן M. MS. Ber. 6*a*, *ibid.* 39*a*.

IMPERFECT.—§602. 3*d* sing. masc.: לִיתִי Taan. 24*b*; יִיתִי Gitt. 29*b*.⁶

3*d* sing. fem.: לִיתִי Keth. 85*a*.

¹ Cf. §§427*sq.*, 531*sq.*

² אֹדְרִי or אֹדִרִי *to confess*, HG. ed. pr. 40*a*.

³ אָתָא SM. No. LXXII. (voc.).

⁴ אָתִיתָא SM. No. v. *a* (voc.).

⁵ אָתָא *they came*, HG. ed. pr. 118*a*, 130*c*.

⁶ לִיתִי SM. No. xxviii. (voc.).

1st sing. com.: אֶתְּחַנֵּה Keth. 65*a* (§ 232*a*); אֶתְּחַיֵּה Sabb. 41*a*.

3d plur. masc.: לִיחֹ Ber. 28*a*; נִיחֹ *ibid.* 53*a*.

2d plur. masc.: תִּיחֹן B. B. 130*b*.

1st plur. com.: נִיחֵי Taan. 25*a*; נִיחֵי *ibid.* (§ 233).

IMPERATIVE.—§ 603. *Sing. masc.*: אֲפֵי *bake thou*, B. M. 81*a*; אֲתֵהא M. Q. 28*a*; הֵא Ned. 11*b*, 51*a*, with retention of original final א.

Sing. fem.: תֵּאֵי or תֵּאֵי 'Er. 53*b*.

Plur. masc.: אֲתֵי Ber. 25*a*; אֲתֵי M. MS. B. B. 29*a*; תֵּי B. B. 21*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 604. *a*) miqṭal: לְמִיחֵה Pes. 48*b*; לְמִיחֵה B. B. 145*b*; לְמִיחֵי Ber. 28*b*, Yômā 77*b*; מִיחֵי Yeb. 115*a* (§ 80); (לְמוֹפִיחֵה *to bake it*, Alfāsī A. Z. 65*b*).

b) qūṭlê: לְאַפִּיִי Alf. B. B. 13*b*; אֲדוּיִי B. Q. 22*a*, Bêcā 39*a*.¹

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 605. *Sing. masc.*: אֲפֵי Men. 94*a*; אֲרֵי Keth. 16*a*; אֲתֵי Ned. 9*b*, 25*a*; אֲתֵי C. MS. Meg. 12*b* (voc.).

Sing. fem.: אֲתֵיא Ned. 4*b*, 50*b*.

Plur. masc.: אֲתֵי B. Q. 113*a*, Ker. 23*b*; אֲתֵן TF. Ker. 24*a*.

Plur. fem.: אֲתֵיִן Ned. 3*b*; אֲפֵיִן Ber. 58*b*; אֲתֵיִן Ker. 26*a*; אֲתֵן TF. *ibid.*

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 606. אֲפֵינָא B. M. 81*a*; אֲתֵינָא Ber. 20*a*, Qidd. 96*b*; אֲתֵינָן Ber. 16*b*; אֲתֵינָה B. M. 109*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR PA'ĒL.

INFINITIVE.—§ 607. לְאַסְאֵה Sabb. 67*a*, Ned. 49*a*; אֲסוּיִי B. Q. 86*a*; (לְאַסְוִיֵּה Ned. 49*a*; לְאַסְוִיֵּה eds. *ibid.*).

PARTICIPLES.—§ 608. מְסֵי Sanh. 107*b*, Sabb. 111*a*; מְסֵי Sabb. 78*a*; מְסֵיִן Gitt. 56*b*.—מְסֵינָא *I heal*, B. Q. 85*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§ 609. 3d sing. masc.: אֵיחֵי Ber. 8*b*, Ned. 25*a*; אֵיחֵי C. MS. Pes. 88*b*, 89*a*.

3d sing. fem.: אֵיחֵה, אֵיחֵה, Nidd. 20*b*; אֵיחֵת Alf. Ned. 91*b*, M. MS. Sabb. 64*a*; אֵיחֵה Ned. 91*a*, Keth. 67*b*; אֵיחֵת 'En Y. Ned. 66*b*; אֵיחֵת Alf. Ned. 91*b*; אֵיחֵת MM. Taan. 24*b*.²

2d sing. com.: אֵיחֵית A. Z. 14*b*; אֵיחֵת Gitt. 52*b*.

¹ מִיחֵה TG. ed. Harkavy, § 234.

² אֵיחֵה HG. 300; אֵיחֵת HG. ed. pr. 63*a*; אֵיחֵת *ibid.* 69*a*.

1st sing. com.: אֵיִתִּיחַ Qidd. 72*b*; אֵתִיחַ 'En Y. Meg. 27*b*;
אֵתִיחַ Meg. 27*b*, Me'ilā 20*b*, Ker. 20*b*.

3d plur. masc.: אֵיִתְּחוּ Taan. 25*a*, Ned. 49*b*; אֵתִיחֵא 'En Y.
Ned. 50*b*; אֵתִיחֵא M. MS. Ber. 31*b*, 'En Y. Sanh. 101*a*, eds.
אֵיִתִּי; אֵיִרִי Ned. 2*b*.¹

1st plur. com.: אֵיִתְּחֵנָּה Keth. 103*b*, Pes. 107*b*; אֵתִיחֵנָּה Pes.
107*b*; אֵתִיחֵנָּה Taan. 24*a*; אֵיִתְּחֵנָּה M. MS. Pes. 107*b*; אֵיִרְיָנָּה
B. Q. 16*a*, 30*b*.²

IMPERFECT.—§ 610. *3d sing. masc.*: לֵיִתִּי Sabb. 134*a*; נִיִּתִּי
Ker. 5*a*; נִיִּתִּי TF. *ibid.*; לֵיִתִּי Pes. 88*b*.

3d sing. fem.: הִיִּתִּי Taan. 25*a*.

2d sing. com.: תִּיִּתִּי M. MS. B. Q. 113*b*.

1st sing. com.: אֵיִתִּי Ned. 54*b*, B. M. 67*b*, Sanh. 96*a*.

3d plur. masc.: לֵיִתְּחוּ, לִיִּתְּחוּ, Sabb. 134*a*; לֵיִתְּחוּ Gitt. 67*b*;
נִיִּתְּחוּ Pes. 88*b*; נִיִּתְּחוּ Yeb. 9*a*, M. MS. Pes. 27*a*; נִיִּתְּחוּ C. MS.
Pes. 88*b*.

3d plur. fem.: לֵיִתְּחֵנָּה 'En Y. Taan. 24*b*; נִיִּתְּחֵנָּה Pes. 27*a*.

2d plur. masc.: תִּיִּתְּחוּ Sabb. 96*b*.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 611: *Sing. masc.*: אֵיִתִּי Ber. 22*b*, 44*b*, B. Q.
113*b*, Sanh. 96*a*; אֵתִי TF. Ker. 18*a*.³

Sing. fem.: אֵיִתִּי Ned. 66*b*.

Plur. masc.: אֵיִתְּחוּ Bekh. 8*b*; אֵיִתִּי Ned. 50*a*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 612. a) 'aqtālê: אֵיִתְּחוּ M. Q. 11*a*; לֵאֵתְּחוּ
Ned. 48*b*, 50*b*, 89*a*; לֵאֵתְּחוּ Ned. 48*b*, 55*a*.⁴

b) 'aqtāla: אֵיִתְּחֵא Šotā 33*b*.

c) maqtūl: לֵמִיתְּחוּ 'En Y. Taan. 24*b*, with omission of last
stem-consonant.

d) maqtal: מִיִּתִּי Keth. 65*a*.⁵

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 613. *Sing. masc.*: מִיִּתְּחֵא Sabb. 66*b*;
מִיִּתִּי TF. Ker. 5*a*, 24*a*; מִיִּתִּי Ned. 64*b*, Ker. 5*a*.

Sing. fem.: מִיִּתְּחֵא Gitt. 5*b*; מִתְּחֵא Ned. 81*a*.⁶

Plur. masc.: מִיִּתְּחֵן M. MS. Hör. 3*a*; מִיִּתְּחוּ Yeb. 9*a*; מִיִּתִּי
Gitt. 56*a*; מִיִּתְּחוּ TF. Ker. 23*a*.⁷

¹ אֵיִתְּחוּ HG. 405; אֵיִתְּחוּ *ibid.* 541.

² אֵיִתְּחוּ *ye brought*, HG. 464 (§232*a*).

³ Cf. אֵיִתִּי לֵאֵתְּחוּ *bring not*, B. Q. 113*b*. Cf. § 30, u.

⁴ The traditional pronunciation is לֵאֵתְּחוּ.

⁵ לֵאֵתְּחוּ HG. 102.

⁶ מִיִּתְּחֵא (= מִיִּתְּחֵא) HG. 219.

⁷ מִיִּתִּי HG. 404.

Plur. fem.: מְיַיֵּן B. M. 106 a, Ker. 7 b.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 614.

a) מְיַיֵּן Qidd. 60 b.¹—b) מְיַיֵּן Ber. 44 b; מְיַיֵּן ed. Ven. *ibid.*, MM. B. M. 84 b.—c) מְיַיֵּן Nidd. 20 b.²

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^{AL}.

§615. PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*: אִתְּפֵי Sabb. 33 a.

3d sing. fem.: אִתְּפֵיָהּ Gitt. 69 b; אִתְּפֵיָהּ Keth. 62 b.

1st sing. com.: אִתְּפֵינָהּ Yômâ 84 a; אִתְּפֵינָהּ B. M. 85 b; אִתְּפֵינָהּ M. MS. *ibid.*

3d plur. masc.: אִתְּפֵינָם Hag. 3 a.

INFINITIVE.—אִתְּפֵי Gitt. 12 b.

PARTICIPLE.—מִתְּפֵינָהּ Ned. 50 b.—מִתְּפֵינָהּ A. Z. 27 a.

RARE CONJUGATIONS.

§616. These conjugations contain rare forms of the tri-consonantal verb and quadri-consonantals. The latter fall into three groups: a) Tri-consonantal stems with a formative element; b) tri-consonantal stems with duplication of third consonant, or bi-consonantal stems with duplication of entire stem; c) denominative and foreign quadri-consonantal verbs. The formative element of the first group may be either prefixed in front of the stem, or infix after the first or the second stem-consonant.

§617. *Prefixed Stems.*—Some stems are prefixed by ה, ש, ט, נ, or ח. The first three are old causative forms; the last two, although having an active force, are derived from reflexive stems.

§618. *Infixed Stems.*—The infix after the first stem-consonant is either נ, ר, or ש, about which see §45. The infix after the second stem-consonant is ח, which is probably of reflexive origin.

§619. *Duplicated Stems.*—About the formation of stems with duplicated third stem-consonant, cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, §141. Duplicated bi-consonantal stems appear sometimes also in a simpler form as ע"ו; as שפשה, חלחל, ננינם; or as ע"ע; as בלבב, גלגל, דלדל, and others. Parpël forms are sometimes dissimilated Palpël stems (§53). Once we find a tri-consonantal stem with duplication of the first stem-consonant (§637).

¹ מִתְּפֵינָהּ HG. 473.

² מִתְּפֵינָהּ HG. 526, 527.

Rare Conjugations.

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
PERFECT—		
Sing. 3d masc.	בִּלְבִּיל	אִיבְלָבֵל
3d fem.	—	אִיבְלָבֵלָא
2d masc.	בִּלְבִּילְתָּ	אִיבְלָבֵלְתָּ
1st com.	בִּלְבִּילִי	אִיבְלָבֵלִי
Plur. 3d masc.	בִּלְבִּילוּ, בִּלְבִּיול	אִיבְלָבֵלוּ, אִיבְלָבֵול
3d fem.	—	אִיבְלָבֵלְןָ
1st com.	בִּלְבִּילְנָא, בִּלְבִּלְךָ	אִיבְלָבֵלְיָן
IMPERFECT—		
Sing. 3d masc.	לִיבְלָבִיל, לְבִ	לִיבְלָבֵל, (בֵּ)
3d fem.	תִּבְלָבִיל	תִּיבְלָבֵל, (בֵּ)
2d masc.	תִּבְלָבִיל	תִּיבְלָבֵל, (בֵּ)
1st com.	אִבְלָבִיל	—
Plur. 3d masc.	לִיבְלָבֵלוּ	לִיבְלָבֵלוּ
1st com.	נְבִלָבִיל	—
IMPERATIVE—		
Sing. 2d masc.	בִּלְבִּיל	—
Plur. 2d masc.	בִּלְבִּילוּ	—
INFINITIVE	בִּלְבוּלִי	אִיבְלָבוּלִי
PARTICIPLE—		
Active, sing. masc.	מְבִלָבִיל	
fem.	מְבִלָבִילָא	
Passive, sing. masc.	מְבִלָבֵל	מְיִבְלָבֵל
fem.	מְבִלָבִילָא	מְיִבְלָבִילָא

PŌ'ĒL.—§620. Here belong three verbs סֹכַר with its graphical variant סוֹכַר to *cup*, צוֹרֵץ to *cry*, and זוֹטַר to *be small* (§§51, 56). סֹכַר appears in Syriac as ܣܘܚܐ and has a variant סַכַר (*cf.* 'Arūkh s. v. סבר iv). זוֹטַר belongs originally to §636 and appears in Syriac as ܙܘܬܐ.

Perfect.—צוֹרֵץ Nidd. 42*b*; צוֹרֵץ B. M. 29*b*; זוֹטַרְתָּ Qidd. 12*b*.

Infinitive.—לְסִיבּוֹרֵי or לְסִיבּוֹרֵי A. Z. 29*a*. This form may be Pō'el with dissimilation of first vowel; it may be Pai'el or Pa"el.

Participle.—מְסוֹכַר Ned. 54*b*; (מְסוֹכְרֵינָן Yeb. 72*a*; זוֹטְרֵינָן H. MS. B. Q. 92*a*).¹

ITHPŌ'ĒL.—§621. *Perfect.*—אִיזוֹטַר *it seemed of little value*, Sanh. 95*a*; אִדּוֹטַר 'En Y. *ibid.* (§51).

Participle.—מִתְזוֹטְרָא Ned. 50*b*.

ITHPŌLĒL.²—§622. *Perfect.*—אִתְמוֹגַגְר *I was languid*, M. MS. A. Z. 70*b*.

Imperfect.—תִּתְנוֹפְפִי *thou shakest thyself*, 'Arūkh Yeb. 63*a*.

Participle.—מִתְמוֹגְגַּנְךָ M. MS. A. Z. 70*b*.

HAPH'ĒL.—§623. *Perfect.*—(הִימְיִיחָהּ *he believed him*, B. Q. 115*a*); הִימְיִי *I believed*, B. B. 73*b*; הוֹדַעְתִּינְהוּ *I informed them*, Sanh. 107*a*; הִימְנִיחֶהוּ Pes. 4*b*; נִיחִימְנִיחֶהוּ M. MS. *ibid.*).

Imperfect.—(לְהִימְנִיחֶהוּ Pes. 4*b*; נִיחִימְנִיחֶהוּ M. MS. *ibid.*).

Active Participle.—מְהִימֵן B. B. 176*b*,³ מְהִימֵן Alfāsī *ibid.*; (מְהִימֵנָא *I trust*, B. M. 86*a*; מְהִימְנֵנָא B. B. 170*a*; מְהִימְנֵינָן B. Q. 112*b*).

Passive Participle.—מְהִימֵן B. M. 36*b*, B. B. 159*a*, Keth. 27*b*, A. Z. 17*b*; מְהִימֵנָא Gitt. 3*a*; מְהִימֵנִי B. B. 159*a*; מְהִימֵנָתָּ B. M. 36*b*).⁴

Infinitive.—הִימִינִי Gitt. 29*b*, B. Q. 115*a*, A. Z. 17*b*.⁵

¹ For participles of passive stems *cf.* §189.—מְסִיבִיל *bears*, TG. ed. Harkavy, §550.

² On the formation of the form *cf.* Barth in *Semitic Studies in honor of Dr. Kohut*, pp. 83-93.

³ The *a* is due to the influence of the following nasal.

⁴ הִימֵן is an old loan-word found also in Arabic and in the other Aramaic dialects. *Cf.* Lagarde, *Uebersicht*, p. 121, note.

⁵ הוֹכַחְתּוּן Hal. Pes. §73; מְהִימֵנָא HG. 410; הִנְפַק, denominative of הִנְפַק, is frequently found in later literature; הִיחֵהוּ HG. 71; לְהִזְמוֹרֵי *ibid.* 61; לְהַקְבּוּלֵי *ibid.* 153; לְהַנְפִישֵׁי *Igg. Šerāra*, ed. Goldberg, p. 24; מְהַנְפִישֵׁי TG. ed. Harkavy, §186; מְהַנְפִיקוֹנֵי TG. ed. Cassel, §91.

ITHHAPH'AL.—§ 624. *Imperfect*.—לִּיהַיִּמֵּן Sôtâ 2b.¹

ITTAPH'AL.²—§ 625. אִתְּוֹחַב *became composed*, Sabb. 52a; אִתְּוֹחַר *remained*, Pes. 83b; אִתְּוֹסַף *was added*, Qidd. 77b; אִתְּוֹחַב *was refuted*, Sabb. 40a, 50a; אִתְּקַשׁ *was compared*, Pes. 61a, Šebu. 13b; אִתְּקַיֵּשׁ *ibid.*, Sabb. 83b, Qidd. 34a; אִתְּקוֹשׁ Sanh. 63a; אִתְּצַל *was saved*, Ber. 54a; אִתְּצִיל Sôtâ 46b.—אִתְּוֹסַפָּא Yeb. 57a.—אִתְּצַלְתָּ A. Z. 18b; אִתְּוֹקַף Ber. 9b.—אִתְּוֹקֵי *ibid.*—אִתְּוֹסַפֵּי (*sic*) *ibid.* 28a; אִתְּקוֹשׁ Šebu. 8b.—נִתְּדַע TF. Ker. 25a.³—לִּיתְּוֹסַפֵּי M. MS. 'Er. 54b.—אִתְּקוֹשֵׁי Sanh. 63a, Šebu. 8b.—מִיתְּדַע TF. Ker. 18b, 22b; מִתְּדַע *ibid.* 25b,³ מִיתְּוֹסַף Ned. 17a; מִתְּוֹגֵר *is hired*, M. MS. B. M. 65a; מִתְּוֹסַם Yôm. 2b; מִתְּצִיל Gitt. 70b.—מִיתְּוֹסַפָּא Yeb. 57a; מִיתְּוֹקַמָּא Nidd. 18a, B. B. 82a—מִיתְּוֹקֵי Qidd. 29b.—מִיתְּצַלְתָּ A. Z. 18a; מִיתְּצַלְיֵן V. L. Sanh. 93a.⁴

ŠAPH'EL.—§ 626. *Perfect*.—שִׁיבָה *he rescued*, Ber. 60a; שִׁחַרְרַי *he manumitted*, *ibid.* 47b; שִׁעְבִּיר B. M. 13a, B. B. 176a; (שִׁסְתַּמְיָה *he enclosed him*, 'Arûkh Gitt. 68a); שִׁיזְבַּתָּ Yeb. 114b; שִׁעְבַּדְנָא Gitt. 13b; שִׁעְבַּדְנֵנוּ A. Z. 2b; שִׁעְבַּרְךָ M. MS. *ibid.*

Imperfect.—(לִּישְׁלַחְוִפִּינְהוּ) Sabb. 98b.)

Infinitive.—שְׁלַחְוִפִּי B. M. 25a, B. B. 99a; שִׁיעְבֹּדֵי Gitt. 49b, Sanh. 106a; שִׁעְבַּדְהָ 'Ar. 23b; לְשִׁיזְבִּיהָ *to rescue him*, B. M. 86b; לְשִׁיזְבוּתֶיהָ F. MS. *ibid.*)⁵

Active Participle.—מְשַׁעְבֵּד Gitt. 49b; מְשַׁעְבַּדָּא Qidd. 7a; מְשַׁעְבַּדֵי Sanh. 106a.

Passive Participle.—מְשַׁעְבַּדָּא B. M. 73b; מְשַׁעְבַּדֵי B. B. 69b; מְשַׁלְחֵפִי B. B. 99a, B. M. 25a; שְׁלַחֵי Ber. 6b; מְשַׁלְחֵי M. MS. *ibid.*

IŠTAPH'AL.—§ 627. *Perfect*.—אִשְׁתַּעְבַּדוּ A. Z. 2b, 8b; אִשְׁתַּעְבַּדוּ 'En Y. A. Z. 2b; אִשְׁתַּעְבַּדֵי Bekh. 48b; אִשְׁתַּעְבַּדוּ 'Ar. 20b; אִשְׁתַּחַרְרוּ Yeb. 97b; אִשְׁתַּעְבַּרְךָ Bekh. 48a; אִשְׁתַּעְבַּרְיֵן 'En Y. A. Z. 2b.

¹ אִתְּוֹחַבֵּי TG. ed. Harkavy, § 64.

² Here belong the following verbs: אָגַר, יָדַע, יָסַם, יָתַב, יָתַר, יָזַק, נָצַל, נָסַח, נָשַׁח, תָּוַב, קוּם.

³ By analogy with פִּיץ.

⁴ מִיתְּצַלְיֵן SM. No. xxviii.

⁵ לְשִׁיזְבִּיהָ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 388.

Imperfect.—לִישְׁתַּעֲבִיד B. M. 73*b*; לִישְׁתַּעֲבִיד Gitt. 39*b*.

Infinitive.—אִישְׁתַּעֲבִידִי Gitt. 38*a*.

Participle.—מִשְׁתַּעֲבֵד B. Q. 20*b*, Gitt. 49*b*; מִשְׁתַּעֲבִיד B. B. 157*a*; מִשְׁתַּעֲבֵדָא *ibid.* 44*b*; מִשְׁתַּעֲבִידִי *ibid.*; מִשְׁתַּעֲבֵדָא Bekh. 48*b* (with nominal ending).—מִשְׁתַּעֲבֵדְנָא B. Q. 20*b*, Pes. 31*a*.

NOTE.—Here belongs the denominative אִשְׁתַּמְרֵדַע *to identify*. אִשְׁתַּמְרֵדְנָא Keth. 104*b*. Only in legal style.

SAPH'EL.—§ 628. *Participle.*—מְסַרְהֵב מְסַרְהֵב *hastens*, Ber. 47*a*; (מְסַרְהֵבָא Hull. 7*b*).

TAPH'EL.—§ 629. *Perfect.*—הִפְשִׁיחַ he chopped off, 'Arūkh M. Q. 10*b*, B. B. 54*a*; (תְּרַגְמָא he explained it, Ber. 19*b*; תְּרַגְמָא ed. Ven. *ibid. id.*); תְּרַגְמֵי Ned. 38*b*, Pes. 42*b*; (תְּרַגְמָא they explained it, B. B. 69*a*); תְּרַגְמֵי Qidd. 48*b*; תְּרַגְמֵי (תְּרַגְמֵי she explained it, B. B. 107*b*; תְּרַגְמֵי *id.* Sanh. 8*b*).

Imperfect.—תִּתְרַגֵּם Gitt. 41*a*; תִּתְרַגֵּם B. B. 77*b*, 78*b*.

Infinitive.—לְתַרְבֹּצֵי *to sprinkle*, M. Q. 6*b*; לְתַרְבֹּצֵי *to molest*, 'Er. 61*a*; (for תְּתַרְבֹּצֵי by assimilation).

Active Participle.—מְתַרְגֵּם Pes. 68*a*; מְתַרְגֵּי 'Er. 61*a*; מְתַרְגֵּי M. MS. *ibid.*; (מְתַרְגְּמֵי Nidd. 31*b*, Sabb. 10*b*).

NAPH'EL.¹—§ 630. *Imperfect.*—לִינְשִׂיתֵין *makes water*, Sabb 134*a*.

Active Participle.—[מְנַשְׂתִּיהַ Sabb. 134*a* (§ 58)]; מְנַשְׂתִּין M. MS. *ibid.*; מְנַשְׂתֵּם 'Arūkh *ibid.* (§ 35).

PAR'EL.—§ 631. *Perfect.*—שָׂרַיִב 'Er. 102*b*; (הִרְזָקִיהַ he locked him up, 'Arūkh B. Q. 85*b*).

Imperfect.—נִגְרַבֵּל Gitt. 69*a*; נִגְרַבֵּל 'Arūkh *ibid.*; (לְבַרְזוּלִיהַ Sabb. 66*b*).

Imperative.—שָׂרַיִבו Sabb. 147*b*.

Active Participle.—מְשַׂרְבֵּטִי Sabb. 94*a*.

Passive Participle.—מְרַזָּק 'Arūkh Ned. 91*b*.

¹ Cf. Assyrian nābutu, *naprašu, *naplašū (Delitzsch, *Assyr. Gram.*, p. 234), and Arabic قَرَدَ = نَقَرَدَ IV., حَسَّ = نَحَسَّ IV., حَرَبَ = نَحَرَبَ I. II., بَدَدَ = نَبَدَرَ II., نَهَسَ = نَهَسَ I. II., نَهَرَ = نَهَرَ III. IV., هَبَلَ = نَهَبَلَ II., نَهَسَ = نَهَسَ I. Cf. also قَتَلَ and the noun قِتْوَالٍ.

ITHPAR'AL.—§632. *Perfect*.—אִיפְרָם *was lopped off*, Men. 38 b; אֶשְׁתַּרְבֵּב Sanh. 24 a; אִיפְרָדִים Men. 39 a; אִיפְרָדִי Alfasi *ibid.*; אִישְׁתַּרְבִּיב 'En Y. Qidd. 49 b.

Infinitive.—אִישְׁתַּרְבִּיב Sanh. 24 a; אִיפְרָדִי Men. 38 b, 39 a; אִיפְרָדִי Alfasi Men. 39 a.

Participle.—מִהֲרִיזֵק Ned. 91 b.

PAN'EL.—§633. *Imperfect*.—נִיפְנֵדֵר *let him roll*, A. Z. 28 a; (נִיפְנֵדֵרִיהָ Gitt. 69 b).

ITHPAN'AL.—§634. *Perfect*.—אִיפְנֵדֵר 'Arūkh Gitt. 77 b.

Infinitive.—אִיפְנֵדֵר B. Q. 35 a; אִיפְנֵדֵרִי M. MS. *ibid.*

Participle.—מִפְנֵדֵר B. Q. 35 a; מִפְנֵדֵרָא *she lords it*, Taan. 23 b.

PAŠ'EL.—§635. *Perfect*.—בִּשְׁקֻרְהֵיהֶּן *they discovered it*, Yeb. 120 a).

Passive Participle.—מִבְּשֻׁקֵר 'Er. 19 a.

PA'TĒL AND ITHPA'TAL.—§636. *Participle*.—מִנְשֻׁתָּפָא 'Arūkh B. M. 23 a; מִינְשֻׁתָּפָא eds. *ibid.*¹

PA'PĒL.—§637. *Perfect*.—דָּרְדֵיג *he dripped*, Keth. 17 b.

Infinitive.—דָּרְדֵיגִי *ibid.*

PA'LEL.—§638. *Perfect*.—שָׂרַטַט *he drew lines*, Gitt. 7 a.

Participle.—מְשֻׁרְטַט Yeb. 106 b; מִמְרַטַט Hull. 92 b.

ITHPA'LAL.—§639. *Perfect*.—אִימְרַטַט *was depilated*, A. Z. 69 a, Nidd. 56 b; אִיעַרְבֵּב *became confused*, R. H. 16 b.

Imperfect.—לִיעַרְבֵּב R. H. 27 a, 28 a; לִיעַרְבֵּבו A. Z. 2 b.

Infinitive.—אִימְרַטַטִי A. Z. 69 a.

Participle.—מִיעַרְבֵּב R. H. 28 a; מִימְרַטַט 'Arūkh Nidd. 56 b.

PALPĒL.—§640. *Perfect*.—זָלְזַל Keth. 48 a; עָרַעַר *he took exception*, B. B. 29 b; הָרַדַּר *he meditated*, Ber. 56 a; נִימְנֵם A. Z. 4 b, Qidd. 31 b; שִׁכְשַׁךְ *he rinsed*, A. Z. 57 b; שִׁכְשַׁכְיִי *I rinsed*, Zeb. 94 a; הִרְהַרוּ Sanh. 37 a; צִימְצַמִּי Yeb. 46 a (with loss of stem-vowel).

Imperfect.—לִיטְלַטַל, נִיטְלַטַל, 'Er. 24 b, Succā 24 b; לִישְׁכַּשְׁךְ A. Z. 59 b; תִּזְלַזַל Hag. 5 b; לִיזְלַזַל Yōmā 2 b; נַעְרַעַר Gitt. 4 b.

Imperative.—טַאטִי *sweep*, Meg. 18 a, R. H. 26 a.

Infinitive.—a) לְזַלְזֵל C. MS. Meg. (voc.); לְהַרְדֵּרִי Nidd. 13 a; לְקַשְׁקֹשִׁי Succ. 44 b; לְכַסְכֹּשִׁי Sabb. 140 a; לְטַלְטֵל *ibid.*

¹ Here belonged originally also זֹרְטַר. Cf. §620.

45a; הַלְחוּלִי Hull. 119b; מְסֻמוֹסִי *ibid.* 4a; עִרְעוּרִי Gitt. 4a; פְּסוּפוּסִי Sabb. 155a.

b) טִילְטוּלִי 'Er. 24b.

c) לִזְלִזְלוּלָא A. Z. 35a.

d) שִׁיכְשׁוּףָא A. Z. 57b (used as finite verb).¹

Active Participle.—a) מְשַׁלְשֵׁל Sabb. 110a; מְמַסְמֵס Hull. 4a; מְבַבְבֵּל *ibid.* 69a; מְשַׁפֵּשֵׁף Sabb. 154b; מְפַעֵפֵעַ Hull. 97a; מְנַמְנֵם Meg. 31b; מְעַרְעֵר B. B. 43b; מְנַמְנֵם Pes. 120b, Sabb. 56b; נְמַנֵּם Pes. 120b.

b) מְמַסְמֵסָא Yeb. 42b; מְמַשְׁמֵשָׁא Hull. 9a; מְבַבְבֵּצָא *ibid.* 46b; מְקַלְקֵלָא Yeb. 120a; מְחַלְחֵלָא Zeb. 94a; מְנַמְנֵמָא Keth. 17b.²

c) מְקַשְׁקֵשׁוֹן Succ. 44b; מְנַמְנֵמִי *ibid.* 53b; מְלַבְלְבִי A. Z. 38b; מְזַלְזֵלִי Men. 52a; מְמַשְׁמֵשִׁי R. H. 15a; מְטַלְטֵלִי Sabb. 128a; מְזַלְזֵלִי A. Z. 36a; מְהַבְהֵבִי Alf. B. M.

d) מְשַׁלְשֵׁלֹךְ *act as laxative*, Gitt. 70a, Keth. 10b; מְקַרְקֵרֹךְ Hull. 53ab.

Passive Participle.—a) מְמַסְמֵס Hull. 28a, 53b; מְקַרְקֵעַ B. B. 68a,³ e. מְטַלְטֵלָא *ibid.*; מְקַרְקֵעָא *ibid.* 150a.

c) מְהַלְחֵלִי Ber. 59a; מְקַרְקֵעִי, B. B. 44b.

d) מְבַבְבֵּבֹךְ *are mixed up*, Bekh. 44a.

Participle with Enclitic Subject-Pronouns.—מְנַמְנֵמִי *I doze*, O. MS. Pes. 120b,⁴ מְזַלְזֵלֹתָ M. Q. 18a; מְזַלְזֵלִיךְ B. M. 52b, A. Z. 10b; מְטַלְטֵלִיךְ Sabb. 47a, 49a, 124a; מְפַסְפְּסִיךְ *ibid.* 155a.

ITHPALPAL.—§ 641. *Perfect.*—אִיבְלָגַל B. M. 40a, Gitt. 73a; אִידֵלְהַל 'Arâkh, Hull. 44a (Tos. *ibid.* אִידֵלְהוּל).

Imperfect.—לִישַׁתְלַשֵּׁל Sabb. 108a; לְבַבְבֵּל M. Q. 9b,⁵ תִּיקַלְקַל R. H. 19b.

Infinitive.—לְאִידֵלְהוּלִי Hull. 44a; לְאִיקַלְקוּלִי 'Er. 49a; לְקַלְקוּלִי M. MS. *ibid.*

¹ לְעִרְעוּרִי RLOW, § 101.

² This is shortened from מְנַמְנֵמָא. Cf. מְנַשְׁתַּנְיָה for מְנַשְׁתַּנְיָה (§ 58).

³ קַרְקַע (= قَرَقَع) is a dissimilated form of *קַרְקַר = Assy. kakkaru.

⁴ Shortened form for מְנַמְנֵמִי. It is, however, possible that we have here the possessive pronoun for the enclitic; cf. § 327, u. 3, and § 714.

⁵ לְבַבְבֵּל SM. No. CXLIII. (voc.).

Participle.—מִיקְלָקַל R. H. 19*b*; מִיחֲלַחַל F. MS. Ber. 59*b*;
מִיקְלָקְלָא 'Er. 88*b*; מִיבְלָבְלִי Hull. 26*b*; מִיטְלָטְלִי B. B. 69*a*.¹

PARPĒL.—§ 642. *Perfect*.—פָּרַיֵשׁ *he nodded assent*, B. B. 143*a*, 'Er. 65*b*.

Imperfect.—נִקְרַקֵּשׁ A. Z. 12*b*, 'Arūkh Pes. 112*a*.

Imperative.—פָּרַיֵשׁ Niddā 42*a*.

Infinitive.—פָּרַיֵשׁ־יֵי Sabb. 79*b*; קָרַקְוֵי־יֵי Ber. 29*b*.

Active Participle.—מִקְרַקֵּשׁ A. Z. 60*a*, Keth. 86*a*; מִקְרַקֵּשׁ־יֵי Ber. 62*a*; מִקְרַקֵּשׁ־יֵי B. B. 156*a*.

DENOMINATIVE AND FOREIGN PLURICONSONANTAL VERBS.—

ACTIVE.—§ 643. *Perfect*.—פִּירֵיֶסֶס *he twitched*, Gitt. 70*b*; פָּרַיֵשׁ־יֵי 'Ar. 7*a*; מִשְׁפִּין B. M. 72*a*; מִשְׁפִּין B. M. 68*a*, 73*b*.

Imperfect.—(אֶפְרֹזְמִינְהוּ) *I will press it out*, 'Arūkh Gitt. 69*a*).

Infinitive.—a) פָּרַיֵשׁ־וּמִי 'Ar. 29*a*, Ber. 14*a*, Pes. 112*a*; פָּרַקְוֵי־יֵי Men. 96*b*; מִשְׁפִּין־יֵי M. MS. B. M. 113*a*.

b) פִּירְפוֹסִי 'Ar. 7*a*.

Active Participle.—מִטְרַטֵּין Nidd. 14*a*; מִרְבֵּל־יֵי *sifts*, B. M. 26*b*; מִאֲרַבֵּל 'Arūkh *ibid.*; מִשְׁרַסְמָא Men. 40*a*; מִדְּהַנְדָּסִי B. B. 89*b*; מִדְּהַלְקֵי־יֵי Sabb. 156*a*.

Passive Participle.—מִשְׁרַסְמָא Hôr. 4*a*.

PASSIVE.—§ 644. *Perfect*.—[דְּ]רַבֵּיל־יֵי Hull. 49*a*, for *לְ[דְ]אִיאַרְבֵּיל־יֵי; מִשְׁרַסְמָא R. H. 24*a*, Hôr. 4*b*.²

Imperfect.—לִּירַסְסֵם Yeb. 101*b*.

Infinitive.—מִירַבֵּל (= מִיאֲרַבֵּל*) Hull. 43*a*.

Participle.—מִשְׁרַזֵּל־יֵי Gitt. 68*b*; מִשְׁפַּרְקָא־יֵי Men. 96*b*; מִיַּהֲנַדְוֵין־יֵי Hull. 43*a*.

VERBS WITH OBJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

A. VERBS NOT ל"י WITH OBJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

§ 645. Owing to the lack of vocalization, the changes which the verbal forms undergo before suffixes cannot be exactly determined. Nor is tradition of much help here. The tables of paradigms subjoined here (pp. 166, 167) are calculated to afford some help to the student, but cannot do justice to the great variety of forms, both in the body of the verb, as well as in the suffixes.

¹ מִיַּדְמִדְמֵין *are moving*, SM. No. LIII.

² אִיַּהֲנַדְוֵין HG. ed. pr. 127*c*, for אִיַּהֲנַדְוֵין.

Strong Verb with Suffixes.

QAL.	1st sing. com.	2d sing. masc.	2d sing. fem.	3d sing. masc.	3d sing. fem.
PERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְךָ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתָּהּ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
3d fem.	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
2d com.	קָטַלְתָּךְ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
1st com.	—	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2d masc.	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ
1st com.	—	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ
IMPERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטֹלְךָ	לִיקְטֹלְתָּ	לִיקְטֹלְתְּ	לִיקְטֹלְתָּהּ	לִיקְטֹלְתְּהָ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטֹלְתֶם	לִיקְטֹלְתֶם	לִיקְטֹלְתֶם	לִיקְטֹלְתֶם	לִיקְטֹלְתֶם
IMPERATIVE —					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
2d fem.	קָטַלְתְּךָ	—	—	—	—
Plur. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
INFINITIVE	מִקְטֹלְךָ	מִקְטֹלְתָּ	מִקְטֹלְתְּ	מִקְטֹלְתָּהּ	מִקְטֹלְתְּהָ
<i>PA'EL.</i>					
PERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְךָ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתָּהּ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
3d fem.	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
2d com.	קָטַלְתָּךְ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
1st com.	—	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2d masc.	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ
1st com.	—	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּנּוּ
IMPERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטֹלְךָ	לִיקְטֹלְתָּ	לִיקְטֹלְתְּ	לִיקְטֹלְתָּהּ	לִיקְטֹלְתְּהָ
IMPERATIVE —					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּהָ	קָטַלְתְּהָ
Plur. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
INFINITIVE	קָטַלְךָ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתָּהּ	קָטַלְתְּהָ

Strong Verb with Suffixes.

QAL.	1st plur. com.	2d plur. masc.	2d plur. fem.	3d plur. masc.	3d plur. fem.
PERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֵּי	קָטַלְוּ	קָטַלְיָהוּ
3d fem. . .	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֵּינָה	קָטַלְוּהָ	קָטַלְיָהוּ
2d com. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
1st com. . .	—	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְוּ	קָטַלְוּהָ
2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
1st com. . .	—	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
IMPERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטֹלְךָ	לִיקְטֹלְתֶם	לִיקְטֹלְתֵי	לִיקְטֹלוּ	לִיקְטֹלְיָהוּ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטֹלְתֶיךָ	לִיקְטֹלְתֶינָה	לִיקְטֹלְתֶינָה	לִיקְטֹלוּהָ	לִיקְטֹלְיָהוּ
IMPERATIVE —					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
2d fem. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
Plur. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
INFINITIVE	מִקְטֹלְתֶיךָ	מִקְטֹלְתֶינָה	מִקְטֹלְתֶינָה	מִקְטֹלְתֶיהוּ	מִקְטֹלְתֶיהוּ
<i>PA'EL.</i>					
PERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֵּי	קָטַלְוּ	קָטַלְיָהוּ
3d fem. . .	קָטַלְתְּךָ	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֵּינָה	קָטַלְוּהָ	קָטַלְיָהוּ
2d com. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
1st com. . .	—	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְוּ	קָטַלְוּהָ
2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
1st com. . .	—	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּינָה	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
IMPERFECT —					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיקְטֹלְךָ	לִיקְטֹלְתֶם	לִיקְטֹלְתֵי	לִיקְטֹלוּ	לִיקְטֹלְיָהוּ
IMPERATIVE —					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
Plur. 2d masc. . .	קָטַלְתֶּיךָ	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶּיהוּ
INFINITIVE	קָטַלְתֶיךָ	קָטַלְתֶינָה	קָטַלְתֶינָה	קָטַלְתֶיהוּ	קָטַלְתֶיהוּ

§646. The following can be stated with certainty:

1. Verbs ע"ו and ע"ע frequently pass before suffixes into ל"י forms.

2. Forms of the plural ending in [וֹ] frequently substitute before suffixes for that form the corresponding form of the singular; and this not only before suffixes beginning with a vowel, but also, although less frequently, before suffixes beginning with a consonant.

Such a phenomenon is probably due to various causes. In the first place to a promiscuous use of the genders. Thus, קָטְלֹתֵיהֶם *ye have killed them* and קָטְלֵיהֶם *they have killed them* may come not from the masculine forms קָטְלוּ and קָטְלוּ, but from the obsolete feminine forms קָטְלוּ and קָטְלוּ *they killed them*, not from קָטְלוּ, but from its by-form קָטְלוּ (§232a); אָקְטְלוּ *they had him killed*, from אָקְטְלוּ (§231) with vowel-syncope, as in the infinitive; in a form like בָּשִׁיפְתֵנּוּ *you have put us to shame*, the syncope of *û* may be due to the accent, just as יִנְקוּתָא, דּוּשְׁבָנָא, שׁוּפְטָנִי, are traditionally pronounced יִנְקָתָא, דּוּשְׁבָנִי, שׁוּפְטָנִי, with the accent on the antepenultima.

3. Short vowels are sometimes retained in the verb under the influence of an adjoining ר, guttural, or emphatic consonant; e. g., אָמַרְיָתָא *I said it*, לִפְדּוּקֵינוּ *he redeems us*.

4. The infinitives ending in יִ or אִ lose this ending before suffixes. In the infinitives of the derived conjugations the וֹ of the second stem-consonant is at times omitted. This is especially the case in the Aph'el before plural suffixes.

§647. The list of objective suffixes given above (§112) we let here follow in augmented and improved form:

Singular.

1st com.....	יָ, אָ, יוּ, יוֹ, יָ, יוֹ, יָ
2d masc.	יָ, אָ, יוּ, יוֹ, יָ, יוֹ, יָ
2d fem.	יָ, אָ, יוּ, יוֹ, יָ, יוֹ, יָ
3d masc.	יָ, אָ, יוּ, יוֹ, יָ, יוֹ, יָ יָ, אָ, יוּ, יוֹ, יָ, יוֹ, יָ [יָ, אָ, יוּ, יוֹ, יָ, יוֹ, יָ]
3d fem.	

Plural.

1st com. . . .	ן־ , י־ן , ק־ן , י־ק־ן , י־נ־ן , י־נ־ן (י־ן)
2d masc. . .	כ־ו , י־כ־ו , י־פ־כ־ו , י־פ־כ־ו [י־נ־כ־ו]
2d fem. . . .	י־פ־כי , י־פ־כי
3d masc. {	ו־ו־ן , ו־ו־ו , ו־ו־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ו־ו , י־פ־ו־ו־ו
	י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן
3d fem. . . .	ו־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן
	ו־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן , י־פ־ו־ן

NOTE.—Instead of objective suffixes we find sometimes possessive suffixes with the verb, and the reverse with the noun. Cf. also § 113.¹

Bracketed forms occur only in Gaonic literature.

The traditional pronunciation of the pronominal suffix of the third feminine singular is ו־ן, the correctness of which is confirmed by the occurrence of the spelling נ־ for ו־. The vocalization ו־ found in two or three examples in the C. MSS. is to be judged in the same manner as ס־אנ־ (§ 558a) and similar examples.

PERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

3D SING. MASC.

§ 648. 1ST SING. MASC.—*Qal*: קִבֵּעַן R. H. 26b; וְנִבְּנֵן Ned. 50b; וְנִבְּנֵן *ibid.*; וְנִבְּנֵן Pes. 110b (in an old charm-formula).

Pa'el: קִרְחַפְּנֵי Pes. 110b (in an old charm-formula).

Aph'el: אִישְׁתִּיקֵן Keth. 104a; אִוְחִיבֵן Pes. 110a, B. B. 31b; אִקְפֵן A. Z. 58a.

Ithp'el: אִישְׁתִּמִּיטֵן B. Q. 12a; אִישְׁתִּמִּיטֵן eds. *ibid.*

§ 649. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁבְּקֵךְ Ned. 50a; יִתְּבֵךְ Ber. 54b; וְיִתְּבֵךְ Keth. 104b.

Pa'el: בְּרִכְּךָ M. Q. 9b.

Aph'el: אִזְמִינְךָ Sanh. 109b; אִחֲלֵךְ Qidd. 52b; אִפְסִינְךָ B. Q. 89a; אִזְקֵךְ *ibid.* 36a; אִזְמִינְךָ 'En Y. Sanh. 109b.

§ 650. 2D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: נִשְׁקִיךְ Hull. 127a.

¹ The enclitic personal pronoun with a verb is probably found in תִּמְהוּרְתוֹ *I am astonished at you*, Sanh. 95a. For other explanations of this word see the dictionaries.

§ 651. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: קָרְעִיהָ Ber. 20*a*; שִׁבְקִיהָ Ned. 62*a*; קָצִיָּה B. B. 60*b*; חֲרָקִיָּה Gitt. 46*a*; קָרְעִיָּה B. B. 169*a*; גִּזְרִיהָ Sanh. 96*a*; גִּזְזִיהָ M. MS. *ibid.*; סִרְיָה R. H. 4*a* (✓סוד).

Pa''el: חִיבִיָּה Ned. 31*b*; גִּשְׁשִׁיהָ Gitt. 67*b*; נִיבְרִיָּה 'Arūkh Pes. 52*a*; זִבְיָהוּ Keth. 91*a*.¹

Aph'el: אֲגַמְרִיהָ Ned. 41*a*; אִיתִיבִיָּה Ned. 35*a*; אֲשַׁפְחִינִיהָ Sanh. 118*b*; אִוְחַבִּיָּה 'Er. 30*a*; אֲחַרְוִיָּה Sanh. 64*a*.

Šaph'el: שִׁזְבִּין Sanh. 66*a*.

§ 652. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: קָטְלָה Macc. 16*a*.

Pa''el: שִׁיירָה B. B. 3*b*; קָבְלָה *ibid.* 62*b*; קִרְדְּשָׁה Qidd. 59*a*, גִּרְשָׁה Pes. 110*b*; שִׁבְשָׁה Yeb. 108*b*.

Aph'el: אֲסַמְכָה M. Q. 5*a*; אִוְחַבָּה Keth. 60*a*; אֲדַרְהָ Ned. 50*a*; אֲסַפְדָּה Meg. 28*b*; אִינְסַבָּה Ned. 23*a*.

§ 653. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: הִשְׁבִּינֵךְ Pes. 50*b*; הִחְבִּינֵךְ M. Q. 6*a*.

Pa''el: עִיילִינֵךְ Taan. 23*b*.

Aph'el: אֲשַׁמְעִינֵךְ Ned. 73*b*; אֲשַׁבְעֵךְ Taan. 24*a*; אֲשַׁמְעִינֵךְ Ber. 36*a*.

§ 654. 2D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: חֲפַנְכִי Pes. 110*b* (in an old magic formula).

Aph'el: אֲוִקְמִינְכִי Qidd. 58*a*.

§ 655. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: פָּתַבִּינְהוּ M. Q. 3*a*; הִקִּינְהוּ B. Q. 101*a*; טַמְיִנְהוּ Gitt. 68*a*; פָּרְעִינְהוּ Keth. 85*a*; שִׁאֲלִינְהוּ 'Er. 53*b*; קָטְלִינְהוּ Ber. 54*b*; טַעַמִּינְהוּ Ned. 91*b*; טַעַמִּינְהוּ Alfasi *ibid.*; הִנְקִינְהוּ Me'ilā 2*ab*; אֲגִידֵךְ M. MS. Zeb. 18*b*.²

Pa''el: עִיילִינְהוּ Macc. 20*a*; לִיטִינְהוּ Šebu. 36*a*; תִּרְצִינְהוּ Ber. 61*b*.³

Aph'el: אֲכַשִּׁירִינְהוּ Sanh. 26*b*; אֲפַקִּינְהוּ Pes. 110*a*; אִוְחַבִּינְהוּ Macc. 20*b*, Gitt. 47*a*; אֲפַקִּירִינְהוּ B. M. 30*b*; אֲשַׁפְחִינְהוּ *ibid.* 22*a*; אֲנַהֲרִינְהוּ Yeb. 35*a*; אֲוִקְמִינָהּ Sanh. 72*a*.⁴

§ 656. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: אֲמַרִּינְהוּ ed. pr. 'Er. 43*a*, 56*a*.

Pa''el: שִׁפְצִינְהוּ Meg. 4*a*.

Aph'el: אֲפַרִּישְׁפְּהוּ C. MS. Zeb. 6*b*.

¹ כְּשִׁיָּה SM. No. VIII. (voc.).

² שִׁבְקִינְהוּ SM. No. LXXII. (voc.); גִּסְחַפְנֵךְ HG. ed. pr. 15*b*; גִּסְחַפְנֵךְ Se'el. 73.

³ שִׁמְחִינְהוּ SM. No. XLVI. (voc.); תִּרְצִינְהוּ Igg. Šeritā, ed. Goldberg, p. 2; תִּבְרִינֵךְ *ibid.* 9.

⁴ אֲשַׁפְחִינְהוּ HG. 455; הִימִינְהוּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 214.

3D SING. FEM.

§ 657. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: קָרַצְתִּין 'Er. 65 *a*.

§ 658. 2D SING. MASC.—*Aph'el*: אֲזַיקְתֶּךָ B. Q. 47 *a*.

§ 659. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שָׁקַלְתִּיהָ Qidd. 39 *b*, 40 *a*; שָׁקַלְתִּיהָ *ibid.* 13 *a*; זִמְנִיתִיהָ Sanh. 108 *b*.

Pa'el: זָמַנְתִּיהָ Meg. 15 *b*; מִיעַטְתִּיהָ Ned. 32 *b*; שִׁדְרַתִּיהָ Keth. 62 *b*.¹

Aph'el: אֲשַׁפְתִּיהָ B. M. 59 *b*; אוֹתְבַתִּיהָ Sabb. 109 *b*.

Ithp'el: אִישְׁתַּמִּיתִיהָ Hull. 7 *a*, Qidd. 71 *b*.

§ 660. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אֶסְרַתָּה Sabb. 81 *b*; שָׁקַלְתָּהּ Hag. 5 *a*; נִפְסַתָּהּ Sanh. 82 *b*; נִצַּחְתָּהּ Sabb. 156 *b*.

Pa'el: סָרַתְתָּהּ Sanh. 110 *a*; נִיפְתָּהּ 'En Y. *ibid.* 82 *b*.

Aph'el: אֶדְרַתָּהּ Ned. 21 *b*, 22 *a*; אֶפִּיקְתָּהּ Sanh. 39 *a*; אֶנְחַתָּהּ Hag. 5 *a*.

§ 661. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לְבִישְׁתִּינָהוּ Keth. 54 *a*; מִסְרִיתִינָהוּ B. B. 123 *a*; אֶכְלַתְנֹנִי Ned. 68 *a*; מִסְרִיתִינָהּ *AE.* Meg. 13 *b*.²

Pa'el: שִׁדְרַתְנָהוּ Sanh. 93 *a*; שִׁדְרִיתִינָהוּ Alfāsi B. B. 10 *b*; זִבְנַתְנָהוּ F. MS. B. M. 38 *a*.

Aph'el: אֶצְנַעְתִּינָהוּ C. MS. Meg. 16 *a* (voc.).³

§ 662. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: תִּבְעַתְנָהי Keth. 36 *b*; כָּבַשְׁתְּנָהי *ibid.* 60 *a*; (כָּבַשְׁתִּינָהּ Alfāsi *ibid.*).⁴

2D SING. COM.

§ 663. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: מִנְעַתֶּךָ Hag. *b*; פָּטַרְתֶּךָ Pes. 118 *a*.

Pa'el: זִמְנַתֶּךָ B. B. 84 *a*; צַעַרְתֶּךָ Ber. 56 *a*; קִבְּסַתֶּךָ Sanh. 55 *a*.

Aph'el: אֶדְרַפְתֶּךָ Ber. 31 *a*; אֶדְרַתֶּךָ Keth. 60 *b*; אוֹתְיַבְתֶּךָ B. B. 31 *b*; אֶדְרַפְתִּי M. MS. Hag. 22 *b*; אֶסְרַתְתֶּךָ Qidd. 40 *a*.

§ 664. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: פָּרַעַתִּיהָ Ned. 25 *a*; נִגְדַתִּיהָ Ber. 58 *a*; יְהוּבַתִּיהָ Yômā 69 *b*.

Pa'el: חָלִישְׁתִּיהָ Ber. 18 *b*; פָּסִיפַתִּיהָ Hag. 5 *a*; גָּרַרְתִּיהָ Sanh. 96 *a*; גָּרִידַתִּיהָ M. MS. *ibid.*

Aph'el: אֶמְלִיכַתִּיהָ Ber. 13 *a*; אֶשְׁלַחַתִּיהָ Ber. 56 *b*.

¹ עִירִלְתִּיהָ *HG.* ed. pr. 101 *c*.

² כְּתִיבִיתִינָהּ *HG.* ed. pr. 71 *d*, 73 *c*.

³ אֶחְלַתְנֹנִי *HG.* ed. pr. 73 *c*.

⁴ רְחִיקְתִּנָּהי *HG.* 453.

§ 665. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אֲמַרְיָתָה Ned. 41*a*; אֲמַרְיָתָה *ibid.* 41*a*.

Aph'el: אֲוִקְמָתָא Ned. 19*a*; אֲדַרְתָּה *ibid.* 22*a*, 23*a*.

§ 666. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: הִשְׁדַּחְתִּינָן Taan. 22*a*.

Pa'el: פְּסִיפְתִּינָן Qidd. 81*a*.

Aph'el: אֲנַמְרְתִּינָן *teach us*, 'En Y. Hag. 13*a*.

§ 667. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קָטַלְתִּינְהוּ Ber. 48*a*, Sanh. 95*b*.

Pa'el: שִׁדְרַתִּינְהוּ Succ. 53*a*; שְׁלִימְתִינְהוּ Sabb. 121*b*;
קַדְשִׁינְהוּ Meg. 27*b*; פִּטְרַתִּינְהוּ Ber. 56*a*.

Aph'el: אֲפַסְדְתִינְהוּ B. Q. 101*a*.¹

1ST SING. COM.

§ 668. 2D SING. MASC.—*Pa'el*: קָרַיְבִיתְךָ M. MS. B. M. 84*a*.

Aph'el: אֲזַהְרְתְּךָ Ned. 51*a*; אֲזַיְפְתְּךָ Šebu. 41*a*.

§ 669. 2D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אֲמַדְתִּיךָ Bekh. 61*a*.

Pa'el: שִׁנְדַרְתִּיךָ Bekh. 61*a*; גִּרְשַׁתִּיךָ Yeb. 65*a*; כִּכְנַתִּיךָ Pes.
112*b*; שִׁיתַפְתִּיךָ 'Er. 75*b*.

§ 670. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: עָנִישְׁתִּיהָ B. B. 21*b*; כָּבַשְׁתִּיהָ
Gitt. 68*b*; שִׁאֵלְתִיהָ Ber. 49*b*; שְׁמִיעִתִיהָ F. MS. Sanh. 110*a*.

Pa'el: לְשִׁיַתִּיהָ B. B. 21*b*; קָרַיְמְתִיהָ B. M. 42*b*.

Aph'el: אֲתַפְשִׁתִיהָ B. Q. 45*a*; אֲוִקְמְתִיהָ B. M. 42*b*; אֲסִיקְתִיהָ
Gitt. 68*b*; אֲזַמְיַנְתִיהָ Sanh. 109*b*; אֲהַדְרַתִיהוּ 'En Y. B. B. 74*a*;
אֲשַׁבְחַתִהוּ Sabb. 67*a*, ed. pr.

§ 671. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: זָבַנְתָּה B. B. 31*a*; אֲמַרְיָתָה Sabb.
22*a*; הִעֲצִיתָה B. B. 74*a*; שְׁקַלְתָּה *ibid.*

Aph'el: אֲשַׁכְרִיתָה B. B. 74*a*; אֲגַבְהַתָּה B. M. 8*a*; אֲנַחַתָּה 'En
Y. B. B. 74*a*; אֲמַשִׁינָה 'En Y. *ibid.*²

§ 672. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: הִשְׁבַּחְתִּינְכוּ Ber. 58*b*.

Pa'el: בְּדַרְתִּינְכוּ Taan. 3*b*; כְּנֻפִינְכוּ B. Q. 113*a*.

Aph'el: אֲשַׁבְעִינְכוּ Taan. 24*a*; אֲחַבִּינְכוּ Gitt. 47*a*; אֲפַקְרִינְכוּ
M. MS. Ber. 35*a*.³

§ 673. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁאֵלְתִינְהוּ Sabb. 20*b*; שְׁמִיעִתִינְהוּ
Hull. 96*a*; שְׁקִילְתִינְהוּ Yeb. 116*b*; קַצַצְתִינְהוּ Me'ila 7*b*.

¹ אֲשַׁחַדְתִינָן Saadia, *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 554.

² הִימַיְנְתָה *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 1.

³ קַבִּילְתִינְכוּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 214.

Pa'el: שְׁלִימְתֵינָהּ Ber. 57*b*; בְּרִיכְתֵינָהּ *ibid.* 33*b*; שְׁלִימְתֵינָהּ Sabb. 121*b*.

Aph'el: אֲשַׁפְּחֵינָהּ M. Q. 19*b*; אֲשַׁבְּחֵינָן C. MS. Pes. 117*b*; אֲשַׁפְּחֵינָא eds. Pes. 117*b*.¹

§ 674. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Aph'el*: אוֹתְבִינְהִי B. M. 42*a*; אֲשַׁפְּחִינְהִי ed. Ven. Ber. 24*a*.

3D PLUR. MASC.

§ 675. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: חָשְׁדִין M. Q. 18*b*.

Pa'el: בִּירְכִין M. MS. M. Q. 9*b*; צַעֲרוֹן *ibid.*; צַעֲרוֹן *ibid.*,² בִּירְכִין *ibid.*; פִּקְחִין Sanh. 70*a* (§ 646, 2).

Aph'el: אֲזַקְנִין 'Er. 56*a*.

§ 676. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁבְקֶנָּה Succ. 48*b*; גִּבְבִּינָה 'Er. 53*b*.

Pa'el: פִּקְדֶנָּה Yômâ 66*a*; קִדְמֶנָּה B. B. 167*a*; קִיבְלֶנָּה Sanh. 5*a*.

§ 677. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: זָקַפְתָּ B. M. 83*b*; חִבְשִׁיתָ Yômâ 69*b*; קִטְלֶנָּה Sanh. 96*a*; זִינְדֶנָּה Bêcâ 32*b*.³

Pa'el: קִבְלֶנָּה B. B. 90*b*; קִיבְלֶנָּה Sanh. 6*a*; קִיבְלֶנָּה F. MS. B. M. 108*a*; שִׁיבְלֶנָּה Ber. 11*a*; עִיבְלֶנָּה M. Q. 17*a*; זִבְנֶנָּה B. Q. 103*a* (§ 646, 2).

Aph'el: אֲזַמְנֶנָּה R. H. 31*b*; אֲפַקְדֶנָּה Gitt. 57*a*; אֲהַרְרֶנָּה Ned. 55*a*; אֲטַרְחֶנָּה 'Er. 10*b* (§ 646, 2); אֲטַרְחֶנָּה Ber. 21*a*; אֲגַבְהֶנָּה B. M. 2*b*, 3*a*; אֲחַתִּינָה Sanh. 93*a* ($\sqrt{\text{נחת}}$); אוֹתְבִינָה Pes. 102*a* (§ 646, 2).⁴

§ 678. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אֲמַרְתָּ Sabb. 74*a*; שָׁמַרְתָּ B. B. 133*b*.

Pa'el: בִּטְלֶנָּה Ber. 22*a*; שְׁדַרְתָּ, אֲשַׁכְתָּ, Qidd. 44*b*.

Aph'el: אוֹתְבֶנָּה Sabb. 81*b*; אוֹקְמֶנָּה Sanh. 109*b*; אֲשַׁפְּחֶנָּה B. M. 84*b*; אוֹקְמֶנָּה Alf. MS. Bêcâ (§ 646, 2).⁵

§ 679. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: שִׁבְקִינָן Gitt. 56*b* (§ 646, 2).

Pa'el: שְׁדַרְבְּנָן MM. Taan. 23*b*.

¹ אוֹתְבִינָהּ *HG.* ed. pr., 93*b*.

² This is either the sing. צַעֲרוֹר or the plural with thrown back vowel צַעֲרוֹר.

³ שִׁבְקֶנָּה *SM.* No. xcvi.; צַלְקֶנָּה *ibid.* No. ccxiii.

⁴ אֲשַׁבְּעֶנָּה, אֲשַׁבְּעֶנָּה, *HG.* ed. pr. 116*c*; אֲנַקְטֶנָּה *SM.* No. ccxx.; אֲהַזְקֶנָּה *RLOW.* § 101.

⁵ שְׁדַרְבְּנָן *SM.* xxv.; תִּרְגְּמֶנָּה *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 238; פִּסְקֶרְתָּ *šC.* IV. 3, § 48.

§ 680. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קָטְלוּ־נֶהוּ M. MS. Taan. 21*a*; שְׁקִלוּ־נֶהוּ 'Arūkh B. Q. 86*a*; שְׁקִלְיָנֶהוּ Taan. 22*a*; קָטְלִינֶהוּ *ibid.* 21*a*; קָטְלִינוּן Ber. 54*b* (§ 646, 2).¹

Pa'el: קָדְשִׁינֶהוּ Ber. 49*a*; תִּקְיָנֶהוּ *ibid.* 33*b*.²

Aph'el: אֶסְקִינֶהוּ C. MS. M. Q. 25*a*; אֶפְקִיעִנֶהוּ C. MS. Pes.; אֶסְקִינֶהוּ B. M. 84*b*; אֶפְקִיעִנֶהוּ Hull. 110*a*; אֶזְמִינֶהוּ B. Q. 73*a*; אֶמְכִּירֶהוּ Ber. 26*a*; אֶעֱלִינֶהוּ 'Er. 44*b*; אֶקְרוּבִינֶהוּ Tem. 15*b*; אֶפְקִרְנֶהוּ B. M. 30*b* (§ 646, 2).³

§ 681. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: צָרוּנֶהי A. Z. 30*a*; גָּזְזוּהי *they cut them off*, 'Arūkh Sanh. 106*a*.⁴

2D PLUR. MASC.

§ 682. 1ST SING. COM.—*Pa'el*: סָפִינְתִין Qidd. 29*b*; פָּסִיפְתִין En Y. Hôr. 13*b*; קָבִילְתִין Pes. 89*b*; קָבִילְתִין C. MS. *ibid.*

§ 683. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: פָּסְלְתִיהָ Zeb. 101*a*; תִּפְסְסִיתִיהָ Keth. 84*b*.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִיבְתִיהָ Zeb. 101*a*; אֶחַרְיִבְתִיהָ Keth. 112*a*.

§ 684. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: אֶמְרִיתֵנּוּ R. MS. B. Q. 62*a*.

Pa'el: פָּסִיפְתִין Hôr. 13*b*.⁵

§ 685. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: זָבְנִיתִנֶהוּ B. B. 126*a*.

Aph'el: תִּצְיִחוּנֶהוּ Keth. 60*a*.

1ST PLUR. COM.

§ 686. 2D SING. MASC.—*Pa'el*: קָבִלְיָנָהּ Pes. 89*b*.⁶

Aph'el: אֶקְרִבְנָהּ B. M. 54*a*; אוֹתִיבְנָהּ Yômâ 78*a*.

§ 687. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׂמַעְנִיהּ Gitt. 54*b*; קָרַעְנִיהּ Keth. 89*b* (legal style); פָּתְבְנִיהּ, פָּתְבְנִיהּ, B. B. 171*b*.

Pa'el: קָבִלְיָנִיהּ Sanh. 38*b*; אֶשְׂרִינִיהּ, קָרַיְמִנִיהּ, Keth. 21*a* (legal style); אֶחַרְנִיהּ B. B. 171*b*.

Aph'el: אֶכִּילְיָנִיהּ, אוֹתְבִינִיהּ, Sanh. 20*a*.

§ 688. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: פָּתְחָנָהּ B. B. 74*b*.

¹ לקיטיון *Igg. Šerirâ*, ed. Goldberg, p. 10.

² קבלין *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 214; תְּקִינִינוּן *ibid.* 217; שְׁיִלְוִינוּן *HG.* ed. pr. 50*d*.

³ אוֹתִיבְנִיהּ *SM.* No. xxviii.

⁴ אֶזְמִינִיהּ *HG.* 227; אוֹקְמוּנִיהּ *HG.* ed. pr. 70*c*; אֶפְסְקִינוּן *Šc.* IV. 4, § 24.

⁵ שְׂמַעְתִּהֶנּוּן *you heard them*, *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 217.

⁶ סְלִיקְנָהּ *HG.* ed. pr. 71*d*.

§ 689. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׂכַחְנִינְהוּ Pes. 106*b*; שְׂאִילְנֵהוּ or שְׂאִילְנֵהוּ Sanh. 29*b*.

Aph'el: אֶסְבְּלִינְהוּ, אֶסְבְּלִינְהוּ, אֶסְבְּלִינְהוּ, A. Z. 52*b*; אֶסְבְּלִינְהוּ, אֶסְבְּלִינְהוּ, M. MS. *ibid.*¹

§ 690. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: שְׂבַקְיָנָהּ C. MS. Meg. 10*b*.

IMPERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

FORMS WITHOUT AFFORMATIVES.

§ 691. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: נִינְסַבֵּן Sanh. 22*a*.²

Pa'el: לִצְעָרִן M. Q. 28*a*; לְמַנְעָן Keth. 105*b*; לִיבְרָכִן Taan. 5*b*.

Aph'el: לִיגְמָרִן M. MS. Hag. 13*a*; לִיצְלָן Taan. 9*b*; לֹחֲתָן Gitt. 60*b*; תַּבְרִיחָן Ned. 51*a*; תַּבְרִיחָן *ibid.* 50*b*, with retention of stem-vowel.

Ithpa'al: תִּחַטְטְעָרִן *thou bearest resentment against me*, Yeb. 117*b*.

§ 692. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: נִקְטַלְךָ Yôma 82*b*; לִיקְטַלְךָ Pes. 25*b*; אִיגְזַרְךָ Sanh. 108*b*; אֶפְרָקִינְךָ Gitt. 46*a*.

Pa'el: לִיבְרַכְךָ M. Q. 9*b*; אֶצְעָרְךָ Sanh. 108*a*; נִקְבַּלְכָּךָ C. MS. Pes. 89*b*.

Aph'el: נִטְרַחְךָ Pes. 89*b*; לִיצְלְךָ Yeb. 63*a*; נִטְבִּילְכָּךָ *ibid.* 46*b*; נִשְׂמַעִינְךָ Ber. 41*b*.³

§ 693. 2D SING. FEM.—*Pa'el*: תִּקְדַּמִּיךָ K. MS. Sanh. 25*a*.

Aph'el: אֶגְמַרְךָ B. M. 83*b*; אֶזְכַּרְךָ 'Er. 53*b*.

§ 694. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לִישַׁלְקֶיהָ Sabb. 109*b*; לִישַׁקְלֵי, לִישַׁקְלֵי, *ibid.* 66*b*; לִישַׁתְוֶהֶיהָ *ibid.* 146*a*; לִיגְרַרְהָ Hull. 83*b*; נִלְטִייהָ B. B. 4*a* (לֹטֵ); נִטְהִייהָ Gitt. 69*b* (טוֹה); נִטְהִייהָ *ibid.*; לִזְנִייהָ Keth. 50*a* (זוֹן); לִיתְרִייהָ A. Z. 12*b*; לִיתְעִרייהָ M. MS. *ibid.*; נִשְׁעִייהָ B. B. 4*b* (שַׁעַ); לִיתְבְּעִיניהָ Yeb. 42*b*; נִרְגַּמְתִּיהָ M. MS. Sanh. 95*a*.

Pa'el: לִיחַסִיהָ C. MS. Meg. 12*b* (voc.); לִישְׁמִיתִיהָ *ibid.* 4*a* (voc.); תִּקְדַּמִּיהָ Sanh. 25*a*; לִשְׁיִפִיהָ Sabb. 134*a*; לִיזַבְנֵהוּ Alfasi B. B. 98*a*; אֶבְטְלִינֶיהָ Gitt. 36*b*; אִיסְלָקִינֶיהָ *ibid.* 52*b*.⁴

¹ אֶדְבַרְנִינִן TG. ed. Harkavy, § 77.

² לִירְחֵאֵי HG. ed. pr. 106*c*.

³ Levy takes this form to be *Qal*; but the Hebrew equivalent הִשְׁמִיעֵי Sanh. 82*a*, 93*a*, shows that this is *Aph'el*.

⁴ נִשְׁחַרְהָ SM. No. xxv. (voc.).

Aph'el: לודעיה Ber. 7*b*; לזבליה Sabb. 109*b*; אוסריניה A. Z. 57*a*.¹

Ithp'el: לישמתייה 'Er. 100*b*.

§ 695. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אַחְמָהָא, הַסְפָּרָא, הַיִּמְרָא, הַנְצָרָא, נְצָרָא, נְצָרָא, הַיִּמְרָא, הַסְפָּרָא, אַחְמָהָא, *passim*; לַיִּשְׁבָּקָא Sanh. 82*b*; לַיִּלְפָּא Ber. 63*a*; לַיִּסְפָּה *he anoints her*, Sabb. 110*b*.

Pa'el: לַיִּצְיָנָה B. B. 74*b*.²

Aph'el: לֹקְמָה Ned. 5*b*; לַיִּאֲדָה Gitt. 35*a*,³ נִטְבְּלִינָה Nidd 69*a*; לַיִּטְבְּלָה *let us allow her to take a ritual bath, ibid.* 30*a*.⁴

§ 696. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: לַיִּפְרוֹקֵינָן Sanh. 105*a*.

Aph'el: לַטְמַרִינָן Nidd. 61*a*; נִיגְמְרִינָן M. MS. Hag. 13*a*; לַשְׁמַעִינָן Pes. 114*b*; לַיִּטְרְדָן B. B. 5*b*; לַיִּשְׁמַעִינָן Ber. 36*a*.

§ 697. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: אִיבְדְּקִינְכוּ Sanh. 93*a*.

Pa'el: אֶקְמַטְינְכוּ Gitt. 47*a*.

Aph'el: אֶטְמַרִינְכוּ Nidd. 61*a*; אוֹתְבִינְכוּ Gitt. 47*a*.

§ 698. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לַיִּשְׁלוֹקִינְהוּ Gitt. 68*b*; נִדְרוֹקִינְהוּ *ibid.* 70*b*; אִיִּשְׁבְּקִינְהוּ *ibid.* 57*a*; נַחְשׁוֹבִינְהוּ A. Z. 9*b*; נִקְטְלִינְהוּ Ber. 54*b*; אִיִּמְשָׁחְנּוּ B. M. 107*b*; נִשְׁרָפִינְהוּ Pes. 83*b*; לַיִּכְפְּיִינְהוּ Yeb. 39*ab* ($\sqrt{\text{כפף}}$); נִגְרוֹסִינְהוּ Sanh. 13*b*; לַיִּנוֹפִינְהוּ Hull. 130*a*; לַיִּשְׁדִּינָן Sabb. 117*a*.

Pa'el: נִסְפְּרִינָן ed. pr. Sabb. 109*b*; נִסְכְּרִינָן later eds. *ibid.*; לַזְבִּינְהוּ Pes. 40*b*.⁵

Aph'el: אֶהַדְרִינְהוּ Keth. 60*a*; תַּצִּיחִינְהוּ *ibid.*; תַּבְרַחִינְהוּ *ibid.* 78*b*; נֹקְמִינְהוּ B. M. 39*b*; לַיִּחְרַמִּינְהוּ 'Ar. 28*a*; לֹכְחִינְהוּ Sabb 55*a*.

Haph'el: לַיִּהוּמְנִינְהוּ Yeb. 47*a*.

B. FORMS WITH AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 699. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: נִנְטְרָן Ber. 23*b*.

Aph'el: תַּטְרְחוּן M. MS. Sanh. 97*a*; תַּטְרְרוּן F. MS. *ibid.*

§ 700. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: לַיִּקְטְלֵהָ Pes. 25*b*.

Pa'el: לַיִּפְרְכוּהָ M. Q. 9*ab*.⁶

¹ נְפִלְיָהּ TG. ed. Coronel, § 87; אֶצְנִיעִיהָ TG. ed. Wilna, 1885, § 44.

² נְרַבְמָה HG. 274.

³ Cf. Additions and Corrections to § 222.

⁴ Jastrow (*s. v.* טבַל) explains this erroneously as 3d person.

⁵ אִשְׁבְּקִינְהוּ SM. No. LXXII. (voc.); לַיִּמְרִינְהוּן TR. II. 2.

⁶ לַבְּרַחָה SM. No. CXLIII. (voc.).

§ 701. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לִקְנֹסוּהָ Sabb. 3*b*; לְדַחֲקוּהָ B.M. 84*b*; לִיגְזוּהָ Succ. 30*a*; לִיגְרוּהוּ B.M. 112*b*; תִּקְרְעוּנֶיהָ B.B. 130*b*; תִּקְרְעֶנָּה R. MS. *ibid.*¹

Pa''el: תִּתְרַחֲקוּהָ Sanh. 97*a*; נִעְיִלוּהָ Ber. 18*b*; תִּחַלְלוּנֶיהָ Sabb. 119*b*.

§ 702. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: לִתְבַעְתָּהּ Yeb. 65*a*; לְמַצְיוּנָה Sabb. 54*b* (√*מצץ*).

Pa''el: לְשִׁימוּנָהּ B.B. 133*b*; תִּחַלְלוּנָהּ M. MS. Sabb. 119*b* (√*חלל*).

Aph'el: לְתַבּוּנָהּ (√*חב*) Sabb. 110*a*; לִיבְסָעָהּ *ibid.*

§ 703. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: נִשְׁקְלִיפוּהוּ, נִרְכְּלִיפוּהוּ, Taan. 25*a*; נִימְרִיפוּהוּ Pes. 102*b*; תִּיבְלִיפּוּ *ibid.* 87*b*.

Pa''el: לִירְחִקִיפוּהוּ Gitt. 45*a*; לִיקְבְּלִיפוּהוּ Sabb. 34*a*.

Aph'el: לִיגְמְרִיפוּהוּ 'Er. 54*b*; לִיתְבִּינּוּ V. L. Taan. 8*b*.

IMPERATIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

SINGULAR MASCULINE.

§ 704. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: שִׁבְקֵן Gitt. 55*b*; פִּרְעֵן,² פּוּרְעֵן, Šebu. 41*b*; פִּרְעֵן M. MS. *ibid.*; פִּירְקֵן Pes. 87*b*; זִיבְנֵן B.M. 60*b*.

Aph'el: אִוְקַמְנֵן Ber. 30*a*; אִוְשְׁלֵן B.M. 103*a*; אִוְזַפְנֵן Sabb. 66*b*; אִנְמַמְנֵן Sanh. 102*b*; אִנְמַמְרֵי Sötā 36*b*.

§ 705. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁקְלִיָּהּ M. Q. 17*a*; אִכְלִיָּהּ *ibid.* 11*a*.³

Pa''el: הִיִּינִיָּהּ Sanh. 8*a*; שִׁיִּלִּיָּהּ *ibid.* 98*a*.

Aph'el: אִתְנַחֲיָהּ Gitt. 24*a*; אִחַלִּיָּהּ Ber. 35*a*.

§ 706. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: פִּשְׁטָהּ Ned. 58*a*; בִּדְקָהּ Keth. 60*a*; קִטְלָהּ Meg. 12*b*.⁴

Pa''el: בִּעְתָּהּ Nidd. 66*a*.

§ 707. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Pa''el*: עֵיִלֵּינָא Sabb. 140*a*.

¹ נִדְחִקוּפָּהּ *they press him*, SM. No. xciv.

² This word has been differently explained in § 217. The explanation given here according to Alfási's text. In our texts we have פִּרְעֵן, where the ending יֵן must be = *him*.

³ פִּאָרְעִיָּהּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 182; שִׁקְלִיָּהּ TG. ed. Coronel, § 87.

⁴ שִׁקְלִיָּהּ TG. ed. Wilna, 1885, § 213; נִטְרִיָּהּ *ibid.*

§ 708. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁקִינָהּ Ber. 18*b*; שְׁבִקְיָנָהּ B. M. 85*a*.¹

Pa''el: שְׁיַמְיָנָהּ B. B. 46*b*; סִייעֵינָהּ Sabb. 21*a*.

Aph'el: אֶחָדְרֵינָהּ Sanh. 26*a*; אוֹרְמֵינָהּ *ibid.* 39*a*; אֶפְקֵינָהּ B. B. 46*b*; אֶקְשִׁינָהּ Yeb. 8*a*.

SINGULAR FEMININE.

§ 709. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֶפְקִין H. MS. B. M. 84*b*.

§ 710. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Pa''el*: שְׁדַרְיָנָהּ VL. Sanh. 93*a*.²

PLURAL MASCULINE.

§ 711. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֶנְמַרְיָן Hag. 13*a*; אוֹתָבָן Hull. 105*b*, B. M. 81*b*.

§ 712. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: יְהוּבֵיהֶּוּ Gitt. 56*b*; תַּפְסֵיהֶּוּ B. M. 83*b*; שְׁיַבְקֵיהֶּוּ Naz. 59*a*; בִּירְצֵיהֶּוּ A. Z. 59*b*.

Pa''el: הִיַּיְנֵיהֶּוּ Meg. 12*b*; פִּיַּיְסֵיהֶּוּ Hör. 13*b*.

Aph'el: אֶפְחֵ שְׂדֵיהֶּוּ Yeb. 97*a* (§ 23, *c*).³

§ 713. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: שְׁבִקְיָהּ Keth. 63*a*; סִיחֵרְיָהּ Bekh. 8*b*; תִּיפְסֵיהֶּוּ B. B. 34*a*.

Pa''el: אֶחָרְיָהּ Sabb. 119*a*.

Aph'el: אֶקְדַּמְיָהּ Sabb. 119*a*.⁴

PLURAL FEMININE.

§ 714. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קְטוּלֵין Sabb. 12*a*; קְטוּלֵין ed. Ven. *ibid.*; קְטַלֵּינָהּ O. MS. *ibid.* (§ 258).

INFINITIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 715. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: לְמִקְטְלֵי Meg. 16*a*.

Pa''el: לְצַעֲרֵין Gitt. 68*a*.

Aph'el: לְאַנְמֵינֵין Ber. 24*a*; לְאַצְוֵין Qidd. 8*b*; לְאוֹזְנֵין B. M. 69*b*.

§ 716. 2D SING. MASC.—*Aph'el*: לְאוֹתִיבָךְ Gitt. 56*b*; לְאוֹתִיבְךָ Yeb. 90*b*.

¹ הַבְּרִינָהּ give them, HG. 501; מִהַלִּיפֵין HG. ed. pr. 24*d*; נִסְרֵינֵין TG. ed. Wilna, 1885, § 214.

² שְׁבַרְיָנָהּ leave thou them alone, SM. No. xcvi.; שְׁדַרְיָנָהּ send thou them, SM. No. xxxviii. (voc.).

³ אוֹרְמֵינָהּ place ye him, SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

⁴ אֶשְׁקִינָהּ take them out, HG. 501; אֶפְקֵינָהּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 210.

§ 717. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמִיקְטְלִיהָ Gitt. 57*b*; לְמִבְלַעֲיָה Sabb. 30*a*; לְמִיתְבַּעֲיָה Alf. Yeb. 65*a*; לְאֶקְטְלִיהָ ed. Ven. Sanh. 109*a*; לְמִקְצִיָּה M. Q. 12*b*, B. Q. 26*a*; לְמִלְטִיָּה Ber. 7*a*; לְמִקְפִּיָּה Yeb. 39*a*; לְמִגְזִיָּה Succ. 37*b*; לְמִיחַשְׁדֵּיָּה Bekh. 29*a* (by analogy with לָרִי); לְמִשְׁעִיָּה 'En Y. Succ. 51*b*; לְמִקְצִיָּה B. Q. 91*b*.¹

Pa'el: לְזַבְוִיָּה M. Q. 10*b*; לְסַפְוִיָּה Sabb. 116*a*; לְיַחֲוִסִיָּה C. MS. Meg. 12*b*; לְמִשְׁיָיְמִיָּה 'Er. 97*a* (לְסַמֵּם); לְמִדְרִיָּה R. H. 16*a*.²

Aph'el: לְאֶדְפְוִיָּה Ber. 18*b*, 45*b*; לְאֶוֶקְמִיָּה Sabb. 146*a*, B. M. 16*a*; לְאֶוֶדְעִין B. M. 42*b* (cf. § 437).³

Haph'el: לְהִימְוִיָּה B. B. 134*b*.

Šaph'el: לְשִׁיזְבִיָּה B. M. 86*b*; לְשִׁיזְבוּחִיָּה F. M. *ibid*.

§ 718. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: לְמִיתְבַּעָּה Taan. 21*a*; לְמִיתְבַּעָּה Qidd. 60*b*.

Pa'el: לְנַתְוֹחָה Sabb. 52*a*; לְצַעֲוֹרָה Gitt. 73*b*; תְּרוּצָה Ned. 16*a*; לְאַהֲרֹהָ Sabb. 119*a*.

Aph'el: לְאֶוֶקְמָה Ned. 5*b*, 61*a*; לְאוֹלוֹרָה Keth. 11*b*.⁴

§ 719. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Aph'el*: לְאַשְׁמוּעִיָּן Ned. 52*b*; לְאַשְׁמוּעִיָּן Šebu. 23*a*, Qidd. 26*b*.⁵

§ 720. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמִקְטְלוֹן C. MS. Pes. 50*a*; מִיִּצְיָנְהוּ M. Q. 10*b* (לְאוֹרִין); מִיִּטְחִינְהוּ A. Z. 65*b*; מִיתְנַנְהוּ Bekh. 11*b*; לְמִקְבַּעֲיָנְהוּ Ber. 12*a*; לְמִבְדִּיקֵינְהוּ Yeb. 108*a*; לְמִיבְלַיְהוּ Alf. Ber. 38*b*; לְמִשְׁעִיָּין Succ. 51*b* (לְשַׁעַע).⁶

Pa'el: עֲיִילִינְהוּ 'Er. 44*b*; לְמִדְרִיָּנְהוּ M. MS. R. H. 16*a*; לְזַבְוִינְהוּ 2 M. MS. Pes. 40*b*.⁷

¹ לְמִזְוִינְהוּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 338; לְמִדְקִרִיָּה *SM.* No. Lxx. (voc.); לְמִצְלַבִּיהָ *ibid.* xxiv. (misprinted xxvi.) (voc.); מִישְׁמִיָּה *to rate it*, *HG.* ed. pr. 91*a*.

² לְעִוְקִיָּה *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 332.

³ לְאֶקְוִיָּה *TG.* ed. Wilna, 1855, § 52.

⁴ לְאֶוֶקְמִיָּה *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 42; לְאוֹלָאָה *ibid.* § 247.

⁵ 2d plur. masc.: לְמִבְדִּיקֵינְכֹן *SM.* No. xxviii. (voc.).

⁶ מִשְׁתַּקְנְהוּ *HG.* 91; לְמִיִּצְיָנְהוּ *HG.* ed. pr. 69*d*; לְמִיִּטְחִינְהוּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 218; לְמִיִּגְרִינְהוּ *Igg. Šeritā* 26; לְמִקְבַּעֲיָנְהוּ *ibid.*

⁷ לְבִישְׁתְּוֹהוּ *HG.* 114; לְבִישְׁתְּוֹהוּ *ibid.* 177; לְבִישְׁתְּוֹהוּ *HG.* ed. pr. 21*d*; לְשְׁמִתְוִינְהוּ *RLOW.* § 42; לְשְׁלֹמֵאנְהוּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 71; לְחִיּוּבֵאנְהוּ *ibid.* § 210.

Aph'el: לְאַהֲדוֹרֵינָהּ B. Q. 118*a*; לְאַנְחֵינָהּ M. MS. Ber. 23*b*;
לְאַקְדוֹמֵינָהּ Ber. 8*b*; לְאַשְׁלוּמֵינָהּ *ibid.*; לְאַצְוֵלֵינָהּ Sabb. 61*b*;
לְאַפְקוֹעַן B. Q. 112*b*.¹

Palpēl: לְטַלְטוֹלֵינָהּ Sabb. 143*a*.

§ 721. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: לְמַכְתְּבֵינָהּ C. MS. M. Q. 3*a*;
לְמִיכְלֵינָהּ C. MS. Alf. Bêçā 4*a*.²

Pa'ēl: לְמִיזְיֵינָהּ Yeb. 65*a*.³

PARTICIPLE WITH SUFFIXES.

BARE PARTICIPLE.—§ 722. *Sing. masc.*: מְצַעֵרן Sabb. 108*a*;
פִּיסקֵיהּ Sanh. 77*b*; מִיִּתְנֵיהּ Pes. 111*b* (§ 80, *b*); מְנַשְׁתֵּיהּ Sabb.
134*a* (§ 58); מְלַפְפָּהּ B. M. 74*a*; מְקַמְטֵינְכוּ 'Arākh Gitt. 47*a*.

Plur. masc.: מְפַסְלֵיהּ Yeb. 41*b*; מְמַצֵּיעֵינָהּ 'En Y. Pes. 111*a*.⁴

WITH SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 723. פָּרַעְתִּיךָ *thou payest me*,
Šebu. 41*b*; מְסַלְקִיךָ *I (we) remove thee*, B. M. 15*b*; מוֹכִילֵיהּ
we give him to eat, K. MS. Sanh. 20*a*; אֶמְרֵיחֶנּוּ *you tell us*, R.
MS. B. Q. 62*a*.⁵

B. VERBS ל"ו WITH OBJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

§ 724. Verbs ל"ו take the same suffixes as other verbs, and what has been stated in § 646 applies also here. The chief points to be noticed in connection with these verbs is that the 3d masc. of the singular and the plural perfect and the entire imperfect and imperative, when before suffixes beginning with a vowel, restore frequently their third stem-consonant (י).

¹ לְאַהֲדוֹרֵינָהּ *TG. ed. Harkavy, § 232*; לְאַתוֹרֵינָהּ *HG. 165*; לְאַקוֹרֵינָהּ *HG. ed. pr. 29*d**; מְשַׁבְּעֵיהּ *to cause them to swear, RLOW. § 42.*

² מְלִינְסֵיהּ *HG. 265*; לְמִיתְבַּעֲרֵיהּ *ibid. 445*; מְגַזְרֵיהּ *HG. ed. pr. 41*a**; מְיַצֵּיעֵיהּ *ibid. (√ ארץ) RLOW. § 101.*

³ *Pa.* חֲלוֹפְנָהּ *HG. 228*; זְבוֹנְנָהּ *ibid.*—*Aph.* אוֹזְפִינָהּ *ibid.*—*Haph.* לְהִימוֹנָהּ *TG. ed. Harkavy, § 1.*—*Šaph.* שְׁתוֹרֵרֵיהּ *HG. 442.*—*Palp.* לְטַלְטוֹלֵיהּ *ibid. 97.*

⁴ דְּבִרֵינָהּ *HG. 642*; צְמִדֵיהּ *ibid.*; מְדַקְנֵיהּ *they pound them, TR. II. 17.*

⁵ D. Hoffmann, in his otherwise just strictures on Goldschmidt's translation of the Talmud, makes the unsupportable statement (*Zeitschr. für hebr. Bibliogr.*, I., 182) that participles with enclitic subject-pronouns cannot take objective suffixes. The examples given here and in § 780 and by Dalman, *op. cit.*, pp. 318 and 328, prove the untenability of his statement.

PERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

3D SING. MASC.

§ 725. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: מָחַיִן Taan. 29a.¹

Pa''el: הָחַיְתָּן B. M. 67a; הָחַיְתָּן R. MS. *ibid.*; כָּפְסִיִן Ber. 56a.

Aph'el: אֶשְׁקִיִן Sabb. 145b; אֶשְׁקִיאָן or אֶשְׁקִיאָן Keth. 104b; אֶקְרִיִן Yeb. 93b.

§ 726. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: עָנָה B. Q. 92b; קָרַיְתָּ *ibid.*²

Pa''el: לָחַיְתָּ Hull. 127a.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִיִךְ Sabb. 152b; אֶחַנְיִךְ Yeb. 40a; אֶמְרִיךְ Sotá 35b; אֶקְשִׂיִךְ or אֶקְשִׂיִךְ M. MS. 'Er. 3a; אֶחַיְךְ F. MS. Sanh. 109b.

§ 727. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: חָזְיָה Qidd. 81b; שָׂרְיָה, שָׂרְיָה, Ned. 23a; מָחַיְיָה Ber. 58a; שָׁחַיְיָה M. Q. 10b; חָזַיְיָה V. L. Taan. 9a.

Pa''el: גָּלְיָה Ber. 5b; מַפְיָה Sabb. 154a; פְּבִיָה M. MS. Ber. 60b; שָׁחַיָה Qidd. 45b; טַמְיָה Hull. 3a; נִשְׂרִיָה *ibid.* 91a; וַחַיָּה Zeb. 19a.

Aph'el: אֶלְוִיָה Ber. 31a; אֶשְׁקִיָה Sabb. 108a; אֶרְצִיָה Qidd. 45b; אֶחַנְיָה Zeb. 30b; אֶרְמִיָה Pes. 10b.

§ 728. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: חָזְיָה Sanh. 95a; שָׂבִיָה Ber. 60b.

§ 729. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Pa''el*: הָלִינָן B. B. 73a.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִינָן Ber. 56a.

§ 730. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קָרַפְכוּ V. L. Ber. 58a.

Pa''el: שָׁוּוּינְכוּ Pes. 51a.

§ 731. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שָׂרְפָהוּ B. B. 24a; תִּלְפָהוּ R. H. 6a, 18b; תִּרְפָהוּ B. Q. 101a; חָזַפָהוּ Ber. 28a; קָרַיְפָהוּ *ibid.* 58a; חָזַיְפָהוּ Pes. 51a.³

Aph'el: אֶגְלִיפָהוּ Yômâ 69b; אֶמְשִׂיפָהוּ B. B. 153a.⁴

§ 732. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: תִּנְנָהוּ Meg. 4a; תִּנְנָהוּ 'Er. 60a.⁵

¹ מִיחַאֲרִי *MV.* 28; מִחַאֲרִי *HG.* ed. pr. 74c.

² מִחַיְיָךְ *MV.* 28.

³ קָנַפְנוּן *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 75; דִּתְרִינְנוּן or דִּתְרִינְנוּן *Igg. Šerîrâ,* ed. Goldberg, p. 12.

⁴ אֶרְתַּפְהוּ *HG.* 201.

⁵ שָׂרְפָהוּ *HG.* ed. pr. 32a.

Verbs ל" with Suffixes.

<i>QAL.</i>	1st sing. com.	2d sing. masc.	2d sing. fem.	3d sing. masc.	3d sing. fem.
PERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	גָּלִיךְ	גָּלִיךָ	גָּלִיךְ	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה
3d fem.	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה
2d com.	גָּלִיחָה	—	—	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה
1st com.	—	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה
Plur. 3d masc. . .	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה
2d masc.	גָּלִיחָה	—	—	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה
1st com.	—	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה	גָּלִיחָה
IMPERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ
IMPERATIVE—					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	גָּלִיחַ	—	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
Plur. 2d masc. . .	גָּלִיחַ	—	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
INFINITIVE	מִגְלִיחַ	מִגְלִיחַ	מִגְלִיחַ	מִגְלִיחַ	מִגְלִיחַ
<i>PA'ĒL.</i>					
PERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
3d fem.	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
2d com.	גָּלִיחַ	—	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
1st com.	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
2d masc.	גָּלִיחַ	—	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
1st com.	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
IMPERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ	לִיגְלִיחַ
IMPERATIVE—					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	גָּלִיחַ	—	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
Plur. 2d masc. . .	גָּלִיחַ	—	—	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ
INFINITIVE	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ	גָּלִיחַ

Verbs ל"י with Suffixes.

QAL.	1st plur. com.	2d plur. masc.	2d plur. fem.	3d plur. masc.	3d plur. fem.
PERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	גָּלִינָן	גָּלַנְכוּ	גָּלַנְכִי	גָּלְנָהּ	גָּלְנָהּ
3d fem. . .	גָּלִיתִינָן	גָּלִיתִינְכוּ	גָּלִיתִינְכִי	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ
2d com. . .	גָּלִיתִינָן	—	—	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ
1st com. . .	—	גָּלִיתִינְכוּ	גָּלִיתִינְכִי	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	גָּלִינָן	גָּלוּנְכוּ	גָּלוּנְכִי	גָּלוּנָהּ	גָּלוּנָהּ
2d masc. . .	גָּלִיתוּנָן	—	—	גָּלִיתוּנָהּ	גָּלִיתוּנָהּ
1st com. . .	—	גָּלִינְכוּ	גָּלִינְכִי	גָּלִינָהּ	גָּלִינָהּ
IMPERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִינָן	לִיגְלִינְכוּ	לִיגְלִינְכִי	לִיגְלִינָהּ	לִיגְלִינָהּ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִינָן	לִיגְלִינְכוּ	לִיגְלִינְכִי	לִיגְלִינָהּ	לִיגְלִינָהּ
IMPERATIVE—					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	גָּלִינָן	—	—	גָּלִינָהּ	גָּלִינָהּ
Plur. 2d masc. . .	גָּלוּנָן	—	—	גָּלוּנָהּ	גָּלוּנָהּ
INFINITIVE	מִגְלִינָן	מִגְלִינְכוּ	מִגְלִינְכִי	מִגְלִינָהּ	מִגְלִינָהּ
<i>PA'ÉL.</i>					
PERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	גָּלִינָן	גָּלַנְכוּ	גָּלַנְכִי	גָּלְנָהּ	גָּלְנָהּ
3d fem. . .	גָּלִיתִינָן	גָּלִיתִינְכוּ	גָּלִיתִינְכִי	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ
2d com. . .	גָּלִיתִינָן	—	—	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ
1st com. . .	—	גָּלִיתִינְכוּ	גָּלִיתִינְכִי	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ	גָּלִיתִנָּהּ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	גָּלוּנָן	גָּלוּנְכוּ	גָּלוּנְכִי	גָּלוּנָהּ	גָּלוּנָהּ
2d masc. . .	גָּלִיתוּנָן	—	—	גָּלִיתוּנָהּ	גָּלִיתוּנָהּ
1st com. . .	—	גָּלוּנְכוּ	גָּלוּנְכִי	גָּלוּנָהּ	גָּלוּנָהּ
IMPERFECT—					
Sing. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִינָן	לִיגְלִינְכוּ	לִיגְלִינְכִי	לִיגְלִינָהּ	לִיגְלִינָהּ
Plur. 3d masc. . .	לִיגְלִינָן	לִיגְלִינְכוּ	לִיגְלִינְכִי	לִיגְלִינָהּ	לִיגְלִינָהּ
IMPERATIVE—					
Sing. 2d masc. . .	גָּלִינָן	—	—	גָּלִינָהּ	גָּלִינָהּ
Plur. 2d masc. . .	גָּלוּנָן	—	—	גָּלוּנָהּ	גָּלוּנָהּ
INFINITIVE	מִגְלוּינָן	מִגְלוּינְכוּ	מִגְלוּינְכִי	מִגְלוּינָהּ	מִגְלוּינָהּ

3D SING. FEM.

§ 733. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁרִייתָהּ Sanh. 95*a*, 101*a*; שְׁרִייתָהּ Meg. 16*a*; שְׁרִיתָהּ Sanh. 95*a*; קְשִׁיתָהּ B. B. 98*b*.

Pa'el: רְבִיתָהּ C. MS. Meg. 13*a* (voc.); שְׁוִיתָהּ Macc. 16*a*; מִירָתָהּ Sabb. 80*b*.¹

Aph'el: אִירִיתָהּ Ber. 48*a*; אִשְׁקִיתָהּ Taan. 29*a*; אִשְׁקִיתָהּ Sabb. 109*b*; אִזְנִיתָהּ B. M. 84*b*,² אִרְוִיתָהּ Sanh. 109*b*; אִנְוִיתָהּ *ibid*.

§ 734. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתִיךָ Keth. 72*b*.

§ 735. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁרִיתֶנּוּ Qidd. 8*b*.

Ithpa'al: אִפְסַתֶּנּוּ Keth. 54*a*.

§ 736. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתָהּ Sanh. 104*a*; קִלְתָּהּ *ibid*.

Aph'el: אִקְנִיתָהּ Gitt. 20*b*.

2D SING. COM.

§ 737. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אִקְרִיתֶךָ B. B. 21*b*; אִזְנִיתֶךָ *ibid*. 84*a*.

§ 738. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתָהּ Hāg. 15*a*.

Pa'el: מִלְּיִיתָהּ M. MS. B. M. 105*a*.

Aph'el: אִירִיתָהּ Hāg. 4*b*.

§ 739. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתִיךָ B. B. 110*b*.

Pa'el: שְׁוִיתִיךָ Pes. 3*b*.

§ 740. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: טִוִּיתֶנּוּ Hull. 110*a*; מִחִיתֶנּוּ Sabb. 148*a*; מִחִיתֶנּוּ Pes. 42*a*; מִחִיתֶנּוּ Ber. 24*a*.

Aph'el: אִירִיתֶנּוּ Sanh. 95*b*.

1ST SING. COM.

§ 741. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתָךָ Hull. 96*a*.

Aph'el: אִתְנִיתָךָ Zeb. 30*b*.

§ 742. 2D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתֶיךָ Sanh. 108*b*.

§ 743. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתָהּ M. Q. 25*a*; בְּעִיתָהּ B. B. 74*b*; שְׁרִיתָהּ Taan. 24*a*.

Pa'el: כְּפִיתָהּ B. Q. 56*a*.

Aph'el: אִתְנִיתָהּ Zeb. 30*b*; אִתְנִיתָהּ B. M. 99*b*.

§ 744. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: הִוִּיתֶיכוּ Ber. 58*b*.³

¹ שְׁרִיתָהּ *HG.* ed. pr. 101*c*.

² *Cf.* § 768, note.

³ שְׁוִיתֶיכוּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 214.

§ 745. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: חִייתֵיהֶם B. B. 73*b*.

Pa'el: עֲשִׂיתֵיהֶם Keth. 50*a*.¹

§ 746. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: בְּעִתָּהּ 'En Y. B. B. 74*a*.²

3D PLUR. MASC.

§ 747. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֶקְרִיךְ B. B. 21*b*; אֶקְרִיךְ Hull. 133*a*; אֶקְרִיךְ 1 R. MS. *ibid.* (§ 532).

§ 748. 2D SING. COM.—*Pa'el*: שְׁיִידֶךָ Succ. 48*b*.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִיךָ Yeb. 93*b*.

§ 749. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: מְחַדְהוּ Ber. 56*a*; שְׁיִידָהּ Ned. 23*a*; קָרִידָהּ B. B. 58*a*.

Pa'el: שְׁפִידָהּ Ber. 59*b*.

Aph'el: אֶדְחִידָהּ B. B. 73*b*; אֶמְטִידָהּ B. M. 85*a*; אֶיִיתָדָהּ Ber. 31*b*; אֶתִידָהּ *ibid.* 56*a*; אֶמְטִידָהּ Keth. 103*b*; אֶיִיתָדָהּ Sabb. 121*b*; אֶשְׁקִידָהּ Gitt. 56*b*; אֶשְׁקִידָהּ B. M. 83*b* (§ 532).³

§ 750. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: שְׁיִידָהּ B. M. 112*b*; שְׁרִידָהּ O. MS. Sabb. 81*b*.

Pa'el: כְּסִידָהּ Tām. 32*b* (§ 532).

Aph'el: אֶתִידָהּ Men. 17*a*; אֶנְשִׂידָהּ Alf. Hull. 93*b*; אֶמְטִידָהּ M. MS. Sabb. 129*a* (§ 532).

§ 751. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁרִידָהּ Ber. 23*a*; שְׁרִידָהּ *ibid.*; חִיידָהּ Sabb. 20*b*; חִיידָהּ M. MS. *ibid.*; מְחַדְהוּ Gitt. 57*a*; מְחַדְהוּ MM. *ibid.*; מְלַכְהוּ Sanh. 109*a*; שְׁדִידִךְ 'En Y. Taan. 25*a*.⁴

Pa'el: שְׁפִידָהּ Sanh. 110*a*; סְמִידָהּ B. M. 85*b*; שְׁיִידָהּ Nidd. 57*b*.⁵

Aph'el: אֶיִיתָדָהּ M. Q. 11*a*; אֶיִיתָדָהּ Ned. 50*b*; אֶמְנִידָהּ Pes. 89*a*.⁶

2D PLUR. MASC.

§ 752. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: שְׁרִיתָהּ Sabb. 136*b*; תִּנְיָתָהּ *ibid.* 91*a*.

¹ אֶקְרִיתָהּ *I placed them in possession*, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 214; אֶרֶתִיתָפְנֶךָ HG. 231; שְׁרִידָתָהּ *I threw them*, SM. No. xxviii. (voc.); שְׁרִידָתָהּ SC. IV. 4, § 55.

² חִייתָהּ HG. ed. pr. 37*a*.

³ אֶתִידָהּ *they brought him*, SM. No. xxviii.

⁴ מְלַכְהוּ SM. No. xxv. (voc.); חִיידָהּ *ibid.* No. LIII.; כְּפִידָהּ *ibid.* No. cccxiii.; שְׁרִידָהּ Hal. Pes., p. 80; חִיידָהּ Igg. Šerāra, ed. Goldberg, p. 12; תִּנְיָתָהּ *ibid.*, p. 16; תִּנְיָתָהּ *ibid.*

⁵ שְׁפִידָהּ, שְׁרִידָהּ, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 214.

⁶ אֶתִידָהּ TG. ed. Mussafa, § 99.

1ST PLUR. COM.

§ 753. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: הִזְנֶנָּה Ber. 58*b*.

Pa'el: שָׁרִינָה Hôr. 13*b*.

§ 754. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: הִזְנִינָה Bekh.; דְּהִינָהוּ 'Er. 41*a*.¹

Aph'el: אֲשָׁרִינָה M. Q. 27*a*; אֲקָרִינָהוּ, אֲקָרִינָהוּ Yeb. 106*b* (legal style).²

§ 755. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: הִזְנִינָה C. MS. Zeb. 27*b*.³

§ 756. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: הִזְנִינָהוּ Šeb. 18*a*; הִזְנָהוּ B. B. 74*b*; הִזְנָהוּ M. MS. *ibid*.⁴

§ 757. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: הִזְנָהוּ Bekh. 38*b*.

IMPERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

FORMS WITHOUT AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 758. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: לִימְטִינִי Sanh. 7*b*.

§ 759. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: נְהַזְנֶנָּה Rašī in ed. Cracow Sanh. 25*b*.

Pa'el: נִשְׁוֹרָה Qidd. 70*b*; נִשְׁוֹרָה 'En Y. *ibid*.

Aph'el: אֲתַנְיָה Yeb. 40*a*; אֲתַרְמִינָה A. Z. 34*b*.⁵

§ 760. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לִיתְנִינָה Qidd. 65*a*; לִיקְלִינָה Sabb. 110*a*; אֲבַנְיָה Gitt. 68*b*; לִקְלִינָה Ber. 6*a*.

Pa'el: לִשְׁוִינָה Meg. 16*a*; לִטְמִינָה Hull. 3*a*; לִימְלִינָה Sabb. 109*b*; נִשְׁוִינָה *ibid*. 67*a*; לִשְׁוִינָה M. MS. Meg. 16*a*; נִשְׁוִינָה Qidd. 81*a*; לְרַבִּינָה Ber. 62*a*; אִישְׁוִינָה Yeb. 49*b*; וְהִטְמִינָה C. MS. Pes. 20*a* (voc.) (= וְהִטְמִינָה).

Aph'el: לִימְצִינָה Sabb. 104*a*; לִימְטִינָה *ibid*. 110*a*.⁶

§ 761. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: הִזְרַמְיָה M. Q. 2*b*.

Pa'el: הִשְׁפִּינָה Yeb. 40*a*; נִשְׁפִּינָה Sabb. 119*a*.

Aph'el: אֲתַנְיָה C. MS. Meg. 4*a* (voc.); נִיחָה Qidd. 61*b*; תִּיחַנְיָה *ibid*. 32*a*.⁷

§ 762. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Aph'el*: תִּשְׁקִינִי Qidd. 70*a*.

¹ דְּהִינָהוּ in ירוסי תנאים, p. 1*b*.

² אִישְׁוִינָה TG. ed. Harkavy, § 181.

³ אֲקָרִינָהוּ HG. 315.

⁴ הִזְנִינָהוּ Hal. Pes. § 132; אֲתַנְיָהוּ Igg. Šertrā, pp. 13, 14.

⁵ Cf. Luzzatto's *hebr. Briefe*, p. 1040.

⁶ נִשְׁוִינָהוּ HG. 406.

⁷ תִּשְׁקִינָה TG. ed. Harkavy, § 359 (§ 86).

§ 763. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: נְקַרְיָנָהּ Yeb. 79*a*; נְקַלְיָנָהּ Gitt. 69*a*; אֲחֻזְיָנָהּ Keth. 63*a*; בִּיתָנָהּ Ker. 3*a*; לִיתָנָהּ 'Er. 16*a*; לִישָׁנָהּ Hull. 90*b*; נְחֻזְיָנָהּ Rašī Sanh. 25*b*; לְשָׁדֵיךְ Sabb. 66*b*; לְכַפֵּייהוּ Yeb. 39*ab*.¹

Pa'ēl: לְסַמְיָנָהּ Gitt. 68*b*; נִיבְלִינָהּ *let us destroy them*, Meg. 13*b*; לִי בְלִינָהּ C. MS. *ibid.* (voc. and in two words; see "Additions and Corrections").

FORMS WITH AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 764. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: נְקַרְיָהּ M. MS. B. M. 105*a*.

§ 765. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לְקַרְיָהּ B. M. 16*a*; לְקַלְיָהּ Gitt. 56*b*; לִיתְחֻזְיָהּ Hull. 78*a*; לִיתְחֻזְיָהּ Sabb. 67*a*.

Aph'ēl: לְקַרְיִין Hull. 133*a*.

§ 766. *Qal*: לִיקְנוּיָהּ Succā 30*b* (§ 532).²

§ 767. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Aph'ēl*: לִיכְרִייהוּ Sanh. 27*a*; לְשָׁדֵיכוֹ, לְשָׁדֵינָהּ eds. Pes. 30*a*.³

IMPERATIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

SINGULAR.

§ 768. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'ēl*: אֲשַׁקְיִין B. M. 60*b*, Qidd. 9*a*, 31*b*; אוֹיְגִינִין or אוֹיְגִינִין B. M. 84*b*,⁴ אוֹגְיִינִין or אוֹגְיִינִין H. MS. *ibid.* (f.); אֲשַׁקֵּן Sanh. 67*b*.

§ 769. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁדַרְיָהּ B. B. 63*a*.

Pa'ēl: דַּלְיָהּ Ber. 18*a*; נִיטְיָהּ A. Z. 15*a*.

§ 770. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: בַּעֲיָא 'Er. 80*a*.

Aph'ēl: אִיתְיָיִא Qidd. 32*a*.

§ 771. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Aph'ēl*: אֲשַׁקִּינֶן A. Z. 58*ab*.

§ 772. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: מְנִינָהּ Sanh. 39*a*; קַלְיָנָהּ Yōmā 84*a*.

Pa'ēl: זַכִּינָהּ Bekh. 8*b*; פְּסִינָהּ Sanh. 110*a*.

Aph'ēl: אִיתְיָיִנָּהּ Bekh. 8*b*.

PLURAL.

§ 773. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁדַרְיָהּ Yōmā 69*b*.

Pa'ēl: חַפְיָהּ Yōmā 69*b*.

Aph'ēl: אִיתְיָיִנָּהּ eds. Ber. 56*a*; אֲמַטְיָיִנָּהּ Sabb. 119*a*; אֲבַרְיָיִנָּהּ Yeb. 97*a*.

¹ לִימְחַנְיָהּ *HG.* 560.

² לִיקְרִייהוּ *Še'el.* 154.

³ לִישָׁדֵינָהּ *HG.* ed. pr. 29*c*.

⁴ Passing into פִּי, or obscuring the vowel.

§ 774. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Pa'el*: שְׁיִנְהוּ B. B. 172*a*.

Aph'el: אֲרִיפִינְהוּ A. Z. 71*a*.

§ 775. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Pa'el*: שְׁוֹנְנָהי B. B. 172*a*.

INFINITIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 776. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמַרְמִיָּה Sabb. 62*a*; לְמַחְרִיָּה Ber. 56*a*; לְמִיחֲרִי R. H. 17*a*; לְמַסְנִיָּה Pes. 113*b*; לְמַשְׁנִיָּה 'En Y. *ibid.*¹

Pa'el: לְבִזְרִיָּה C. MS. Meg. end.²

Aph'el: לְאַחְרִיָּה Sabb. 62*a*; אֲרַמְרִיָּה Pes. 10*b*.³

§ 777. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: לְמִקְרִיָּה Meg. 4*a*; לְמִיתְלִיָּה A. Z. 53*b*.

Ithp'el: לְאַשְׁתְּרוּרִיָּה 'En Y. Yeb. 102*b*.

§ 778. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Pa'el*: לְנִסְוִיָּכֵי M. MS. Sanh. 101*b*; לְמִינְסִינְכֵי V. L. *ibid.*

§ 779. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמִישְׁהִיָּהוּ 'Ar. 16*b*; לְמַבְנִינְהוּ B. B. 73*b*; לְמַבְנִינָה 'En Y. *ibid.*; לְמַפִּינְהוּ to bake them, A. Z. 65*b*.⁴

Pa'el: לְרַבּוּיָּנְהוּ Tem. 32*b*; לְנְסִינְהוּ Raši Sanh. 101*b*; לְמִינְסִינְהוּ Sanh. 101*b*; לְמִינְסִנְהוּ *ibid.* 'En Y.

Aph'el: לְאַחְרִינְהוּ Sabb. 57*a*; לְאַרְרִינְהוּ Zeb. 116*a*; לְאַטְוִינְהוּ Bêcā 4*a*.⁵

PARTICIPLE WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 780. מְרַבִּיָּה Ber. 62*a*.—מְשִׁקִּינִיָּה *we give him to drink*, K. MS. Sanh. 20*a*.

THE NOUN.

§ 781. Under this head are included substantives and adjectives. The difficulties which present themselves to us in the classification of nouns even in Syriac are infinitely augmented in Babylonian Aramaic, both on account of the uncertainty of the vocalization, as well as from the lack of a dictionary answering modern requirements. The classification can, therefore, at best, be only tentative. Still it is hoped that even such a tentative attempt will result in much that is positive; it will clear up many uncertainties, and furnish points for further research in many directions.

¹ לְמִיתְרִינִיָּה *to teach it*, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 1 (§ 86).

² לְתַחְרִיָּה HG. 184. ³ לְאַחְרִיָּה TG. ed. Coronel, § 87. ⁴ לְמַשְׁנִינְהוּ HG. 141.

⁵ אֲחִרְרִינְהוּ HG. 91; לְאַתְרִינְהוּ *ibid.* 449; אֲחִרְרִי *ibid.* 91; לְאַקְנִינְהוּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 237.

§ 782. It has been the author's endeavor in this chapter, as throughout this entire work, to give a complete enumeration of existing forms, as far as such a thing is at present possible. Illustrative examples have been selected with the following points of view: to present such words, where possible,

(1) which, etymologically and morphologically, are more certain;

(2) which illustrate phonetic laws not mentioned in the first part of this work;

(3) which give occasion for etymological remarks;

(4) for which there are examples with *matres lectionis*, so that their form can be established beyond a doubt.

§ 783. Among the many difficulties exhibited by the talmudic noun, one phenomenon is especially marked—the multiplicity of forms of one and the same word. Cf., for instance, סְכֻלָּא, סְכֻלָּא, סְכֻלָּא, סְכֻלָּא, *fool*, VL., B. B. 126 b; פִּיֶשָׁא, פִּיֶשָׁא, פִּיֶשָׁא, *fish*; זְמַנָּא, זְמַנָּא, *time*; גְּדַאשָׁא, גְּדַאשָׁא, *heap*; שְׂטַרְתָּא, שְׂטַרְתָּא, *document*; תְּלִיתִין, תְּלִיתִין, *thirty*; פְּנִידִי, פְּנִידִי, *handle(s)*; אֲגִירָא, אֲגִירָא, *employer*; אֲחֻתָּא, אֲחֻתָּא, *sister*; הִימְתָּא, הִימְתָּא, *mother-in-law*; קִבְעָא, קִבְעָא, *fixing*, and many others. Now, some of these forms are undoubtedly original and legitimate by-forms; as, e. g., the last example cited. Others are, no doubt, reduced forms; as, e. g.,

אֲחֻתָּא, Arab. أُخْتٌ, and הִימְתָּא. Again, others are probably broken plurals; as the forms from which פְּנִידִי and גְּרַאסִי are derived.¹ Still this does not explain all the phenomena.² A satisfactory explanation is afforded only by the recognition of the fact that forms of the types فَعْلٌ and فُعْلٌ appear not only as קְטִיל, קְטִיל, or קְטִיל; קְטִיל, קְטִיל, or קְטִיל; and קְטִיל, קְטִיל, or קְטִיל; but also as קְטִיל, קְטִיל; קְטִיל, קְטִיל, or קְטִיל; and קְטִיל, קְטִיל, קְטִיל, קְטִיל, קְטִיל, קְטִיל.

§ 784. The present state of our knowledge of Semitic phonetics and nominal formation makes the task of proving such a proposition a hopeless one. I would only limit myself to state that the current belief that Aramaic qâmêṣ always represents an

¹ Cf. Brockelmann, *ZDMG.*, LI., p. 659.

² Cf. also König, *Hebr. Gramm.*, II., 1, pp. 470 sqq., for additional explanations.

original *ā* does no justice to the facts. In many cases Aramaic qāmēç is, like the Hebrew qāmēç, merely a produced *ā*. The only difference between Aramaic and Hebrew, with regard to the production of *ā* to *ā̄*, is that in the latter the process is still in full life, while in the former we have only petrified remnants of this process. Everybody will admit that in the Syriac equivalents *ܡܚܪ*, *ܥܢܢ*, *ܩܬܠܐ*, of the Hebrew *מָחַר*, *עָנַן*, *קָהַל*, qāmēç represents *ā*; but nobody seems willing to do the same in the case of *ܡܚܪ*, *ܥܢܢ*, *ܩܬܠܐ*, the equivalents of Hebrew *מָחַר*, *עָנַן*, and *קָהַל*.

§ 785. From the above quoted examples of *ܡܚܪ*, etc., we also learn that qāmēç may stand for a helping vowel. This explains the targumic form *ܡܚܪ*, the diphthongized form of the Persian *gûn*. This form is later easily mistaken for *qattal* and explains the Hebrew form *מְחַרְחֵר*.

§ 786. The recognition that the production of *ā* to *ā̄* is still a more or less living process in Aramaic throws light on the numerous cases mentioned in the preceding pages of this work, where we found unexpected qāmēç, and proves the correctness and reliability, in the majority of cases, of living tradition. I say "in the majority of cases." For I am not blind to the fact that in some cases tradition may be wrong; but the more I have worked in this field, the more my conviction has grown that mere *a priori* theories are worthless in this field, and then the more so when they are in opposition to authenticated tradition, even if that tradition be only oral. I am conscious to be in this regard in opposition to preconceived notions, but doubt not that those who will give the subject an unbiased and earnest investigation will finally come around to my way of looking at it.

§ 787. In the light of the above I want to point out that I do not consider forms like *ܡܚܪ*, *ܥܢܢ*, and the like, as false, because the superlinear vocalization of the Targûmîm shows still a long vowel under the second stem-consonant. It is perhaps not superfluous to call attention to the fact that even as near a dialect as Palestinean Aramaic need not in every case agree with our Babylonian Aramaic, and that Babylonian Aramaic continued to live and develop for many centuries after Palestinean Aramaic had died out. Many of the corruptions of the current vocalization

of the Targûmîm are probably due to the influence of Babylonian Aramaic, with which the naqdânîm were more familiar.

NOTE.—The limited space at my disposal, as well as the nature of footnotes, have induced me to be concise in my etymological explanations. Sometimes I have limited myself to a mere suggestion. It is, therefore, hoped that students will examine the respective dictionaries before passing judgment on the proposed etymologies.

SUMMARY OF NOMINAL FORMS.

I. INTERNAL VOWEL CHANGE ONLY.

1. ONE SHORT VOWEL.

فُعَلٌ.—§ 788. To the regular forms given below it must be added that, under the influence of adjacent consonants, *qatl* may pass into *qitl* or *qutl*; *qitl* into *qutl* or *qatl*; *qutl* into *qitl* (or *qatl*?). Thereby the original vowel may be kept under the first consonant in one form, and the derived vowel under the second consonant in another form, and *vice versa*. Thus we have יִתְרָא, יִתְרָא, *cord*; גִּירָשָׁא, גִּירָשָׁא,¹ *heap*; זִמְנָא, זִמְנָא,² *time*.

§ 789. The laws under which these vowel changes take place cannot yet be stated with accuracy; but the following general rules may already be given:

1. *qatl* passes into *qitl* mostly in stems having a guttural as its last consonant, under the influence of שׁ, and in ע"ע forms, when the sharpened consonant is followed by a vowel.

2. *qatl* passes into *qutl* under the influence of labials, liquids, emphatic consonants, ל and כ, when these sounds directly follow the vowel.

3. *qitl* passes into *qutl* under the same conditions as *qatl* does, but less frequently.

4. *qitl* passes into *qatl* when its vowel is in a closed syllable before a guttural—but this happens only in a few cases—and under the same conditions and with the same frequency as *qutl* passes into *qatl*.

5. *qutl* and *qitl* frequently interchange for other than phonetic reasons, and, according to some, through *ü*. For *qutl* passing

¹ R. Nissim, המפתח 32 b = Sabb. 35 a.

² TG. ed. Harkavy, § 74.

גַּבְרָא, *man*, plur. גַּבְרִי;¹ עַלְם *young man*, Sanh. 95 a (= Hebr. עָלָם, or = גֶּלָם ?); נַחֲמָא, נָהֵמָא, *bread*; קַטְלָא *killing*;² אֲפַחְחָא *levity*; תַּרְבָּא *fat*.³ Plur.: אֲפִרְיָא, אֲפִרְיָא, *respect, solicitude for one's honor*, אֲפִרְיָן, אֲפִרְיָן, *our respect*, with helping vowel; אֲמַנְיָא = אֲפִרְיָן לֹא;

b) לְפַחְתָּא *turnip*; שְׁבַיַּב *seven* (§ 50, 4); נְשָׁה,⁶ נִישְׂפָּא, *dawn*; פִּלְכָא, פִּילְכָּא,⁶ *'spindle*; רִישְׂפָּא *demon*;⁷ מַזְמָא = תִּיגְדָא,⁸ *staff*;⁸ plur. סַלְחָא שִׁלְחָא C. MS. Meg. 7b (voc.); קִשְׂרָא.

c) גִּידָא *vine*; קַרְסָּא.

§ 791. יְתִרָא *assembly*; וְעָדָא *rose*; יֶרְחָא *month*; יִתְרָא, יִתְרָא (§ 788).

§ 792. לַיְפָּא *laughter* (עַחְךְ = אַחְךְ = הַאךְ/ךְ); לְפַחְתָּא T. F., Ker. 6 a) *stone*; עָנָא, עָאנָא, *small cattle*; פַּאֲרָא *rib-bon*; רִישָׂא, רִיאָשָׂא, *head*.

§ 793. אֲפָא *face*; אֲנַפָּא, אֲנָפָּא, *treasure*; plur. גַּבְרִי *at the side of*.

b) עִידָא *goat*.⁹

¹ The plur. גַּבְרִיָּן, which occurs but a few times, is probably of Palestinian origin.

² With prothesis: אִיקַטְלָא SM. No. ccxx.

³ אֲפִרְיָא is a secondary stem of אֲפִרְיָא found in אֲפִרְיָא *rain*; רִקְבָּא *greasy spot*; רִבְבָּא *fruit-juice*; Tigré rübā *river*; Tña. revrevé *sprinkle with water*. Galla wāraba *draw water*, Amh. wadab *river*, Egypt. warem *inundation*; Bilin wārābā, Chamir wirbā, *river*; Saho rōb *rain*, rōbāb *rainstorm*, rōbta *raindrop*; Somali rōb *river*, warabi *to water*. It is at least not certain that, as Gesenius' *Dict.*, 12th ed., asserts, רַבבָּא *be large* is connected with it. The same applies to P. Smith's *Thesaurus Syr.*, where it is connected with רַבְבָּא *grow*.

⁴ Cf. Samar. אֲפִרְיָא *thanks*, Heidenheim's *Bibl. Samarit.*, 5-6, index.

⁵ The form is like Targumic אֲפִרְיָא; the plural is frequently used in adverbial and prepositional expressions.—אֲפִרְיָא (= אֲפִרְיָא) SM. No. xxviii.

⁶ The abs. and the constr. states are very rare. But, from the few cases that do occur, the conclusion seems justified that אֲפִרְיָא gives less frequently a form אֲפִרְיָא than the cognate languages. Whether a form like אֲפִרְיָא is to be pronounced אֲפִרְיָא or אֲפִרְיָא cannot be decided by the material at hand. Such forms are therefore left unvocalized.

⁷ Cf. אֲפִרְיָא *demon* in the Hebrew text of Tobit published by Dr. Gaster.

⁸ אֲפִרְיָא is a secondary stem of אֲפִרְיָא; אֲפִרְיָא, of אֲפִרְיָא; אֲפִרְיָא = אֲפִרְיָא.

⁹ The word goes back to אֲפִרְיָא = אֲפִרְיָא with primitive meaning *be rough to the senses*, then *strong* in a physiological as well as psychological sense; from the latter the idea of fruitfulness is derived. Here belong אֲפִרְיָא, אֲפִרְיָא, אֲפִרְיָא, אֲפִרְיָא, אֲפִרְיָא, אֲפִרְיָא, אֲפִרְיָא.

§ 794. ע"ע: Nouns of these stems appear in two forms: a) regular, with sharpened syllable, and b) with resolution of doubling compensated by long vowel. Forms like מִלֵּלָה = מִלֵּה *live coals* probably go back to longer forms.

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a) *gnat*: בִּקְנָה; *inside*: גִּוּ, גִּוּיָה; *gate*: אִיגְלָה, גִּלְתָה; *sea*: יַמָּה; *prince*: אִיסְרָה, שִׁרָה, סִרָה (§ 91) *life*: חַיִּי. Plur.: חַיִּי.

b) *outside*: פִּרָה, פִּרָה; *wine-jug*, Syr. *qān*, Neo-Syr. *qān*; *awn*, VL., Hull. 17b = שִׁעָע, on account of its resemblance to radiating rays. The usual form is סִעָע, with reduplication; *snare*: פִּאָרָה; *basket*, VL., Ber. 58b, צִנָּה C. MS. Meg. 4a (voc.), traditional pronunciation צִנָּה.¹

c) *luck*, גִּידָה; *my luck*, Sabb. 67b,² גִּיטָה; *document*, (Eth. *g'atata* = הִטָּה); *threshold*: אִסְפָּה, אִסְפָּה (= הִנָּה);³ *bread*: פִּיחָה; *side*: צִדָה, צִדָה.

d) *הונָה* = הִנָּה.

§ 795. ע"ו: Nouns of these stems are of threefold formation: a) showing a diphthong; b) monophthongized to *ō*, *ē*; or c) monophthongized to *ā*.⁴

= שְׁעִיר (but not שְׁעִירִים = سَعْدَة *light rain*), عَزَّ, عَرَّ *be scurvy*, عَسْر, عَسْر, and their equivalents in the cognate languages. Here be specially mentioned the names for goat: שְׁעִיר = עֵז = מְעַז = יַעַר = עֵר, all except the last meaning *shaggy*. On עֵר cf. § 980, u. 1. עֵר = עֵר = עֵר = Assy. *anzā* = עֵר, and עֵר, Assyr. *aru, erā*, kinds of eagle, on account of their rough plumage. מֵצָה, מֵצָה, מֵצָה, *hair*, Targ. מעזי.

On interchange of ר and sibilants, cf. جعر = جئر = جبريس = جبر, ضار = ضاخز = ضاخز, سباد = سباد, سابع = سابع, دحز = دحز, جعس = جعس, عرن = عرن, عجيز = عجيز, طعس = طعز = طعز, طبز = طبز, طبر = طبر, سار = سار, مزن = مزن, برد = برد, بدح = بدح = مزح = مزح, قكز = قكز, هبز = هبز, نزي = ناز = نار, نهز = نهز, نغز = نغز, نبش = نبش, هجر = هجر; and many more.

¹ Cf. the spelling סנא TR. II., 13.

² Cf. שלמה שרביט הזהב. ר', p. 22.

³ Cf. Wellhausen, *Reste arab. Heid.*, 2d ed., p. 110, n. 1.

⁴ Cf. Marti, *Gram. d. bibl.-aram. Sprache*, § 83b.

a) פְּנֵאָרָא *habit, VL., B. B. 22b*; פּוֹרָא, פּוֹרָא, or פְּנֵאָרָא, *fish*,¹ אֵילָא *ram*; זְרִינָא *arms*; שִׁישָׁא, שִׁישָׁא, *marmor*.

b) מוֹתָא *death*; צוּמָא *fasting, fast-day*; זֵיתָא *olive*; חֵילָא *strength*; עֵינָא *eye* (עֵינֵינוּן *our eyes, Sôta 6a*); סוּףָא, סוּףָא, *end*.²

c) דְּרָא *generation*; טַבָּא *good*; סְבָא *old man*; בְּבָא *door*.³

§ 796. לו"י: Nouns of these stems appear in a fourfold form:

a) with retention of last stem-consonant, b) with assimilation of last stem-consonant to the second and sharpening of the latter, c) with resolved doubling and consequent compensatory lengthening of first vowel, d) with entire loss of last stem-consonant.

NOTE.—Stems ל"א in all cases and ל"ע when passing into ל"י are included under this head.

a) אַרְיָא *lion*; גְּדִי, גְּדִיָא, *kid*; טַבְיָא *deer*; טַמְיָא (by-forms טַמְא, טַעְמָא), literally, *a being engulfed in, overwhelmed by, a sea (of trouble)*, only in the expression בֵּי טַמְיָא *house of mourning*,⁴ קַסְנָא *bowl*, plur. קַסְנֵי.—הוּיָא *serpent*; סִילְוָא *thorn*; סִיחְוָא *rainy season, winter*.

¹ √ כור = Assy. כמר (Delitzsch, *Assyr. HWb.*, כמר II.) *grow in abundance*. Cf. כור abundance of riches, large troop of wild animals. The same idea underlies נקא, נקא (Guidi, *Della sede*, p. 591) and سِكَ (سبك = Assy. שמח). Just as כמר I. is transposed in Assyrian to כרם, so כמר II. appears in the cognate languages as כרם, in Assyrian as כור (§ 961, n. 2), whence כרם and כרמל. From the same stem is derived the proper name מַכְמֵר, מַכְכֵר, *Machaerus*. The form מַכְאֵר, to which the classical name goes back, may be a broken plural; but is more likely due to a process the reverse of that described sub § 81. This would also explain traditional גוֹבְרֵינָא = גוֹבְרֵינָא VL., B. M. 63b, 66b. For the form כְּרָא see §§ 81, 783; for פְּנֵאָרָא, § 785.

² סוף is used only adverbially. The same double form of this word appears also in Pal. Syr.—בְּסוּפָא *SC.*, I., § 37; II., § 39.

³ The word is perhaps a reduplication of בא *come, enter*; but, even if it be connected with √ נבב, it is not necessary to assume with Hoffmann that it stand for *נבבא, since עיר stems interchange with פ"ן. Cf. גַּל *door-lock* and נַעֲשׂ = נַעֲשׂ; קַס = נַעֲשׂ; compare = נַעֲשׂ (Aph'el) נַעֲשׂ and נַעֲשׂ, נַעֲשׂ and Assy. nazāzu.

⁴ √ טם (= תם, תן, תל, תל) contains the idea of *moisture*. Here belong: טַמְּ *be full and overflow*, טַמְּ *sea*; טַמְּ = טַמְּ *high sea*; טַמְּ *swim in open sea*; טַמְּ *surge, heave, rush (water)*; טַמְּ *uproar of sea*; טַמְּ = טַמְּ *Assyr. ti'amat abyss*; טַמְּ *coast-land*; טַמְּ *rush in mass and with force (water)*; טַמְּ *rushing mass of water*; טַמְּ *chaos*; טַמְּ *phlegm*; טַמְּ *sad*; טַמְּ *rise, overflow*; טַמְּ = טַמְּ *dirty water*; טַמְּ *soil (with liquid)*; טַמְּ *be filled with*

b) *קָרָא* *pumpkin*, C. MS. Meg. 4a (voc.), plur. *קָרָי* *ibid.* (voc.).—*קוּצָא*, *קוּסָא*, *קוּסָא* = *قَصَا* *village*. The form *قَصَا* is probably an Aramaic loan-word. But cf. Beḡa, *kišo* *small village*.

c) *קָלָא* = *كَلْأ* = Irob-Saho *kālā clay*; plur. *קָלָי* *thyme*.—*אָרְנָא* *lobe*, by-form *עֵינֵינִיחָא* *עֵנָא*, *עֵנָא*, *side*.

d) *בִּיר*, *בִּרָא*, *son*; *זֵנָא* *kind*.
qatlat.—§ 797. a) *מְלַכְתָּא* *queen*; *הַבְּרִיתָא* *booty, capture of cattle*; ¹*כְּסֵפָתָא*, *כְּסֵפָתָא*, *money chest*; *רְהִימָתָא*, *רְהִימָתָא*, *love*.

b) *אִנְתָּתָא*, *אִתָּתָא*, *woman*; *פְּדֵעָתָא* *wound*.

§ 798. ע"ע a) *אַמְתָּא* *cubit*; ²*הַגְּזָתָא* *pilgrims' fair*; *כְּוִתָּא* *window*; *פְּנִיתָא*, *אַפְּנִיתָא*, *vamp, uppers*, *فَنَس*, Alg. Arab. *فَنَّة*,

dirty flux (eye); Tña. *ṭemmeqe baptize, rain uninterruptedly*; *تَتِيْن* *waterspout*; Alg.

Arab. *طَبَّة* = Assy. *ti'amat* = Eth. *taman* = Tña. *temen* = *تَتِيْن* = *תַּנְיִן* *תַּנְיִן*

dragon (as personification of the sea); *טַל* = *طَلَع* *snake*; Pal. Syr. *טַמַּע* = *טַמַּע*

sink, properly be overwhelmed by water, be drowned; *טַעַם* = Alg. Arab. *طَبْطَم*

taste, properly moisten with saliva; *טַמְטְמָא* *ore spumans*; *טַל* = *טַל* *moisten*; *טַיָּנָא* =

טַיָּנָא = *טַיָּנָא* *mud*; *טַל* *dew*; *טַלָּא* = *טַלָּא* = *טַלָּא* *costly wine* (cf. our *mountain-dew*

for whiskey, *golden fluid* for wine); *טַמְטְמָא* *menstruation*; *טַמְטְמָא* = Alg. Arab. *طَحْحَات*

= *טַמְטְמָא* *misfortune* (i. e., overwhelming of troubles); *טַמְטְמָא* *misfortune, death*;

טַמְטְמָא *death, burial*; Tigré *iaṭeme lose his parents through death*; *טַמְטְמָא* = *טַמְטְמָא*

orphan; *טַמְטְמָא* *mourning, funeral, assembly of the* *מִקְוֵדוֹת* *מִקְוֵדוֹת* *be wet*; *טַל* *name*

for various liquids; *טַל* *pour out, drip with perspiration*; *טַל* IV. *liquefy*; *טַל* *moisture*;

טַל *heap of ruins, properly a place ruined by inundation*; *טַל* *hill, properly high wave*;

Kafa tabye mourning. To the same root seems also to belong *טַמְטְמָא*, Assy. *tamû unclean* and Assy. *tem(m)en(n)u clay-cylinder*. The connection of the idea of wetness and of that of sinfulness occurs also in other languages. Cf. Quara *h'et wet, sinful*.

¹ Not *pestilence*, as in dictionaries; cf. Reifmann, *Bêth Talmâd*, V., 80.

² This word belongs to a semasiologically very interesting group, starting with the meaning *womb* (no matter what the primitive meaning of the stem might have been), and developing, on the one hand, into that of *woman, mother*, hence into that of *motherly feeling, love, pity, kindness, etc.*, or into that of *kindred and progeny, hence fruitfulness and plenty*; on the other hand, into that of *receptacle, vessel, measure of capacity, then of length, or into that of midst, middle, inside*. In the following enumeration some of the links are missing: Mishnic Hebrew *אִם*, Assy. *ummu, womb*, *אִם* *mother*, *אַרְמֵיָא* *people, nation*, Assy. *ummanu people, ummātu army, umāmu animal, emāmātu kinship, ammamum*

branch (cf. *فَرْعَ* branch and *فَرْعَةَ* *uppers*); *רִוּוּקָתָא*, *רִוּוּקָתָא*, shore, VL., Succā 26 a.¹

b) *בִּוּתָא* or *בִּוּתָא*, *بُو*, Eg. Arab. *بُو*, a kind of owl.

c) *בִּיּוּתָא* *gnat*; *גִּיּוּתָא* *garden*; *גִּיּוּתָא* *sufficiency*.

§ 799. *א*: עו"י. a) *אִיּוּתָא* *fear*; *חֹבְתָא* *debt, guilt*.

b) *דְּרִיתָא* *residence*; *עֲקָתָא* *trouble*.

§ 800. *ל*: לו"י. *רְשׁוּתָא*, *debt, permission*; *חַיּוּתָא* *animal*; *בְּלִיתָא* *rag*; *אֲלִיתָא* *fat-tail*.—*קְרִיתָא* *city*.

a certain vessel, im mu *treasure* (= *אויצר*), *אם*, *אִם*, *midst*, *אִמָּה*, *favor*, *אִמָּה* *cubit*.

The original meaning, *measure of capacity*, is still retained in *אִמָּתָא בְּצִעָה* Jer. 51:13: *בְּצִעַתָּה* is not measured by the cubit! It is a well-known phenomenon that words retain in certain constructions and phrases a meaning which has otherwise become obsolete.—Assyr. ip u *womb, love*, *אִיפָה* *measure of capacity*, Assy. a pt u *dwelling, man*, *אִפְתָּא* *balcony, tuber*, ip tu *abundance*. The idea of *dwelling, balcony*, seems to go back to that of *receptacle*; while the meanings *man, tuber*, to that of *progeny and fruitfulness*. The relationship between

both ideas is, therefore, different from that found in *אִהָל*, *אִהָל*, *אִהָל* = *אִהָל* = Vulg.

Arab. *أَوْبَةٌ*. The Egyptian ip, ωπ, *count*, is denominative of *אִיפָה* *measure*.—*אִסְרָה*

womb, good will, favor, grace, *אִסְרָה* *treasury, store*, properly *receptacle*; *אִסְרָה* is denomi-

native.—*בִּטְנָן* *womb, belly, midst, inside*, *בִּטְנָן* *clan, kindred*, *בִּטְנָן* *terebinth*, Maltese

boton fruit, produce, vulg. Arab. *بِطْن* *distiller's vessel*, Tña. meṭṭen *measure* (with

interchange of labials).—*בִּטְנָן* *womb*, *גִּוּדָא* *leather bottle*, *גִּוּד* the same, *liberality,*

generosity.—*בִּטְנָן* *womb, measure of capacity and of length*. Whether this word be Semitic

or Iranian, in both it has this double sense.—*זִכְרָה* *belly, leather bottle*.—*חֹבָה*

mother, woman, *חֹבָה* *motherly love*, *חֹב* *love*, *חֹבָב* *wine-jug* (*חָב* = *חָב*).—

חֵיָא *womb*, *חֵיָא* *Eve* has probably the meaning of *mother*, *חֵי*, *חֵי*, *clan*, *חֵיָא* =

Assyr. ummātu *army*, *חֵיָא* = Assy. umāmu *animal*, Irob-Saho ḥiiaṭu *people*, Tña. ḥeiaḥai *mild, affable, humane*, *חֵיָא* *bag*. *אם כָּל חֵי* probably means *mother of every*

clan, i. e., of all human society.—*חֵיָא*, *חֵיָא*, *leather bottle*, Assy. ḥamtu, sign of

the feminine, must mean *womb, woman*, or both, *חֵיָא* *cause to love* (in the pregnant

expression: *חֵיָא אֱלֹהִים עֵלַי*).—Assyr. kirimmu *womb*, kirōmu *leather bag*,

kirummu *drinking-jar*, karāmu and derivatives (§ 795 a, n.), *כֵּרֵם* *be kind, generous,*

etc.—*קִרְבָּן* *womb, midst*, *קִרְבָּן* *womb, vessel*, *קִרְבָּן*, *קִרְבָּן*, *leather bottle*, *קִרְבָּן* *affa-*

bility. Here may also belong *קִרְבָּנָא* *relative*, usually derived from *קִרְבָּן* *be near* (*קִרְבָּן* =

קִרְבָּן).—*רְחֵם* *womb, woman*, *רְחֵם* *to love*, *רְחֵם* *pity*, *רְחֵם* *kindred*.—*רְחֵם* *midst*,

רְחֵם *leather bottle*, Somali deḥ *middle, duḥ vagina, deḥ generosity*.

¹ This may be explained either by $\sqrt{\text{רקק}}$ passing into $\sqrt{\text{רוק}}$, a frequent phenomenon, or by diphthongization (§ 80); cf. *זִלְגָנָא* = *זִלְגָנָא* = *זִלְגָנָא*.

b) בְּרִיָּה *daughter*.¹—קִרְיָה *city*.—קוֹסְטָא (= קוסתא) *village* (§ 796 b).

qil.—§ 801. אִפְכָּא *reverse, opposite*,² גְּיוּסָא *study*,³ טְהוּ, טְהוּרָא *clearing*; מְצָרָא *boundary*,⁴ יַיְבֵּר, עֵיבְרָא, *yonder side*; פִּירְכָּא *objection*,⁵ אֵיבְרָא, אֵיבְרָא, *limb*.⁶—יִצְרָא.

§ 802. א"ע: a) פִּירָא *well*; דִּיבָא *wolf*; פִּיבָא *pain*; פִּירָא *fruit*, plur. פִּירֵי C. MS. Pes. 104a (voc.); רִימָא.

b) דִּיבָא = דִּיבָא.

§ 803. ע"ן: plur. חִינְכֵי *cavity of the mouth*.

§ 804. א"ע: a) נִסָּא *miracle*; שִׁיבָא *chip*; אֲצִיפָא, אֲצִיפָא, *matting*.⁷

b) טִיבָא *nature, character*; טִינָא *moist clay*; פִּיבָא, פִּיבָא, *roast*, VL., Sanh. 70a.

c) טוּלָא *shade*.

§ 805. עו"י: עו"י *law*; שִׁישָׁא, אֲשִׁישָׁא, מִמָּא, شَيْشَة, *alabaster jug*.

§ 806. לו"י: a) טִיחָא *glazing*; שִׁיחָא, שִׁיחָא, *warp*; שְׁחֵי, שְׁחֵי Meg. 13b = שִׁיחֵי פִּיחֵי C. MS. *ibid.* (voc.).⁸

b) אֵישָׁא *fire*,⁹ עֵיל, עֵילָא, *above*.

c) Some of the following forms may belong to b: בִּיר (*= biri = bir'i*) *my funeral repast* (§ 109);¹⁰ פִּילָא *split*; שִׁינָא *mountain path, defile*, Sanh. 96 b.¹¹

¹ For דגש of ת cf. König, *HG.*, II., 1, § 172, 2 sq.

² Cf. Hebr. סִבְכוּ, Targ. מִבְכָּא (Merk, *Chr. Targ.*, Glossary, s. v. בכא), and the traditional pronunciation of טִפְחָא. Cf. König, *op. cit.*, II., 1, p. 471.

³ Cf. גְּרָאסֵר *TR.*, II., 50.

⁴ Assy. maḡāru = baḡāru *cut*.

⁵ Cf. König, *loc. cit.*

⁶ Cf. דִּימָנָא, דִּימָנָא, פִּוּרָא, פִּוּרָא, etc.

⁷ The word is connected with Hebr. אֲצִפְפָּה (§ 966, n. 2).

⁸ In Aramaic, as in later Hebrew, nouns לו"י of the form فُعَل retain their first vowel like those of לו"י. Cf. שְׁחֵי, יוּפֵי, יוּפֵי.

⁹ Cf. § 864, n. 2.

¹⁰ Cf. marginal note *ad loc.* This is usually translated *son*. Cf. פִּרָא *eat*, Hull. 87a, and Hebr. פִּרְיָה.—הִינְכֵי, plur. הִינְכֵי, הִינְכֵי (= מִתְנִירָא), *Igg. Serirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 12, from which a secondary form מִתְנִירָא occurs, *ibid.*, p. 44.

¹¹ חִנִּי = שִׁנָּא. The word literally means *fold, wrinkle*. Since a wrinkle consists of elevation, slope, and depression, the word may denote any one of these configurations. Hence חִנִּיָּה *mountain slope, difficult mountain path, defile, mountain ridge*, שִׁינְרָתָא *strand, sloping shore*, שְׁנִירָתָא *embankment*, Assy. mušannitu = מְשִׁנְרָתָא, for *mušanitu.

qilat.—§ 807. דְּמִעָתָה *tear*; פִּיטְקָתָה *plot, lot*; עֵגְלָתָה *calf*;
כֶּסֶף תָּהָה *coral* (= *כֶּסֶפְתָּה).¹

§ 808. עָן : plur. חֵטְי *wheat*.

§ 809. ע"ע : a) בְּיַנְתָּה = עַבְדָּן, *hair, worm, fruit-stone, grain*,²
מִיַּנְתָּה *word, thing*.

b) מִיַּלְתָּה [מִיַּלְתָּה], cf. §§ 77, 90.

§ 810. בֵּירְחָה : עו"י *palace*; דִּירְחָה *residence*.

§ 811. לור"י : a) סְלִיחָה, Hebr. שְׁלִיחָה.

b) זְנוּחָה.

c) סְלִיחָה or סִילְחָה = (1) סְלִיחָה, (2) סְלוּחָה.

qut(u)l.—§ 812. אֵדִינָה *ear*; אֹרְחָה, אֹרְחָה *way*; דּוּבָר *back*,
זֶבֶד, Assyr. zumur, *body*; הַדְּחָקָה, הַדְּחָמָה, הַדְּחָמָה *hand-*
spike, Bêcā 30a,³ כְּפֹרָה, כְּפֹרָה *ransom*.

b) קִיטְמָה *ashes*, קִטְמָה, קִטְמָה (§ 50, g); תִּילְחָה = תִּילְחָה.

§ 813. יוֹקְרָה : פו"י *arrogance*; יוֹקְרָה *dearth*.

§ 814. ע"א : עוֹרָה *leather bottle*.⁴

§ 815. ע"ע : a) אִשְׁתָּה *foundation*; גִּדְדָה *wall*, Eth. gadgad;
גִּדְדָה *bank, shore*; cf. قَاطِع *place*; מוֹר, מוֹר, מוֹר, *myrrh*.

b) שְׂתִיחָה (§§ 23c, 155).⁵

c) מִיֶּרְחָה (= מוֹחָה) *brain*, VL., Sanh. 95a; מִיֶּרְחָה (= מוֹרָה),
VL., Meg. 10b.—שְׂתִיחָה (= שְׂתִיחָה).

§ 816. עו"י : פִּינִיץ, פִּינִיץ, or פִּינִיץ, פִּינִיץ, or פִּינִיץ, or פִּינִיץ,
short in stature, Alf. B. M. 81b (§ 785); נוֹרָה *much, very*; נוֹרָה
fire; שׂוּרָה *wall*; חֲלִיבָה *garlic*.⁶

¹ Cf. Noldeke, ZDMG., L., 309.

² אבן = בנן/בן. Cf. Assyr. a bānu = بِنَانَةٌ *finger*. The stem shows the same double development as in Assyrian: (1) בְּיַנְתָּה *something finger-shaped, long and thin*; hence, *hair, worm*; cf. Eg. Arab. بَيْتِي *best Nile fish*; (2) *something protruding, hard*; hence, *fruit-stone, grain, seed*; cf. בְּרִיחָה *grain*, بَنْ coffee-berries.

³ Cf. Brüll, *Bêth Talmud*, I., 13.

⁴ This is probably connected with Eth. 'ana dā *skin, hide*, which goes back to ندى *be wet*; cf. Eth. reṭāb. √ נאד = √ ندى.

⁵ Cf. حَلْبَتَا, with quššāja, Audo, *Dict. de la langue chald.*, Preface, p. 0.

⁶ قَوْمٌ means not only garlic, but a number of other plants. This shows that the word does not contain a characteristic of garlic, but goes back to the general idea of fruitfulness. It is, therefore, not improbable that the word go back to ثمر, and the line of development

§ 817. a) לו"י : *whelp*; הוֹמִיּוּת *likeness*; שְׂרֵטָה *width*.
 b) הוֹרָא *load*; טוֹבֵלָה *patch*; פְּחָתָא, אֶפְחָתָא, Assyr. pātu, *forehead*;¹ plur. אֲנִיפֵי *twigs*.

cut(u)lat.—אִזְלָתָא, אֲנִזְלָתָא, אִזְזִלָתָא, *web*; חוֹמְרָתָא; חוֹמְרָתָא *shoulder*; בּוֹכְרָתָא; חֲכֻמְתָא; עוֹרְלָתָא; עִרְוִבְתָא.²

§ 818. חֻלַּל, גֻּלְלָה, חֻלְלָה; אֲנִימְתָא : ע'ע *nation*; גּוֹלְלָתָא *cloak*; הוֹפְתָא *place*, traditional pronunciation הוֹכְתָא;³ פּוֹתָא, פּוֹתָא, *abscess*.

§ 819. אֲנִירָתָא : עו"י *evening*; בּוֹעֵתָא, בּוֹעֵתָא, *abscess*.

§ 820. גּוֹרִיָתָא : לו"י *cub*; plur. כִּידְנֵי *kidneys*.

2. TWO SHORT VOWELS.

qatal.—§ 821. a) גַּמְלָא *camel*; הַדְתָא *new*; כְּרִיָתָא *capitation tax*;⁴ אֲטִרָא, אֲטִרָא, *leaf*.

b) עֵגְלָא, עֵגְלָא, *haste*; הַזְקָא *presumption*;⁵ לְ[ל]מָחָר *tomorrow, later*; קְהָלָא *assembly*;⁶ שִׁפְמָא *mustache*.

c) בִּישָׁרָא, בִּישָׁרָא, *flesh, meat*; הַיִּלְפָא, Assyr. elapû; מִיטְרָא *rain*.

d) בּוֹצְלָא *onion*; סוֹכְלָא *fool*.

§ 822. וְלָדָא : פו"י *newborn child, young*; יִבְלָא *cynodon*.

§ 823. גְּבַבָא : ע'ע *chaff, stubble*; עֵלְלָא *gain*; עֵנְנָא *cloud*.

might still be traced out. فوم goes back to *فون, which we find in אַפּוֹן *bean* = فول = *ثول. The last stem comes through ثبل from ثمل, which is but a by-form of ثمر. The latter appears also as تمر (Guidi, *Della sede*, p. 583). It is not impossible that فول meant not only *beans*, but also *spices* = ثبل, if قَرَنْفُول be an Arabic, or Aramaic, compound (and an Indo-Germanic origin has not been found for the word), properly *spice-horn*. But perhaps shortened from قَرَنْفُلْفُل. Cf. the compound دَارْفُلْفُل.

¹ Luzzatto identifies it with Hebr. פֶּתַח. Cf. my note in *AJSL*, Vol. XIV., p. 130. The underlying idea for forehead in many languages is that of extent (width or height). Cf. Kluge, s. v. stirn, Arab. جَبْهَة, Eth. pheçem, Hebr. מִצְחָה, must be = מתח = מִשְׁחָה, Is רִמָּה, רִמָּה, connected with רים?

² עִרְוִבְתָא Yalqūt, Lev. 647.

³ מְצָרָב = דּוֹכְחָא; ضَرْب has the sense of دוכھا. Etymologically connected, although on a different line of development, is Assyr. madaktu *camp*. Cf. Irob-Saho, dik *village*.

⁴ So vocalized in *SM*, No. xxv.

⁵ הַזְקָא *TG*, ed. Harkavy, § 79; הַזְקָא *ibid.* § 546.

⁶ Pal. Syr. موه probably = qihla.

qatilat.—§ 833. *a*) אֲבִידוֹתָא, אֲבִידוֹתָא (*VL.*, B. M. 23*b*), *lost thing*,¹ גְּנִיבָתָא *stolen thing*; דְּבִילָתָא *fig-cake*; חֲבִירוֹתָא *companion*; כְּנִישׁוֹתָא *assembly*; חֲשֻׁכָתָא *darkness*; לְחִינָתָא *concubine*.²

b) מִשְׁחָתָא *dimension*; תְּכִילָתָא, תְּכִילָתָא, *purple-blue*.

§ 834. פּוֹרִי : *a*) יְבֻשָׁתָא *dry*; יִזְפָּתָא *loan*.

b) דְּעָתָא *opinion*; חֵימָתָא *wrath*; שֵׁינָתָא *sleep*.

§ 835. ע"ע : *a*) רַבְתִּי *great*.³—*b*) מְרִירָתָא *gall*.

§ 836. לו"י : plur. קְשִׁייתָא *date-stones*.

qatul(at).—§ 837. *a*) אַפָּא (= אַפְעָא*) *hyena*; קַדְמָא, קַדְמָא, *early*.

b) חֲשׁוּכָא *late at night*; נְהוֹרָא (*sic*), נְהוֹרָא, *light*; קַדְמָא *early*, *VL.*, Pes. 8*b*.—Plur.: אַחֲרֵי *behind*; perhaps אַחֲרֵי *spotted*.⁴

qital(at).—§ 838. עֵינָבָא *berry*; עֵינָבָתָא, *id.*; שֵׁיכָרָא *mead*.—Plur. נְכֵסֵי *property*.

§ 839. ע"ע : לֵבָא *heart*.⁵

§ 840. לו"י : *a*) רִיחִיא *mill*.—Plur.: מְעֵיא *entrails*.

b) סִמָּה *measure*; מֵאָה *hundred*; מֵאָתָא *city*,⁶ (מֵ) שׁוּם, שְׁמָא, *name*.

3. LONG VOWEL IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND SHORT VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

qatal.—§ 841. חֲתָמָא *seal*; עֲלָמָא, עֲלָמָא, *world*; and perhaps מִרְגָּא *threshing-sledge*, Yalqūt Lev. 459, Rašī Tem. 18*a*, and מִרְגָּא *axe*, perhaps etymologically connected with מִרְגָּא.

¹The vowel after ט is a helping vowel and not the affirmative ending. Cf. also עֲבִירָתָא *VL.*, B. M. 77*a*.

²On the etymology of this word cf. Fleischer *apud* Levy, II., 534*b sq.* A similar development shows מִרְגָּשׁ *פִּלְגָּשׁ* *miserly, ignoble, vile*, which appears in Eg. Arab. as سَلْفَات *parasite* and goes back to قفل X. (Eg. Arab. فَلَغْس *lower the head* is denominative of قَفْلَة *head*, about which see § 966, n. 1), is the etymon of מִרְגָּשׁ. Cf. فَلَغْس = فَلَغْس = פִּלְגָּשׁ. From the meaning of the last word (cf. Lane's *Dict.*, s. v.), from the use of Hebr. מִרְגָּשׁ for both sexes, and from the contrast of מִרְגָּשׁ (נָשִׁים) with מִרְגָּשׁ (נָשִׁים שְׂרוּת) (1 Kgs. 11:3), the development is not difficult to trace. The *ignoble, vile*, in a primitive community, where all members of the clan are equal, could only be applied to foreign slaves. מִרְגָּשׁ, then, means *slave*, male or female, married to a free person, or to another slave. As those used as concubines were mostly, or altogether, slaves, slave and concubine became synonymous.

³This is usually confounded with Hebr. רַבְתִּי.

⁴Cf. Barth, *NB.*, p. 13 *sq.*

⁵לְבָהוֹן, לְבָבְהוֹן, *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 8.

⁶מֵאָתָה C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.).

qâtil.¹—§ 842. a) אֶזְלָא weaver; פְּהָנָא priest; סְהָדָא witness; שְׁכַבְתָּא deceased; שְׁפַכְתָּא gutter.

b) With retention and lengthening of second vowel: חֲטִיטָא = חֲטוּטָא digger; תְּנִיבָא tenant; יְנִיבָא = יְנִיקָא = יְנִיקָא = פְּשִׁירָא = פְּשִׁירָא; נְחִוְתָא = נְחִוְתָא; שְׁכַבְתָּא = שְׁכַבְתָּא; שְׁפַכְתָּא = שְׁפַכְתָּא.

c) With change of first vowel—probably after shortening to *ā*—to *i*: אֶזְלָא = אֶזְלָא; חֲטִיטָא = חֲטוּטָא ship,² חֲטִיטָא = חֲטוּטָא, حَارَز, bran; נְזִיירי seeds; שְׁיַבְקָא testator, deceased; שְׁכַבְתָּא = שְׁכַבְתָּא.

d) With change of *â* (= *ō*) to *û* (*ü*):³ אֶזְלָא employer, Sanh. 29a = אֶזְלָא Yalqût Kings 222 = אֶזְלָא Se'êtt. § 54; אֶזְלָא = אֶזְלָא, Assy. âribu; צוּרְבָא young scholar,⁴ רֵבְדָא pedlar.

e) Hebrew loan-words: אֶזְלָא guest; מוֹכְסָא publican; שׁוֹעֵלָא workman.

§ 843. לִי"ו: a) סְהָוָא swimmer, VL., Yômâ 77b; אֶסְיָא physician; סְמִיָא blind; שְׁקִיָא butler.—Plur.: בְּכִיָא weepers; נְזִיירי, נְזִיירי, Alf. M. Q. 12b; נְזִיירי seeds; סְמִיָא, סְמִיָא, סְמִיָא, a blind one, properly one of the blind, Alf. B. Q. 31b and Rašî *ibid*.⁵

b) מַר (= *mârî'i*, § 109), const. st. מַרָא, מַרָא, master, lord.

qâtilat.—§ 844. a) פְּהִנְתָא woman of priestly family.

b) חוּרְגַתָא step-daughter. Hebrew loan-word.

§ 845. לִי"ו: a) אֶשְׁיָא foundation; זְוִיָא corner; חֲבִיתָא keg; נְזִיָא large vat; نَزِيَّة, نَزِيَّة, نَزِيَّة (= *naziânata*); סְבִיָא bar-maid, plur. סְבִיָא.

¹ The forms *qâtil*, *qâtul*, and *qattâl* are used promiscuously and interchangeably.

² Assy. *elippu* = **alipu* as *išippu* = *ašipu*.

³ Cf. עֶזְרָא, עֶזְרָא = عَزْرِيَّة (Merx, *Chrest. Targ. Glossary*) and Eg. Arab. فُرْس = فَارَس *Persia*.

⁴ Phœnician צוּרְבָא young (of stag); √ צוּרְבָא = בצור = צוּרְבָא attendant, follower, disciple, German *Jünger*. Small as opposed to רַב great, master, teacher. (Cf. also Eth. *da qiq*.) Then, modestly, scholar; as תַּלְמִיד הַקָּטָן for הַקָּטָן.

⁵ The proper name usually pronounced חֲלִפְתָא *SM*, vocalizes as plural חֲלִפְתָא, the correctness of which is borne out by the spelling חֲלִפְתָא M. MS. Taan. 15b, 16ab. This is probably a participle and ought to be pronounced חֲלִפְתָא. On the meaning of this name cf. D. Kaufmann, *MGWJ.*, XLI., 337 sq. Cf. also לִילִיתָא *Lilith*, M. MS. B. B. 73a; חֲלִפְתָא = חֲלִפְתָא *SM*. No. cxiv = Gitt. 68b; עֶזְרָא (sing.) *ibid*. Cf. Hoffmann, *Ueber ein. phön. Inschriften*, pp. 17 sq.

b) מִרְחָא *lady*, Gitt. 12a.

c) Plur.: אֲשִׁירָחָא *foundations*.

qātul.—§ 846. In assuming a form *qātul*, it is perhaps superfluous to say that Hebr. *qātōl* and Arab. فَعُول are not considered to have any connection with it. König's arguments (*HG.*, II., 1, § 64) are not convincing for the following reasons: The occasional dropping of the first vowel in our current Targumic texts (and nowhere else) does not prove the original shortness of the vowel. It is due to Babylonian-Aramaic influence (§ 787). That language drops long vowels as easily as short ones; cf., e. g., עִבְרָא, אֲמִינָא, for עִבְרָא, אֲמִינָא. If the second vowel be originally *ā*, no explanation is offered why, against all analogy, not only all Aramaic languages, but also the Arabic, have *ō*, *ū*. While, moreover, in Aramaic *ā* sometimes becomes *ō*, that it becomes *ū* in Arabic cannot be shown, even if the foreign مَاجُوج should be an uninfluenced transliteration. But see on that word § 933, n. 1. The question why the form קְטוּלָא should occur only in Aramaic is easily answered by pointing to the prominent part the *u*-vowel plays in the Aramaic verb (§ 228). Furthermore, the lengthening of the second vowel in *qātil* (§ 842b) makes such a process in *qātul* not exceptional. That such lengthening should take place mostly in *qātul* is easily explained by the special development in its meaning. Lastly, the existence of a form *qātul* can actually be shown. Cf. هَاؤُبَانِيَّةٌ, بَادُوَانٌ, رَاؤُفٌ, رَاؤُلٌ, perhaps also دَاؤُدٌ (but cf. Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.*, I., 58); Persian کَارُزُ = كَارُزُ (Nöldeke, *Pers. Stud.*, II., 42); סְהוּדוּתִיָּהּ *Še'elt.* § 55. Cf. also Schwally's remark on Pal. Syr. مَاعِدَل (Idioticon, s. v. مَع). That the *u*-vowel in forms with active force is secondary has so far not been demonstrated.

§ 847. Nouns of this form, when the second vowel is omitted, are not distinguishable from *qātil*. It is only when that vowel has been retained and, of course, lengthened, that we can recognize it. The majority of the nouns of this form are *nomina agentis*; but some, as in *qātil*, are concrete substantives. Nouns of this formation frequently take the ending אֲחָהּ, without

change in meaning. This accounts for their taking frequently in the plural the termination יָאֵי.

§ 848. אֶקוּשָׁא *hard* (אֶקוּשׁ = אֶקוּשׁ, as אֶקוּן = אֶקוּן); בַּעֲרָא *torch*; רַחֲוֹתָא *runner*; תַּנּוּרָא = תַּנּוּר, M. Q. 11a.¹—Plur.: דְּאֶקוּרָא *baskets*, VL., Hull. 4a; עַמְרָאֵי *dealers in wool*.²

NOTE.—Not here belong the Assyrian loan-words גַּשְׁוּרָא *gašûru*, כִּנּוּנָא *kinûnu*, פַּשְׁוּרָא *paššûru*. The desire to preserve the foreign vowel (§ 84) and the popularity of the form אֶקוּשָׁא are responsible for this form. An instructive example in this connection is פְּרוּבִים = פְּרוּבִים. Cf. also § 933, n. 1.

§ 849. יְנוּקָא *child*; יְרוּקָא *yellow, green*; יְתוּבָא *sojourner*; יְרוּנָא; יְרוּנָא; מְוֵנָא, מְוֵנָא (Audo, s. v.), *ferule*. The by-form מְוֵנָא suggests Egyptian origin. Is it Saho aûrâûr?

§ 850. חַטְוֵשָׁא *digger*; חַטְוֵשָׁא.

§ 851. יְיוּרָא *inn-keeper*; יְרוּקָא *strainer*.

§ 852. אֶסְוִיָּא = אֶסְוִיָּא, VL., B. Q. 84a; בְּנוּיָא *builder*; גְּבוּיָא *collector*.

qâtulat.—§ 853. יְנוּקָא *child*.

§ 854. a) אֶסְוִיָּא, אֶסְוִיָּא, *remedy*; גְּלוּתָא *exile*,³ טַעֲוִיתָא *error*,⁴ יְאֹוֹתָא (§ 160); מְטוּתָא, מְטוּתָא, *request*.—Plur.: סְבוּיָא *bar-maids*. This may be a corruption for סְבוּיָא; but, if it be correct, it would show the persistence of the typical vowel of the masculine form.⁵ b) שִׁירָתָא *repast*.⁶

4. SHORT VOWEL IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND LONG VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

فُعَالٌ.—§ 855. Nouns of these forms frequently interchange with those of فُعَيْלٌ,⁷ less frequently with those of فُعُولٌ and فُعُولٌ. Under the influence of an initial א or ע, or of an adjoining

¹ This word has not been recognized by commentators and lexicographers. Cf. Rašf in Alfasi, loc. cit.: שׁוּמְרֵי תַנּוּרָא. אֶמְרֵי תַנּוּרָא.

² On the more usual form of a *nomen agentis* derived from an אִסְמַ גְּמַד cf. § 951.—Cf. אֶמְרָאֵי Igg. Šerîrâ, ed. Neubauer, p. 21.

³ Plur.: גְּלוּתָא Igg. Šerîrâ, ed. Neubauer, p. 27.

⁴ Plur.: טַעֲוִיתָא, read: טַעֲוִיתָא, TG, ed. Harkavy, § 436.

⁵ On הַנְּיָא cf. § 84, note.

⁶ Change of vowel due to ר. Cf. §§ 63, 273.

⁷ This explains the difficulty Blau finds in the forms קְרִיָּא, קְרִיָּא (Zur Einl. in die Heil. Schrift, p. 12, n. 1).

§ 857. פו"י יִמְנָה *day, daytime*, plur. יִמְנֵי *VL., B. M. 28 a;*
אִיְסָדָא, אִפְּסָדָא, אִפְּסָדָא, *Eth. uaseid, head-rest; יְקָרָא honor.*

§ 858. ע"ע אִיְצָצָא *pressure; בּוּטָטָא spark, דְּנוּרָא =*
vulgar Arab. بَصَّة نَار *; מְשָׁשָׁא reality; שְׂבִיבָא, שְׂבִיבָא, neighbor,*
√ שבב = שָׁבַן be near; תְּרָרָא sniveling brat, chit (√ شَرَّ); תְּרָרָא
eventual loss (√ ضَرَّ).

§ 859. עו"י כֹּרֵן לְוּטָא *curse; דִּירִישָׁא threshing; שִׁירָא*
caravan; אֲרוּשָׁא noise, VL., Ber. 58 a (√ عاش).²

§ 860. לר"י a) מְלָאִי *goods; תְּנָאָה, תְּנָאָה, condition; אֶקְרָא*
perchance.

b) קְרָא, קְרָאָה, קְרָאָה, *Scripture; plur. קְרָאִי (and קְרָאִי), with*
retention of א.

§ 861. — فُعَالَةٌ. חְמוּרְתָא *she-ass; צִלְחָתָא, צִלְחָתָא, megrim;*
plur. אֲבִנְתָא *properly fingers, Assy. ubānu, only in אֲבִנְתָא*
pericardium.³

§ 862. ע"ע אִיְצָצָא *pressure; שְׂבִיבָתָא, שְׂבִיבָתָא, neighbor*
(= שְׂבִיבָתָא VL., Sanh. 82 a).

§ 863. עו"י לְוּטָתָא *curse; שִׁירָתָא caravan.*

§ 864. לר"י a) נְכִירְתָא *deduction, discount.*

b) אַחְתָּא *sister;⁴ אֲשֵׁתָא fire, Assy. išātu;⁵ חֶמְתָּא, חֶמְתָּא,*
mother-in-law; מְנָתָא share.⁶

c) חֶמְתָּא *mother-in-law.*

¹ The spelling with א proves the word to be a loan-word.

² ארש occurs only in perfect and participle Qal. The dictionaries make it incorrectly Pa'al. For the etymology cf. also Tña. 'a u o ğ e proclaim, publish.

³ Rašī explains this correctly by טרפשי. Now טרפשא דכדרא = سَمْعًا وَحَصًّا = טרפשא דכדרא = German "Däumel." Cf. Kohut, 'Ar. Compl., s. v. חצרא. Whether the singular had the feminine ending is at least doubtful. شغاف suggests that Hebr. שְׂעָפִים originally meant pericardium. Then, like כְּלִיֹּת וְלֵב, thoughts.

⁴ אַחְתָּא *HG. 454. On the u-vowel, cf. Fleischer, KI. Schr., I., index, s. v. אַחַת.*

⁵ Hebr. אִשָּׁה comes from the same stem אִשָּׁה and is a form like (ל)עֵרָל above. If it have any connection with اُنَيْسَة it is only indirectly, اُنَيْسَة and אִשָּׁה being parallel stems.

⁶ Plur. מְנָתָא *TG. ed. Harkavy, § 343; מְנָתָא ibid., § 546.*

فَعِيل.—§ 865. אָהִינא, אַסינא, an inferior kind of date = *عُشَان* = *عُشَاة* = *عَسَاة*¹; *דען* *דיצא* pricking pain in the eyes ($\sqrt{\text{דען}}$); *טעיא* load, Sanh. 105b; *ערה*, *עדיפא*, better,² *עירא* blind,³ קביע fixing, B. B. 86b; *בישא* bad ($\sqrt{\text{באש}}$); perhaps אָנִיָּקא injury, cf. *היזיקא*; but it may also be = *הזיקא*.

§ 866. *בִּיָּזא* = *בּוּטִיָּטא* = *בּוּטִיָּטא*; *בּוּטִיָּטא* = *בּוּטִיָּטא*; *בּוּטִיָּטא* club; *בּוּטִיָּטא* crown; *עֵסִיא*, *עֵצִיא*, *עָסִיא*, flower-pot,⁴ אֲנִיָּנא sensitive, Eth. manana, Tigrè uonne, fanfane, be disgusted with.

§ 867. *לוִיָּא* *נְבִיָּא* prophet; *צִיָּא* chirping ($\sqrt{\text{צאי}}$).

פִּעִילָתָא.—§ 868. *בִּרִשְׁתָּא* evil, bad ($\sqrt{\text{באש}}$); *ספינתא* ship; *רִיפְתָּא*, *רִיפְתָּא* ($\sqrt{\text{רעפ}}$), bread; *עִבְדִּיתָּא*, *עִיָּא*.

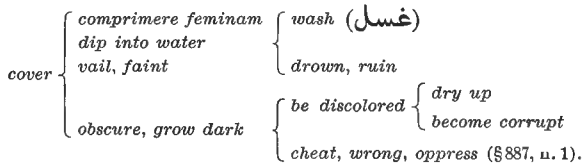
§ 869. *לוִיָּא* *נְבִיָּאָתָא* prophetess.

פְּעוּל.—§ 870. a) *לְבוּשָׂא* dress; *פִּסְוִקָא* verse; *שְׁלִיחָא* messenger; *גְּמוּר* perfect, thorough; *סְבוּר*,⁵ plur. *שְׁבוּעֵיא*.⁶

b) With secondary doubling: *קְדוּשָׂא*.

c) *תְּרוּדָא* spoon (for **תְּרוּדָא*, § 81).⁷

¹ $\sqrt{\text{عش}}$ = *عش* = *عش* = *عش* dry up. These words belong to a numerous group with a changeable root *عش*, *عش*, *عش*, *عش*, *عش*, etc., whose primitive meaning is *cover*. This shows the following development:



אָהִינא, therefore, need not mean *dried up*, but may mean *discolored, corrupt* = *אַסִּין*. Cf. Hebr. *בְּאַשְׁרִים*. On interchange of gutturals and sibilants cf. § 26 and “Additions and Corrections” to that section.

² *עַדְרִיָּה* JQR., IX., 694, 697.

³ *עור* = Assy. *אמר* close up; *עירא* as opposed to *פְּתִיחָא*, *פְּתַח* open-eyed; *טִמְטִים הַלְב* = *חַיִּמְטַל כַּטָּא*.

⁴ $\sqrt{\text{عس}}$ cover (§ 865, n. 4) like *חַבִּיתָּא*, *חַבִּיָּתָא*, from *חבא*, *חבא*, *hide*; *כְּפִתָּא* basket, $\sqrt{\text{כנ}}$ cover.

⁵ *סְבוּר* Igg. Sertra, ed. Goldberg, p. 18.

⁶ Hebr. *שְׁבוּעוֹת*.

⁷ *זָוְנָא* spoon, bowl; cf. Alg. Arab. *مشر* porringer, *مشر* small dish, Maltese *mafrad* earthen dish.

§ 871. ע"ע : טָלוּלָא , אַטְלוּלָא , *sport*.

פְּלוּגְתָא — § 872. a) גְּנוּבְתָא *stolen goods*; שְׁבוּעָתָא *oath*; שְׁמוּעָתָא *tradition*.

b) With secondary doubling: הַנּוֹפְתָא ; פְּתוּבְתָא ; פְּלוּגְתָא *difference of opinion*; קְרוּיִשְׁתָא ; and perhaps אַכְקוּפְתָא .

§ 873. ע"ע : Plur. קְצוּצִיִּתָא .

§ 874. ע"י : תִּיּוּבְתָא .

§ 875. ל"י : נְבוּאָתָא ; plur. מְחוּיָאָתָא *protests*; שְׁבוּיָתָא *cap-tives*.

II. INTERNAL VOWEL CHANGE WITH SHARPENING OF SECOND STEM-CONSONANT.

1. TWO SHORT VOWELS.

פְּעַל — § 876. שַׁבְּתָא *Sabbath, week*;¹ אָדָר *threshing-floor*.²

פְּעֻלָּה — § 877. a) יַבְשָׁתָא *dry land*; סַבְנָתָא *danger*; תַּקְנָתָא *institution, statute*; שַׁמְרָתָא *ban* (שַׁמְת = שַׁמְת);³ פְּרַשְׁתָא *chapter*, C. MS. Meg. 4a (voc.).⁴

b) אִיבְרָתָא *letter*; נַחְמָתָא *consolation*; סִייעָתָא *help*; שְׁבִישְׁתָא *mistake*, C. MS. Pes. 112b (voc.).

§ 878. ל"י : מְלִיִּתָא *complement*.

פְּעַל — § 879. אִילְמָא , אִילְיָמָא , *dumb*; חִיבְרָא *lame*; טַפְשָׁא *fool*.—הִלְיָלָא .

קַטְטַל — § 880. תּוּחְלָא , שִׁיחְלָא , *quttal*.⁵

קַטְטַל(א) — § 881. זַיבּוּרָא , זַיבּוּרְתָא , *wasp*; פִּיתוּנָא , פִּיתוּנָא , *linen*; צִיפְרָא , צִיפְרָתָא , or צִיפְרָתָא , צִיפּוּרְתָא , plur. צִיפּוּרִי , צִיפּוּרִי , *VL.*, B. B. 74a; שִׁיפּוּלָא *lower part*; plur. שְׁבִילִי , שְׁבִילִי , *Pes. 35a* and *VL.*, *ad loc.*⁶

¹ שְׁבָא , like בַּי and Targumic בִּירְוֹן , plur. of בְּרָתָא = בְּרוּשׁ , are due to the ה being mistaken for the feminine ending.

² On אָמַר , אַמְרָתָא , cf. Schwally, *Idioticon*, p. 114.

³ Cf. שְׁמוּרָתָא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 1.

⁴ Some of these forms may be originally *qattâlat*.

⁵ For ט = ס cf. סִינָא = סִינָא ; קֶרֶס = קֶרֶס ; and many others.

⁶ Cf. Barth, *NB.*, pp. xxix, xxx, 24.

2. SHORT VOWEL IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND LONG VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

qattāl, qittāl.—§ 882. a) אֲבָכָא *game-cock, fighting-cock; cf. Assy. abāku conquer; עֲרָבָא, עֲרָבָא, surety;*¹ קִצְרָא *fuller, not ordained scholar;*² שְׂמֵעָא *servant, valet.*

b) אֲפָרָא *farmer; גִּיבְרָא hero; עֲקָרָא root.*

c) פִּמְרֹנָא *cumin; צְנֹרָא. Both loan-words.*

d) פּוּבְסָא = קִצְרָא, *SM. No. xcv (voc.); סוּמְנָא blind. Both words are Aramaic transformations of Hebr. פּוּבֵס and סוּמָה.*³

§ 883. ע' : אֲלָלָא *tanner (= אֲלָעָא).*⁴

§ 884. עו"י : a) דִּינָא *judge; דִּינָא servant; שְׂוֹרָא jumper; טַרְיָא Arab, طَائِي.*⁵

§ 885. לו"י : a) קְרָא *student of scripture; תַּנָּא, תַּנְאָה, student or teacher of tradition. Formed as א"ל forms.*

b) בְּנָאִי = בְּנֹרָא ; זַנְאִי ; רַמְאִי *cheat.*

qattālat.—§ 886. עו"י : a) דִּינְרָא *female proselyte; טַרְיָא Arab woman. Cf. § 884, n. 5.*

b) הַיְוֵרְתִי *white.*

quttāl.—§ 887. אֲוִפְמָא *dark, black;*⁶ סוּפְמָא *red; cf. مَشَقّ red chalk; קוּרְאָמָא, קוּרְמָא, fennel flower (?); רִוּפְכָא softening; שׁוּפְרָא cat.*

¹ עֲרָבָא *TR.*, II., 50.

² Cf. Gaster's note to *SM.*, p. 43: "קִצְרֵי tyro, young scholar not yet admitted to full honors, who has still 'to wash and cleanse' and do preparatory work."

³ Bacher (*ZAW.*, XV., 301), who knew only of סוּמָא, explained it to be a form like אֲוִכְמָא (§ 887); but this becomes untenable in view of פּוּבְסָא. If the *u*-vowel be due to the influence of the labial, why only in these two words? To presuppose a form *quttāl* is equally impossible. It will, therefore, be best to consider it as a conflation of Hebr. קוּטֵל and Aram. קוּטְלָא, the *ṭ* necessarily becoming *ṭ* before a sharpened consonant.

⁴ אֲלָעָא is not the same as אֲלָלָא. The first is *qattāl* of צִלְעַת, the last *qattāli*. √ צִלְעַת and √ צִלְלָא are parallel stems. Cf. § 978, n. 1. טַרְיָא (*Saadia, Traité de Succ.*, p. 126, n. 10),

which the learned editors could not explain, is طَرَّار *pickpocket, "Beutelschneider," from طَرَّ cut. The verb (ibid.), cut, deduct.*

⁵ The word is a conflation of the Arabic name and Aramaic טַעַא *wander*, with perhaps a reminiscence of √ ضَاع.

⁶ Cf. عَكْسٌ *be dark (night); Assy. ekkimu oppressor. On the connection between oppression and darkness cf. ظَلْمَةٌ and § 865, n. 4; also Delitzsch, Assy. Hwb., s. v. אַגְזַּא, פֶּשֶׁק, דִּנְן, דָּאָם, אַשְׁט, אַכְל.*

⁷ Cf. קְרָמִירָא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 352 (voc.).

qattalat.—§ 888. a) אוֹפְמָתָא, אוֹפְמָתִי, *dark, black*; סוּפְמָתִי; שׁוּפְמָתָא.

qattil.—§ 889. These are all sharpened forms of *qatil* and *qatil*.

a) חַכְמָא *wise*; חַרְיִפָא *sharp*; יְתִירָא *superfluous*; צְדִיקָא; רְשִׁיפָא; רְשִׁיפָא *powerful*.—זְבִילָא *basket*.

b) אֲלִימָא *strong* (= אֲלִימָא).

§ 890. חַמְיָא *warm*; עֲזִיזָא *strong*; קְשִׁישָא *old*.

§ 891. לְוִי *certain*; סְגִי *great, much*.

qattilat.—§ 892. אֲלִימָתָא; יְתִירָתָא; פְּרִיעָתָא *dissolute*; שִׁנְיָתָא *confused*.

qattal.—§ 893. a) חַבְשָא *a kind of apple*; חַלְזָא *sinus*; חַרְיָא *carob*; עַמּוּדָא *column*; שְׂפוּדָא *broach*.

b) גִּדְזָא = חֵילְזָא; טַבְרָא = טַיְבּוּרָא; גִּדְזָא.

qattalat.—§ 894. חַרְוִישָתָא *witchcraft*.

חַבּוּרָא; בְּשׂוּלָא; בְּדוּפָא *blaspheming*; חַבּוּרָא; חַבּוּרָא *congregation*.¹

§ 896. יְסוּרָא *suffering*; יְתוּרָא *superfluity*.

§ 897. גִּידוּדָא *steep embankment*; חַלְזָא *wedding feast*.

§ 898. חַרְוִישָתָא *ugliness*; חַרְוִישָתָא *exactness*; חַרְוִישָתָא *tartness, VL., Pes. 116a*.

§ 899. חַסוּרָא *cover*; רְבּוּרָא; שְׁנוּרָא *change*.

חַסוּרָא.—§ 900. חַסוּרָא *drop*; חַסוּרָא *seal*.

§ 901. חַסוּרָא *proselyte*.

III. PREFORMATIVES.

א.—§ 902. The א may represent merely a prothetic vowel, as in אֶצְבַּעָא *finger*, אֶמְצַע *midst*, or may be a formative element. We are concerned here only with the latter.

aqtal(at): אֶסְכַּרָא (√ שְׁכַר); אַרְבַּע *four*; אֶרְנַבָא, אֶרְנַבָא,² אֶרְנַבָא *hare*; אֶדְרַכָא; אֶמְכַחָא. The last examples may have originally been aqtal-forms.—אֶגְדָא (√ נָגַד).—אֶרְכָא (√ אָרַךְ); אֶמְנָא

¹ רבבו כיריהוה TG., ed. Harkavy, § 377.

² Eg. Arab. plur. ارناب and ارناب. √ نرب = نرب = *نبر = نور = نفر take fright and run off, be timid, shy.

(= הַיְמִנּוּתָא) *VL.*, B. B. 8b.—אֲוִיָּתָא (וְדִי/י); אֲוִיָּתָא (יֵנָא/י).
—אֲשָׁרָא (יְשׁוּר/י).¹

§ 903. With long vowel: אֲשַׁפְּרָא, אֲשַׁפְּרָא, אֲשַׁפְּרָא, *scurer of dresses*; אֲבִיבָא *flute* (יְנַבֵּב/י).

aqtalat.—§ 904. אֲבִיבָא *funeral repast*; אֲוִיָּתָא *scripture*; אֲקִיבָא *giving possession*; אֲתִירָא *warning*, *VL.*, B. B. 21b.

itqatal.—§ 905. אֲשַׁתִּימָא *superintendent, steward*.²

הָ.³—*haqtal.*—§ 906. הַרְוּוּחָא *gain*; הַזְמָנָא *invitation*.

haqtil.—§ 907. הַכְשִׁירָא; הַסְפִידָא *funeral oration*; הַפְקִירָא *lawlessness*; הַרְוִיחָא *gain*.

§ 908. הַפִּירָא *sign of recognition*; הַקִּיפָא *enclosure*; הַקִּישָא *inference from analogy*; הַתִּירָא.

יָ.—*iaqtal(at).*—§ 909. יְבִרוּחָא *mandrake*,⁴ יַחְמוּרְחָא *fallow-deer*.

בָ.—*maqtal.*—§ 910. מְלִאכָא; מְזִרְקָא, מְזִרְקָא, מְזִרְקָא, *jugular vein*, Alf. Hull. 93b;⁵ מְשִׁפְלָא, מְשִׁיכְלָא, *basket*.⁶

§ 911. מֵאָא *food*; מֵימְרָא *word, teaching*.—מֵאָא *vessel* (יְאִי/י).

§ 912. מְרִיקָא *crystal*, by-form יְקָר;⁷ מוֹתְבָא *session*; מֵיטְבָא *best part*.

§ 913. מְנִילָא *sickle* (יְנַל/י = נַגַּר).

§ 914. מִשְׁפָּא *fan*; מִשְׁרָא, מִשְׁרָא, *garden-bed*, مَشَارِعَ. The Assy. *musârû*, *mušârû* (Delitzsch, *Assyr. Wb.*, s. v. מִשָּׂר) is probably a loan-word.—מִהְטָא *needle*.

§ 915. מִגְבִּיָּא *alum*; מִשְׁתִּיָּא *drink*.

¹ Hence denominated אֲשָׁר *to vise, believe, i. e., take as authentic, as if provided with an official stamp*; באֲשָׁרָא *on belief, on credit*. By-form of אֲשָׁרָא is אֲשָׁרָא.

² From Tigré *šaajama set over, charge with, tašajama assume authority*.

³ All these forms are Hebrew loan-words.

⁴ But according to Brun, *Dict. syr.-lat.*, s. v., this is a compound of מִסָּב + מְסָא.

⁵ This is connected with זְרִיקָא (§ 979).

⁶ Hence Greek *μασχαλη*; cf. Lewy, *Semit. Fremdwört. im Griech.*, p. 21.

⁷ Tigré *mōqar quartz*, قَوَارِيرَ *crystal, glass*, مَوْسُو, مَوْسُو, *glass bottle*, مَوْسُو, *amphora*, مَوْسُو *massa argenti vel auri*. יְקָר = יְקָר = יְקָר = נְקָר. Properly *dug, mined glass*, in apposition to *manufactured glass*. Reinisch, *Bilin Wb.*, s. v. *kağana*, explains *mōqar* differently. *SM.* No. CLXIX has מְנִיקָא.

maqталat.—§ 916. מִשְׁכֵּלְתָא, מִשְׁפִּילְתָא, מִשְׁפַּלְתָא, basket; מִדִּיְהוֹתָא east, Pes. 111b; מִכְּבַנְתָּא = Eth. kanbalô, that which Arab. خَلَال, African kelâl, a wooden peg to fix the hair, a hair-pin.

§ 917. פִּי מִפְקָתָא discharge; מִתְנָתָא gift.

§ 918. ע"ע a) מְגִרְתָּא strigil; מְטַלְתָּא.

b) מְטַלְתָּא, מְטוּלְתָּא, booth; מְעָרְתָּא cave.

§ 919. עו"י מְנִרְתָּא candlestick.

§ 920. לו"י מִשְׁרִיתָא camp; מִשְׁתִּיתָא drink; מִתְנִיתָא.

muqтал.—§ 921. מוֹרְדִיָּא, مُرْدِي, pole to propel a boat.

maqtil.—§ 922. a) מְלַבְנָא scissors; מְרִזְבָּא gutter.

b) מְסִרְיָא comb; מְרִזְיָא; מְשִׁמְיָא sneak-thief.

§ 923. פו"י מוֹעֵדָא; מוֹקְדָא fire-place.

§ 924. עו"י מְנִיפָא fan.

maqtilat.—§ 925. מְסִפְרָתָא scissors.

§ 926. ע"ע מְגִילְתָּא; מְסַכְתָּא treatise.

§ 927. עו"י מְדִינְתָּא; מְתִיבְתָּא college (חוב = תב).

maqтал(at).—§ 928. מְהוֹרָא peddler; מְשִׁמְיָא sneak-thief; מְשִׁתְּוֹקָא silence.—¹ מִיְהוּשׁ pain; מְדוֹרְתָּא; מְצוּבְתָּא.

maqтал.—§ 929. מְכַחְלָא; מְבַרָא ferry (עבר); מְעַרְבָא west; מְסַאָנָא (= מְסַאָנָא) shoe.²

§ 930. פו"י מוֹדְעָא declaration.

§ 931. פ"ך מְדַלָּא; מְקַבָּא.

§ 932. ע"ע מְמַשָּׂא reality.

§ 933. עו"י מְזוֹנָא food; מְחוּזָא city.³

§ 934. לו"י מְצַרָּא quarrels some person.⁴

maqталat.—§ 935. מְכַחְלְתָּא.

§ 936. פ"ך plur. מְסַאָרְתָּא safes.

§ 937. לו"י מְטַהֲרָא hip, loin; מְקַצְתָּא part, some; מוֹמְתָא

oath.

¹ Cf. the interesting remarks of Rabinowicz in VL., Meg. 18a, n. 1. Cf. also המסדרונה I., No. 930.

² Cf. מְטַרְאָא TG., ed. Harkavy, § 330; מְתַקְאָא, *ibid.*, § 74.

³ The form is due to the influence of קְטוּלָא. To the same influence is due مَآخِر

(§ 846). On the "tyranny" of this form in modern Arabic cf. Vollers, ZDMG., L., 627.

⁴ Does this stand for מְצַרָּא with interchange of labials?

miqtāl.—§ 938. מִדְּרָשָׁא *study*; מִנְהַגָּא *custom*.¹

muqtāl.—§ 939. מוֹסָפָא. A Hebrew loan-word.

maqtil.—§ 940. מַאֲדִים *Mars*; מוֹרִיקָא *crocus*; מְזִיקָא *evil spirit*.

maqattalat.—§ 941. מַחְוֹרְתָא; מְשִׁבְשָׁתָא; מִתְקַנְתָּא; מִתְרַצָּתָא.

maqattil.—§ 942. מִרְחֵמָא *friend*; מְשׁוֹרָא *rover*.

maqattul.—§ 943. מְרַבּוֹרָא, *cf. Kohut, s. v.*; מִבּוֹרָא *ferryman* (= *מַעְבּוֹרָא).

maqātal.—§ 944. מְסוֹבְלָא, מַסְאֲבֵלָא, *load*.

maqātil(at).—§ 945. מְדוֹבְרָא; מְסוֹבִיתָא *bar-maid*.

mattaqatalat.—§ 946. מְהוֹכִילָתָא, מְתַחִילָתָא, *eatables* (√אכל).

נ.—§ 947. נִכְתָּמָא *cover*; נִבְקָשָׁא *spoiled leavened substance*.

צ.—§ 948. צְלוּלִיבָא (§ 77).

ש.—§ 949. שִׁיזְבָתָא *delivery*; שְׁלִפּוֹתָא *bladder*;² שְׁעֵבּוֹדָא *subjection, slavery*; plur. שְׁבִרְרִי *rays*.

ת.—§ 950. taqtilat: תּוֹסְפָתָא *addition*.

tiqtil(at): תֵּיחֵרָא *fig-tree*.—תֵּיחֵרָא (= תֵּיחֵרָא) *VL., Men. 35 a. Cf. تيس*.

taqtul(at): תְּסַפּוֹרָתָא, תְּסַפְרָתָא or תְּסַפְרָתָא, *hair-cutting*; תֵּיחֵרָא *bridge* (§ 44).

taqtāl: תּוֹתְבָא *dress*; תַּמְרָא *merchant* (§ 50); תַּרְבָּצָא, *Assyr. tarbaçu yard*.

taqtīl(at): תְּבִשִׁילָא *dish*; תְּלַמְיָא *pupil*,³ תְּפִישִׁתָא; תְּפִיתָא; תְּשִׁמִּישָׁתָא *use*.

taqtūl: תְּלַמְיָא; תַּרְפּוּמָא.

IV. AFFIRMATIVES.

ר"י.—§ 951. When a *nomen agentis* is to be derived from an אִסְם גַּמֵּד it may be formed as any similar noun of the form אִסְם גַּמֵּד, *e. g.*, קְטוֹלָא *skipper*; תְּנוֹרָא *stove-maker*; עַמּוֹרָא *dealers in wool*. If the אִסְם גַּמֵּד is itself of that form, an adjective

¹ מִנְהַגָּא *TG., ed. Harkavy, § 67.*

² √נפח; *cf. Hoffmann, LCB., 1832, p. 320. But see Gesenius' Handwörterbuch, ed. 12, s. v. שפח.*

³ *Cf. on this word, Meissner, ZA., IX., 272 sq. Cf. also the proper name תְּחִלְיָא pudibundus.*

ending is added, *e. g.*, פְּתוּרָא *table* gives a form פְּתוּרָהָא *money-changer* = שׁוֹלְחָנִי. But, in most cases, to the given form is added the ending וִי, which is nothing but the final syllable of לִי forms of קְטוּלָא, leaving the original form of the word as much as possible unaltered. Thus, אַהְלוּיָא *dealer in אַהְלָא Kali*; אַזְלוּיָא, 'אִי, *dealer in אַזְלָא 'אִי, spun yarn*; אִימְרוּיָא *dealer in אִימְרִי lambs*, VL., B. B. 22a; נַפְטוּיָא *dealer in נַפְטָא naphtha*; עֵמְרוּיָא *dealer in עֵמְרָא wool*, Alf. B. B. 22a; צְדָרוּיָא *dealer in צְדָרִי (Assyr. ġudûru) fine garments*; קְשׁוּאוּיָא *archer, one that handles a קְשׁוּתָא bow*. The same principle is applied to מִבְּרָא *ferry*, giving מִבְּרוּיָא *ferryman*, A. Z. 65b (Rašî, *ibid.* אַבְרוּיָא¹), for *עֲבוּרָא would mean something else.²

ִי, *ai*.—§ 952. The ending *ai* occurs in a limited number of nouns whose gender can rarely be determined from present data: אִמְרוּיָא, Assyr. amurrû, *west*; פּוּרְכִיָא *crane*, Assyr. kurkû; נְדוּנִיָא *dowry*, Assyr. nudunnû; תּוּבַלְיָא *rope*, Assyr. tubalû; דְּוִקְיָא *inference*; תְּבוּלְיָא *interest*; פְּנוּפְיָא or פִּינוּפְיָא *assembly*; מְדוּכִיָא *pestle*; סְרַסְיָא *servant*. A few other nouns occur with or without this ending: אִסְקְרִיָא and אִסְקְרָתָא *sail-yard*, סִמְיָא;³ אִפְוּתָא and אִפְוּתִיָא *swelling*; דְּבוּרָא and דְּבוּרִיָא *bee*; מְזָא and מְזִיָא *hair*; מִפְתָּא and מִסְתָּיָא *sufficiency*; שִׁיפּוּצְיָא and שִׁיפּוּצָא *repairing*.—אִרְעִי, עִרְאִי, *chance*, is Palestinian.⁴

ai.—§ 953. This ending serves to derive relative adjectives, appellative nouns, and gentilic adjectives from substantives, adjectives, and proper nouns. The masculine has mostly the forms אִי־אִי, אִי־אִי (at times contracted to אִי־אִי),⁵ אִי־אִי, אִי־אִי; the feminine, אִי־תָא, אִי־תָא, אִי־תָא. The masculine אִי־אִי is rare.

¹ Cf. מְדוּחְשָׁנּוּ = Assyr. arahsamnu; אִרְסָא = Tña. marzi *poison*; מְזוּלִיָּהָא = אִזְלוּיָהָא VL., Pes. 40a; מְנָא = Eth. manana (§ 866).

² In later literature we find an affirmative וִי attached to proper names, as אִי־סְקוּרִי, פְּלַטְוִי, מְשׁוּרִי, which is of Persian origin. Cf. about this termination Nöldeke, *Pers. Studien*, I., 4 sq.; Poznański, *REJ.*, XXXIV., 161 sq.; Steinschneider's *Hebr. Bibliogr.*, IV., 20, 153.

³ For אִסְקְרִיָא we find also the form קְרַסְא, קְרַסְא, R. Nissim, *המפתח*, 3a, *Igg. Šerāra*, ed. Neubauer, p. 14. This is the Hebr. קְרַשׁ (Ez. 27:6). The word goes back to

شَقْف, *be slender*, شَقْف, *vibrate*, with various transpositions.

⁴ תִּינְרִי, תִּינְרִי. *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, index.

⁵ Cf. § 83.

From **בְּרָא** *outside, country*, the adjective **בְּרֵייתָא**, **בְּרֵייתָהּ**, **בְּרֵייתָא**, is formed. From **גִּינְתָא** *garden*, **גִּינְתָהּ** *gardener*; from **חֲקֵלָא** *field*, **חֲקֵלָהּ** *countryman*; from **אֲבוּלָא** *gate*,¹ **אֲבוּלָהּ** *gate-keeper*; from **קְרִיתָא** *city*, **קְרִיתָא** *townsman*; from **עֲלָא** *above*, **עֲלָהּ** (= 'ilīāiā) *upper*; from **יְהִידָא**, **יְהִידָהּ**, the forms **יְהִידָהּ** *sole*, **יְהִידָהּ** *one pretending to be a scholar*; from **רֹמָא**, **רֹמָהּ**, **רֹמָהּ**, the gentilic adjectives **בְּבִלְתָא** *Babylonian*, **רֹמָתָא** *Roman*, **פּוּמְבֵדִיתָא** *Pumbedithean*. In a few cases this ending is used interchangeably with *ân*; as **סַדָּהּ** = **סַדָּנָא** *maker of stocks*; **עֲנוּתָהּ** = **עֲנוּתָנָא** *modest man*. But more frequently both endings are combined. Cf. § 962.²

יְ, יֵ, יִ.—§ 954. This affirmative occurs only before the feminine ending.

a) qatl: **אַרְעִיתָא**, **אַרְעִיתָהּ**, *bottom*, VL., Men. 11a; **עֲרֵיתָא** *hornet*.

b) qitl: **בְּשִׂיתָא** *caper*; **בְּנִיתָא** *hair* (§ 809); **בִּיעִיתָא** a kind of boat; **עֲלִיתָא** *upper chamber* (= 'ilīiīiāta); **שִׁיעִיתָא** *female*.³

c) qutl: **גִּידְרִיתָא** *fencing in*; **זִגְרִיתָא** *glass vessel*; **תּוּרִיתָא** *form* (§ 55).

d) q^otāl: **נַעֲמִיתָא** *ostrich*; **נַפְפִיתָא** *winnowing-fan*; **אֲמַנְעִיתָא**.

e) q^otūl: **זְהוּרִיתָא** *crimson*; **סַרְקִיתָא** *caravan of Saracenes*.

f) quttul: **זִיבּוּרִיתָא** *wasp*.

g) qattal: **פְּבִרִיתָא** *sulphur*.

h) qūttāl: **חִיּוּרִיתָא** *white flour*; **תּוּרִיתָא** *cypress*.

i) qittūl: **חִיפּוּשִׂיתָא** *scarabee*; **חִיפּוּפִיתָא** *scurf*.

j) maqtāl: **מַצְבִּיתָא**, **מַצְבּוּכִיתָא**.⁴

k) maqtūl: **מִסְתּוּרִיתָא** *reel* = **مُسَقَرَّة** *skein*; cf. سفر VII.⁵

¹This word seems to be of Kushitic origin and identical with **גִּלְא**, **אֵיגְלָא**, *Gilga*. Cf. Nuba *agil mouth, entrance*; Kulfan *ogul, a wol, aul, mouth*; Kafa *kellō door, gate*; Chamir *bilā, mirā, gate, door*; Amh. *bārr principal entrance*; Galla *kellā principal exit, balbatā door, gate*. From the last form may come **בְּבָא**.

²Notice here **מְנַבְרִיתָא**, **מְנַבְרִיתָהּ**, *stewardess*, 'Afar-Saho *manāböytā*, Tigré *manābbet*.

³Assyr. *sinīštu*. On the etymology cf. S. Arab. **سِنْخ** = Hebr. **נִקְב**. On its synonym **שִׁנְחָא** cf. Parisot in JA., IX^e s., XII^e t., 132 p.

⁴**ציב** = Quara *jāb branch of tree, border of garment*; Amh. *tāf idem*.

⁵**סַחַר** = **سفر** as **سَم** = **سَم**, and as **תַּחַל** (in the Hebrew **תַּחַלְתִּים**) = **فَلْفَل** = **סַחַר** *frizzle*. With **مشورة**, **ممشورة** (Lów, *Aram. PN.*, 56), it has nothing to do.

l) šaqtīl: שְׁעִמְיָתָא *idiocy*.

m) šaqtūl: שְׁעִמְוּמְיָתָא *id.*

n) qatlūl: עִקְמוּמְיָתָא *perverseness*; עִרְבוּבְיָתָא *confusion*.

o) qalqal: כּוּכְבִּיָתָא *Venus (planet)*, גְּרָגִיָתָא, גְּרָגִיתָא, גְּרָגִיִּי.

p) maqalqal: מִבְּלִבְיָתָא *mixture of white and black*.

ו, ū.—§ 955. a) qatl: חַיִּיתָא *wifehood*; נַעֲרֵיָתָא *youth*; חַיִּיתָא *livelihood*.

b) qitl: בֵּיעֵתָא *fright*; מֵיתָא *death*; רַבּוּא *myriad*; צִלּוּתָא *limpiness*.

c) qatal: אָמְדְהוּ *condition of being a maid-servant*; חֲתֻנְתָא *intermarriage*.

d) qatil: a) חֲבֵרְיָתָא *companionship*; סִבּוּיָא *old age*.

b) אֲבִילָתָא *mourning*; שְׁלִימוּתָא *perfection*.

e) qātil: יַנְקוּתָא *youth*; סְהֵדְיָתָא *testimony*; סְמִיָתָא *blindness*; שְׁקִיָתָא *drink*; רְמוּתָא *arrogance*.

f) q^etāl: סְרֻדְתָא *dominion*; שְׁבָבוּתָא *neighborhood*.

g) qatil: חֶשְׁבּוּתָא *dignity*; יְהוּדְיָתָא *arrogance*; מְאִיסְוּתָא *repulsiveness*; בִּישּׁוּתָא *badness*; חֲבִיבְיָתָא *love*.

h) qattāl: צְבִיָתָא *collector's office*.

i) qattil: עֲתִירְיָתָא *riches* (ثرو is connected with it); קִשְׂיָתָא *old age*.

j) 'aqatl: אֲסַהֲדוּתָא *testifying*.

k) haqtāl: הוּיְמִנְיָתָא *trust, faith*.

l) maqtal: מִסְחָתָא *bath*.

m) maqattal: מַעְלְיָתָא; מְפִנְקוּתָא *delicacy*.

n) maqattil: מְנַקְרֵיָתָא; מְנַקְרֵיָתָא, *cleanliness*.

o) mitqattāl: מִיַּתְבִּיָתָא *M. Q. 2a*.

p) qatlīl: שְׂמִינְיָתָא *fat*.

ל.—§ 956. אֲרֵדְיָא *mushroom*, plur. אֲרֵדְיָא, אֲרֵדְלֵיָא; פֶּרְזֵיָא; פֶּרְזֵיָא

shepherd's assistance, properly carrier of the כֹּרְזֵיָא shepherd's pouch; עֲרִפְיָא; עִי, עֲרִפְיָא¹; שְׂמָל, שְׂמָלָא left; שְׂמָלָא, שְׂמָלָא drizzling rain; עִי, עֲרִפְיָא; פֶּרְזֵיָא iron; קַרְצוּלָא, קַרְצוּלָא knee-joint.²

¹ שְׂמָלָא = שְׂמָלָא be blind, hidden; cf. Hebr. צָפֹן. Cf. also עוֹר = שוֹמ = שְׂמָלָא bad omen.

² Cf. Hebrew dictionaries. Bilin kiršim, Tigre qilçem, Tña. kilçim, Amh. qilçim.

מ.—§ 957. סוּלְמָא ladder.

ן.—*ân, ʔn (ân), in (ên), an(?)*.—§ 958. These affirmatives are used:

1. To form from verbal stems infinitives; as צוֹחֵקָא to cry, *VL.*, Ber. 20a; לְנַסְיֵינֵיהוּ to prove them, *Yalq. Kings* 199 = *Sanh.* 101b. From this develop the following classes:

a) Abstract nouns; as מִנְיָנָא number; פּוֹרְעֵנְחָא retribution, punishment.

b) Adjectives; as דִּלְפָנָא blear-eyed.

c) Nomina agentis with the sense of habitual action, occupation, etc.; as גַּזְלָנָא robber. This class is the most common.

d) Concrete nouns; as שְׁקִינָא liquid.

2. To change participles into appellatives, denoting habitual action; as מְדַבְרָנָא leader.

3. To change concrete nouns into

a) adjectives and appellative nouns denoting the possessor of that which is denoted by the noun, with a magnifying sense; as שְׁיָנָא having large teeth; בִּישׁוּרָנָא fleshy;

b) adjectives possessing the quality of the noun; as תּוֹלְעָנָא crimson;

c) another noun with a metaphorical expression; as מְעֵינָא body, properly containing bowels.

4. To change a proper noun into an adjective denoting relation to that noun; as קִיסְרָנָא Cæsarean.

5. To change an adjective into a noun; as הַדְחָנָא something new.

6. To strengthen adverbs and demonstr. pronouns; as לְקַמְן, תַּמְן, דִּינְן.

ân.—§ 959. a) qatl: נִגְהָנָא goading; עֵבְרִינָא transgressor; טִיּוּנָא = טִיּוּן arrogant, passing into ל"י; דִּקְנָא, דִּיקְנָא, דִּקְנָא, exact, *VL.*, Men. 29b; רִיחָנָא fragrant; עֵינָא large-eyed; מוֹתָנָא pestilence; אִמְרָנָא, אִחְוָנָא, תַּיְנָא, station (تری = اوی); אִמְרָנָא rebellion, with prothetic vowel, or Aph'el? בְּגָנָא potsherd, cf. *bagā* scale, חֶסְפָא and חֶסְפֵיחָא (§ 963, note).

b) qatlat: רִיחָחָנָא fragrant.

c) qitl: אִסְתָּן north; גִּירָסָנָא acquisition; מְצָרָנָא boundary; אִילָנָא tree; תַּיְנָא second.

d) qutl: עִילְבָנָא *insult*; רִימָנָא *pomegranate*; פֶּלֶן; טוּפְיָנָא *surplus*; סוּגְנָא, סוּגְיָנָא, *twig*.

e) qutlat: סוּגְיָתָנָא *twig*.

f) qatal: חֲדָתָנָא *something new*, VL., B. B. 90b; בוּצְלָנָא; דִּיקְנָנָא *bearded*.

g) qatalat: עֵינוּתָנָא *modest*.

h) qatil: שְׁלֵמָנָא *virtuous*; רֵבָנָא; רִיקָנָא *empty*; עֵדָנָא *time* (= u^aidāna).¹

i) qital: מֵעֵינָא *body*.

j) qātil: מָרְנָא *master, lord*.

k) q^etāl: אַרְרֵן a kind of sword, properly *something made of metal*.²

l) q^etil: אַרְרֵן *id.*³ By-form אַרְיֵן (§ 36) = Kafa arijo *sword, dirk*.

m) qattil: קַבְלָנָא *possessor of tradition*; רַחֲמָנָא *merciful*.

n) 'aqtal: אַרְרֵין *teaching, knowledge*.

o) tuqtul: תּוּרְגֻמָנָא *interpreter*.

p) maqattil: מַלְפָנָא *teacher*; מְדַבְרָנָא *leader*.

q) maqtal: מַעְלָנָא *entrance*; מַפְקָנָא *exit*.

r) maqtil: מוֹרֵין *teacher*.

s) maqtul: מַצּוֹינָא *quarrelsome man*.

t) mataqtil: מַתּוּרְגֻמָנָא *interpreter*.⁴

u) qautal: תּוֹלְעָנָא *crimson*.

v) qalqal: קַרְקַפְנָא *big-head*.

w) qalqil: זְלוֹלָנָא *intemperate*.

x) qulqul: קוּרְקוּבָן, Assy. quqqubānu, *craw*;⁵ שׁוּמְשָׁמָנָא, *ant*.

¹ Intervocalic ע is weakened to א in הַאֲרֵינָא *now*.

² Eth. 'arar *lead, tin*; Tigré 'arér *lead, tin*, 'arār *steel*, 'arér *bullet* (lead or iron), غَرَار *point of lance, edge of sword*, غَرَّ *metal bell*, אַרְר *pen, originally stylus*, TR., I., 31.

³ All words of this form in the emphatic state are traditionally pronounced with שׁוּנָא before ב; as אַבְיִשָׁנָא, גְּדוּלָנָא, פֶּשְׁרִישָׁנָא, צְפִירִישָׁנָא. This is evidently due to the retrogression of the accent.

⁴ The u-vowel is due to the following consonants as well as to the infinitive form sub o. Cf. Pal. Aram. מִשׁוּמְשָׁנָא.

⁵ קַרְקוּבָן HG. 522.

on, un.—§ 960. a) qat(i)l: אֲבִשׁוּנָא *parched corn* ($\sqrt{\text{אבש}} = \text{יבש}$); אֲלִיוֹנָא *thumb*; בְּרִיוֹנָא, Assy. *barānu*, *outlaw, rebel* ($\sqrt{\text{ברא}} = \sqrt{\text{ברא}}$); הַבְּרוֹנָא *current*;¹ אֲרַבְנָא *defective sight*.²

b) qit(ta)l: בְּזוֹנָא *disgrace*; עוֹרוֹרָא *blindness*; צַבְעוֹנִין *colored garments*.

c) qutl: הַרְבּוּנֵי *goad-bearers*; but more correctly הַרְבּוּנָא.

d) qattal: תְּלוֹזְנָא *snail*.³

m.—§ 961. a) qatl: אֲהַרְיָנָא, אֲהַרְיָנָא, contracted to אֲהַרְיָא, אֲהַרְיָא,⁴ אֲהַרְיָא,⁴ אֲהַרְיָא, another; הַדְרִינְתָא *swindler*; רֹזֵינָא *rose-bush*; חֲרִיבָא ? *horse-bean*; צַפְרִינָא *tooth-ache*.—סַכִּינָא *knife*.—זֶקֶנָא *swollen*; plur. בָּצִינֵי *young pumpkins*, C. MS., Meg. 12ab (voc.); אֲהַרְיָא = אֲהַרְיָא *kindling-wood*; קַרְיָא, *جُرْوَان*, Assy. *karānu*, *wine*.⁵—פְּרַצְיָא (= *parçindā* = *parçintā*).⁶

b) qutl: גְּרִסְיָא *acquisition*; טוֹבִינָא *happy*; קוֹפִינָא *hole*; שׁוֹרְפִינָא, שׁוֹרְפִינָא, *سُرُور*, Alg. Arab. *سُرُور*, Assy. *šurmēnu*, *cypress*.

c) maqattil: מְרַבִּינְתָא *educator*.

d) qalqal: שׁוֹשְׁבִינָא *bridegroom's friend*, שׁוֹשְׁבִינְתָא *bridesmaid*, Assy. *susabinu*; cf. שִׁבְיָא *god-father*, שִׁבְיָא *god-mother* ($\sqrt{\text{שבב}} = \text{שב}$, § 858).

ר.—§ 962. עֵבְבְרָא *mouse*.⁷

¹ בערוֹנָא *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 25, u. 10 = Pal. Syr. *صحم*.

² Bilin 'arāb *blind*.

³ This word denotes five different species. Cf. Epstein, *Beth Talmūd*, V., 299 sq.

⁴ This must not be confounded with Hebr. אֲהַרְיָא, which is of a different formation. For דגש after *?* confer אֵיקָא.

⁵ $\sqrt{\text{כרם}} = \text{כרם}$, whence also *kirē*, *qirē*, *groves*. For a similar phenomenon, where *m* is retained in the cognate languages, while having become *ṛ* in Assyrian, cf. תַּמְרוֹזָא = *du'uzu*.

⁶ $\sqrt{\text{فرض}} = \text{فرض}$ *kernel, fruit-stone*, is that which is cut out. Of the same origin is probably the *ṛ* in Hebr. סַרְפָדָא וְרַפְסוּדוֹת וְסַרְפָדָא. The last word Gesenius' *Thesaurus* connects, probably correctly, with *مست*. For the variety of sibilants cf. Yemen Arab. *رمص*, Eth. *ramēs*; for interchange of *m* and *p* cf. *طرمس* = *طرمس*, *طرمس* = *طرمس*. But these words may be loan-words from Kushitic, where the feminine ending *ad* instead of *at* is common.

⁷ $\sqrt{\text{عكب}} = \text{عكب}$ *be thick-set*. The mouse is frequently called by a name denoting this quality and is, therefore, frequently synonymous with *muscle*. Cf. *زكّين* *firm, solid*, *زكّين* *mouse*; *عَصَلَة* *muscle*, *عَصَل* *field-mouse*, *فَار* *muscle, mouse*; hence medieval Hebr. *עֵבְבְרָא* *muscle*. The same connection between muscle and mouse is found in some Indo-European languages. Cf. Kluge, *s. v. Maus*.

DOUBLE AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 963. With the exception of the few examples given below, double affirmatives occur only with the feminine ending.

a) āni: פִּלְנֵיָא; גַּמְלָנִיתָא *large-sized*; הַדְּבָשְׁנִיתָא *honey-like*; תְּסַפְנֵיתָא *scurf*, scaly appearance of the skin.¹

b) inī: מַחְוִינֵיתָא *indication*; פִּילִינֵיתָא = פּוֹלֵנִיתָא *anemone*; plur. תְּלֵנֵיתָא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 352 (voc.).

c) ānū: עֲנוּתָנִיתָא *modesty, meekness*; רַבְרְבָנִיתָא *greatness*.

d) inū: גַּרְעִינֵיתָא *fruit-stone*.

e) ānāi: plur. דְּרַבָּנָאֵי *god-bearers*.

f) ināi: יִרְחִינָאָה *skilled in calendation*.

g) āiū: אַרְמִיּוּתָא *paganism*; תְּלִמְיּוּתָא *something furrow-like*.

h) A few words are pronounced with שׁוּא before נ, e. g., מַחְוִינָא *one from Māhōzā*. Whether originally so?

V. DIPHTHONGIZED FORMS.

1. DIPHTHONG IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND SHORT VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

§ 964. a) qautal: מוֹרְנָא *threshing-sledge*; דּוֹחַלָּא = דּוֹחַלָּה *mule*; תּוֹלְעָא, תּוֹלְעָא *worm*.

b) qaital: דִּישְׂרָא = דּוֹסֶרָא.

2. DIPHTHONG IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND LONG VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

§ 965. a) qautāl: שׁוֹפְרָא; שׁוֹתְפָא (§ 23c).

b) qautil: מוֹרִינָא; מוֹרִיקָא.

c) qaitil: [פִּיִּלִּיל Zeb. 118b; proper noun?]²

d) qaitûl: סִיבּוּרָא *cupping*; שׁוֹפְרָא = שׁוֹפּוּרָא.

¹ חֶסֶם = חֶשֶׁף = חֶשֶׁף = חֶשֶׁף *scratch, peel*, etc. Hence חֶרְשִׁיתָא = חֶרְשִׁיתָא *scale*, חֶסְפָּא *potsherd*, properly *chipping*, חֶשֶׁיִף *worn-out garment*, whose nap is scratched off. Assy. ḥaḡbu is loan-word. Similar development: בָּעָא, בָּעָא *scale*, בְּנָנָא *potsherd*; חֶרְשִׁי, חֶרְשִׁי, *scurf, potsherd*, חֶרְשִׁיָּה *fine linen*, whose nap is gone. Cf. also Hebr. dict. s. v. קֶשֶׁשׁ.

² שְׁוִילָא = שְׁוִילָא.

3. DIPHTHONG IN THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

quail.—§ 966. אַדְיָלָא *gazelle*; עַיְלִימָא *youth, young man*; plur. עַיְלִימֵי, and with disregard of grammatical form, עַיְלִימֵי, Zeb. 116^b and Rašī *ad loc.*

NOTE.—There are some words which are spelled like those above, but probably do not belong here; *e. g.*, אַרְיָא = אַרְזָא *rice*; רַמְיָא = רַמְחָא *speer*; בּוּטִיטָא (§ 866). The second vowel in the first two is probably a helping vowel to ease the collocation of difficult sounds. Cf. a similar helping vowel in אַבְדִּיתָא, אַבְדִּיתָא (§ 833, n. 1). Similar formations in Hebrew and Palestinian Aramaic, belonging to various forms, are: בּוּרִידָה, שׁוּמִירָה; דּוּחִינָא, זּוּנִיחָא, כּוּזִיבָא. Pal. Syr. ܡܡܘܦ, ܡܡܘܦܝܢ, ܡܡܘܦܝܢ, etc.

VI. REDUPLICATED FORMS.

qalqal and similar forms.—§ 967. אַוּרְרָא *net*, Assy. ḫuḫaru;¹ אַסְפִּסְתָּא *lucern*, shortened to אַסְפִּתָּא (*VL.*, Sanh. 74^b, 93^a, Yalqūt Dan. 1060) = فَصَّصَة; גַּרְגִּישְׁתָּא, גַּרְגִּישְׁתָּא, *clod*, shortened to גַּרְגִּיתָא *VL.*, Succā 26^a; cf. Eth. g^uaçg^ueç and Maltese grix; דַּשְׂא *door, gate*, Amharic daḡ, Eth. dēdē; דִּידְבָא, דִּידְבָא, *fly*; דַּקְדַּקְתָּא *tow*; plur. דִּרְדִּקֵי *young children*, דִּרְדִּקֵי; טַאטָא, טַאטָא, *broom*; כּוּזְבָא *star*; כּפְרָא *talent*; לִילְיָא *night*, *SM.* No. xxv (voc.); מִינְיָא (= נַעֲנֵא); סַאטָא, זַאזָא, *awn* = شَعَاع (§ 794^a); סוּסָא *horse*, Eg. Arab. سيسي *pony*; צִלְצִלָא, צִלְצִלָא, צִלְצִלָא, צִלְצִלָא, *turtle-dove*; קִילְקִלָא, קִילְקִלָא, קִילְקִלָא, *heap of refuse*, Tña. qulqulet

¹ Cf. § 77.

² Cf. אַסְפִּסְתָּא (Löw, *Aram. PN.*, p. 96). The פ became א through ו (cf. وقير = فقى = Eth. ḡazema *hymn*, Tigré ḡonne = fanfane), or it was mistaken for the Egyptian article and dropped (cf. Vollers, *ZDMG.*, L, 617, 654). The fact that اسپست makes sense in Persian need not prove more its Persian origin than our "sparrow-grass" the English origin of "asparagus." فَصَّصَة is a transposition of صَفَّصَة, etymologically the same as Hebr. צַפְצַפָּה, whose verbal stem is found in Eth. safafa *abound*. סוּרָא *reed* may also belong here.

declivity;¹ קַנְנָנָא *jar*; קַקְרָא (= קַעְקַעָא) *throat*; קַרְקַפְתָּא *head*;² שִׁישְׁלָא, שׁוּשְׁלָתָא, שׁוּשְׁלָתָא, *chain*.

qulqul and similar forms.—§ 968. גּוּלְגּוּלָתָא, גּוּלְגּוּלָתָא, *skull*; כּוּרְכַמְיָא ? *crocus*; קַדְקַדָּא *elevation*; קוּרְקוּר *raven*; שׁוּשְׁמָא, שׁוּשְׁמָא, *sesame*.

qalqāl, qalqīl, qalqūl.—§ 969. הַרְרָא *briar*; הַרְהוּרָא *bad thoughts* (√ ھار); זִימְזוּמָא, טִילְטוּלָא, and similar forms; לוּלִיבָא, לוּלִיבָא; שִׁישְׁוּרָא, שִׁישְׁוּרָא, *chain*.

qataltal and similar forms.—§ 970. הַצּוּצְרָתָא *trumpet*; אַקְרוּקְרָתָא, and shortened: אַקְרוּקְיָתָא, אַקְרוּקְתָּא, אַקְרוּקְתָּא, אַקְרוּקְתָּא, אַקְרוּקְתָּא, عَفْرَفٌ, حَمُومًا, (قرف = قرف = قرف = قرف). *frog* (√ عفر).

qutaltil and similar forms.—§ 971. פְּרוּמוּשָׂא = פְּרוּמוּשָׂא; plur. פְּרוּכְתָּא = פְּרוּכְתָּא.

qatqāl, qatqīl.—§ 972. זִבְזוּגָא *lizard*, وِزَاغٌ. Cf. Maltese bażuġa bogaraves, zibbūgi olive-colored. זְרִיזְפָּתָא, זְרִיזְפָּתָא, *squirting*.

qatlal.—§ 973. הַלְלָא *clue, skein*, plur. הַלְלָא יַלְקוּטַי Yalqūt Ps. 862 = Hull. 60a (§ 81);³ זִידְוּרָא *rich landlord*; שְׁקַרְרָא *infernal liar*.

qatlil.—§ 974. הַבְּלִילָא *stomach of an animal*;⁴ וּרְצִיצָא *pullet in the egg-shell*;⁵ זְהַרִירָא.

¹ Halévy compares קַקְנָנָא with Assyrian kigallu lowland (cf. Muss-Arnolt, *A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language*, s. v.).

² √ قف = قف = قف. For interchange of ن and ف cf. فِكر = ذِكر. The primitive meaning was evidently *hollow out*; hence the correlative *be convex*. This explains all the derivatives of the root. The first meaning appears in קוּפְתָּא, قَفَّةٌ, *basket*; קוּפְתָּא, קוּפְתָּא, *cupola*; قُفٌّ, *hole of the axe*; קוּד, מְקוּדָא, *pot, bowl*; the second, in קוּפְתָּא, קוּפְתָּא, *cupola*; قُفٌّ, *stone hill*, قَفَا *occiput*, whence the denominative قَفَا *be behind, follow*, قَفَلَةٌ = قَفَلَةٌ *head*, קַדְקַדָּא Assyrian qaqqādu; קַדְקַדָּא = קַדְקַדָּא, *elevation*, קַדְקַדָּא ascend a mountain קַדְקַדָּא = קַדְקַדָּא; קַדְקַדָּא = קַדְקַדָּא; קוּדָא, *high top*; Tña. qerqerti *occiput* = *qedqedti (§ 36).

³ This word is given by the Syriac dictionaries sub. ܩܘܝܢܐ, but it belongs to ܩܘܝܢܐ, a by-form of ܩܘܝܢܐ. Cf. دَالَ hang down loosely.

⁴ This is Tigré ešbilō = Bilin šbilō *small intestines*.

⁵ √ ورس lay an egg with one push. Cf. رَكَبَ to bring forth a child with one effort and رُكْبَةٌ *foetus*.

qatlal.—§ 975. דְּחָלּוּלָהּ scare-crow; וְרָצוּצָא, shortened to רָצוּצָא; זַעֲטוּטָא, זְאֵטוּטָא, young man;¹ חֲבַרְוֵתָא chum, crony;² רַהֲשׁוּטָא emotion; שְׁלִפּוּפָא Assy. suluppu.

qutulal.—§ 976. Plur. שְׁלִיפּוּפָא.

VII. INFIXES.

§ 977. The infixed elements are: ב, מ, נ, ס, פ, ר, ש, ת. Some of these infixes have arisen from syllabic metathesis, others from resolution of doubling; still others come from verbal forms retaining הַבְּנִין סימני הַבְּנִין, as the Hebrew grammarians would say. Every case has to be judged by itself.

ב, מ, פ.—§ 978. צִלְבָּחָא, צִלּוּפָחָא, eel, صَلּוֹר, וַחֲסוּמָא, Maltese sallur, σίλουργος (Dozy, I., 673);³ אַמְגוּזָא; גִּדְלִימִישָׂא;⁴ עֲרַקוּמָא, עֲרַקוּב, cf. עֲרָף mountain-path; פִּרְצוּמָא wine made of פּוּרְצָנִי grape-stones; טְלַפְחָא, טְלַפְחָא, lentils.⁵

¹ נִעֵר = זַעֲטוּט, זֵעַט, like נִעֵר, נִעַר, denotes various animal sounds. Cf. Alg. Arab. ریطوط, ریطوط, ring-dove, properly the cooing bird.

² The variant חַבְרוּתָא, which has misled our lexicographers, is not חַבְרוּתָא but חַבְרוּתָא female companions.

³ The word seems to be Semitic. √ صل means smooth, hence hard, bald, without vegetation. Here belong צָלְאָא tanned hide, صَالَع be smooth, اصْلَع snake, صالِد smooth, סָלַע = סלע rock, صَلْفَاة rock, صَلْع = صَلْع = صَلْم shave the head, smooth. On interchange of פ and ר cf. Assy. labāru grow old = לַבֵּם; שַׁמְר = שַׁמְר be red; סַיִם = סַיִם snorting. Cf. Berber, تَسْلَبَتْ.

⁴ גִּדְלִימִישָׂא is connected with גְּדִישׁוּרִיתָא and חַלְמִישׁ. The explanation of these words, being too long for a footnote, will be given elsewhere. Secondary מ is also found in Hebr. חַרְמֵשׁ, which belongs to حَلَس cut with a sickle, going back ultimately to حَش; in חַשְׁמֵל = خَرَّاشَة electron, alloy of four-fifths gold and one-fifth silver, = Somali asli amber. Besides Eg. asem and Assy. ešmarū, quoted by the dictionaries, belong here Galla asamaru abbelire and Arab. حَسَن and عَسَل honey. חַשְׁמֵל means originally a honey-colored substance, be it metal or some other material. Finally in סַמְדָא, سَمْدُور, = سمران, which denotes a certain stage in the growth of the palm. Names applied in the North to the vine are given in the South to the palm. Cf. اَشْكَالُ اَشْكَالِ بَقَر, بُسْرُ بَقَر, اَشْكَالُ اَشْكَالِ بَقَر, = سمران cf. Barth, *ES.*, index. For meaning cf. Galla saradō green.

⁵ √ طلم = طحل = طلخ = لطح denotes the dirty brownish, greenish, livid, or grayish color of animal and vegetable matter. Hence طحال mitt, طحل coffee

נ.—§ 979. גִּינְדְלִית *left-handed, ambidexterous, bustrophen-*
don;¹ גִּדְפָנָא = גִּדְפָנָא *rim*; גִּרְיִנְדָא *hard clod*; זְרִינְקָא, זְרִינְקָא
hose;² יִרְנְקָא or יִרְנְקָא *wine flavored with herbs*; סְבוּנָא לֵא *load,*
burden, VL., R. H. 26b; סְרִינְבִי (√ שרף); פִּישְׁקִנְצָא = פִּשְׁקִנְצָא
 (§ 980).

ס, ש.³—§ 980. אֲסִינָא (= אֲסִנָא); הַלְקוּסְתָא, הַלְקוּסְתָא,
 סְלִיקוּסְתָא = סְלִיקוּסְתָא; סְרִיקוּסְתָא = סְרִיקוּסְתָא *comb*; קְלִיבוּסְתָא *hip-*
bone; אֲשִׁפְפָא (§ 46); פִּשְׁקִנְצָא *she-raven* (فقس, فقص), literally
the egg-breaking bird; ? סְרִינְבָא *service-tree*.⁴ Cf. كرموس *fig-*
tree, but Dozy has كرتوس!

grounds, طَحْلَبٌ *Lemnaceae*, طَحْلُبٌ *Mnium*. Denominative: بَلَطَمٌ *flatten*
something convex, i. e., give it the shape of a lentil, فَلَطَمَ *flatten like a cake*; hence
 طَلَفَمٌ *make thin or fine* and its ضَدٌّ *stout, big*. From the last we get the shortened
 verbs طَفَحَ, فَلَطَ, طَفَلَ. Eth. ṭaflaḥt *something round and flat, a silver coin*;
 hence shortened ṭaḥala *flatten*.

¹ גִּינְדְלִיָא *left-handed* = גִּינְדְלִיָא, גִּינְדְלִיָא (§ 842d) *left-handed, ambidexterous* = אֲדָלָא
ambidexterous; cf. Eth. g^hadalāwi *defectu laborans*. אֲדָלָא stands for أَجَزَلٌ. The
 ج (= d^z) loses its ẓ before ز and د and ز and د are transposed. √ جزل *to cut*; cf. Italian
 mancino. On the connection between left-handedness and ambidexterity cf. عَسِرٌ,
 which means both. Hence جَزَلَ *to grab with both hands, rob*, and جَزَلَ *give with both*
hands, be generous.

² Cf. Assy. zuriqāti *implements of irrigation*, زُرَاقَةٌ *watering-pot*, زُرْزُوقٌ *rivulet*,
 زُرْزُوقَانٌ *watering-machine*, Eg. Arab. دَوْرَقٌ *long-necked water-bottle*.

³ Cf. ZA., VII., 179 sq.; ZATW., XVII., 351.

⁴ Cf. איסמלקי *Italian, VL., 'Er. 64b* פסתקא (= פתקא) *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer,
 p. 31; אֲתַסִּי = אֲתַסִּי *ibid.*, p. 44 (but this may be an istaph'al form). Here probably
 belongs עשתרת *Ištar, √ עטר*, *goddess of sexual lust*. עטר = עֵז (§ 793, n. 1) *rough,*
strong, passionate, hence *fruitful*. From the idea of fruitfulness and plenty we have
 עטר *kid*, עטר, Eth. and dialects 'atar *beans, peas, grain*, Hebr. עֲתָרָה, עֲתָרָה,
abundance, increase. עטר *kid* and capers may contain the idea of sexual passion; cf.
 Hebr. אֲבִירוּנָה, the goat being known for lustfulness, and the capers may have been used as
 an aphrodisiac. עשתרות צאן in עשתרות may be identical with עטר *kid*. Cf. also
 Skipwith, JQR., XI, 256.—From such a form as סליקוסתא has probably developed the
 Syriac independent suffix -ספ.

ר.—§ 981. אַרְזִילָא, אַרְזִילָא, *hammock* (עזל¹); אַרְזִילָא *gazelle*; גַּרְדִּימָא *stump*; גַּרְמִידָא *cubit*; דַּרְגָּשָׁא *couch, bed*, Eth. med qās; דַּרְזִיקָא ? טַרְפָּשָׁא²; פַּרְבִּילָתָא = قَنْبَرَة, with dissimilation of last stem-consonant;³ פּוֹרְסִיָּא *arm-chair* (quttal); מַרְגָּנִיתָא *pearl* = Eth. mōgart *precious stone*; מַרְזוּבִּילָא זַבֵּל, *palm-mat*; סַמְרִטוּטָא سَمَطَاط, *rag*; עַרְטִילָאָה *naked*; קוֹרְפָּאָא קשור = קשור.

ת.—§ 982. אַתְפְּלָא *cluster* (§ 790, n. 1); זוּטְרָא (§ 56)⁴; צִיחְרִי, צִיחְרִי, *savory*, VL., Sabb. 128a.⁵

VIII. PLURICONSONANTAL.

§ 983. אַוּרְשִׁנָּא, אַוּרְשִׁנָּא, Assy. aḥursanu,⁶ אַמְרִפְלָא or אַמְרִפְלָא, Assy. abkallu; אַרְיִוָּּךְ, Assy. urmahhu (= urvāhu), *great lion*; אַרְדִּיכָּלָא, Assy. dimgallu (§ 50); אַרְמִילָתָא Somali *armali widow*;⁷ הַרְדִּילָא *mustard*; כַּרְפָּסָא כַּרְפָּס, *lean lamb*; שַׁרְקָפָא, שַׁרְקָפָא, *nest*; תַּרְנִגּוּלָא, תַּרְנִגּוּלָא, Assy. tarra-nugallu, a compound of tarra *hen* and nugallu *king*.⁸ תַּרְנִגּוּלָתָא. Here belongs also אַרְיוּחָא *lioness*, from a stem אַרְיוּ, אַרְיוּ,⁹ נַחְתוּמָא *baker* = Assy. nu-ḥatimmu.¹⁰

¹ For the double treatment of the last stem-vowel cf. Hebr. בְּרַמְלִיחַ with בְּרַמְלוּ.

² The etymology of this word is not certain. It has two series of synonyms. On the one hand, אַצְבַּע, אַצְבַּע, אַבְנֵתָא; on the other, יוֹתֵרָתָא and יוֹבָדָתָא. It may go back to טַפְשָׁא as well as to טַרְפָּא.

³ It is, however, not impossible that the stem is כַּרְב, since כַּרְב = קַבַּר. Cf. Tīā k¹² orebtā *hill*. But cf. the spelling of קַרְבִּילָתָא *crested* in Jellineck's בֵּירַת הַמְדַרְשׁ, VI, 109.

⁴ The Ma'lūla dialect still retains the ע in זַוְטְרָא.

⁵ אַמּוֹרֵי סַעֲתָאֵי *difficulties, unpleasant things, Maltese santra trouble-some*; also נַדְעָא = נַדְעָא and נַדְעָא = נַדְעָא *offend with words*.

⁶ The word seems to be a compound. The first half seems to contain Eth. aḥār *ram*, Amh. a urā *male*, a urē *wild beast* = Eth. a rē, our אַרְיָא and אַרְיָא. In the Kushitic languages the word, under various forms, means *son, daughter, child, youth, husband, man*. What is the other element?

⁷ armali is a compound of (w)ar+ma+li *husband+not+having*. The Kunama drops the last element and says ermatā *no+husband*. To the Somali form go back אַמְלָא, אַמְלָא; to the Kunama form, אַמְלָתָא.

⁸ Cf. Oppert, ZA., VII, 339. Is modern Arab. تَرْغَلَة *turtle-dove* connected with this?

⁹ אַרְיָא *stable* is probably connected with this stem, meaning originally *the place for the animals*.

¹⁰ Cf. Zimmern, ZDMG., LIII., 115; Halévy, Rev. Sem., 1899, pp. 278 sq.

PLURAL TERMINATIONS.

1. Masculine Endings.

§ 989. a) The usual endings of the masculine plural are: *abs. st.* [ן]־, *csť. st.* י־, *defín. st.* א־, ע־, *E. g.*, בְּזֻלְתֵינוּ, בְּבִרְרֵינוּ Sanh. 26a; שְׁטֵיטֵי sixty (§ 136); רְשֵׁי עֵינָי Sanh. 46b; זְדֵזֵי *ibid.* 29b. In a few cases the ending י־ is diphthongized: נְשֵׁי VL., Zeb. 112b, נְשָׁי VL., Sabb. 148a.¹ In some other cases י־ is written for יֵי, the ה־ being added to show that the pronunciation is *ê*, not *î*. This is quite common in later literature. Cf. בִּישְׁתֵּיהָ Sanh. 7a, אֹרְחֵיהָ, בְּנִבְיָהָ, *ibid.* 109a.

b) Not infrequently the ending of the definite state of the singular is retained before the plural ending. *E. g.*, יְהִירְאֵינוּ M. MS. Meg. 14b, חֲמֻרָאֵי VL., Sabb. 110a, לֵישְׁנָאֵי Keth. 91a, תְּלָאֵי Sabb. 110a. In some cases it is doubtful whether we have to read יֵי־ or אֵי־. For nouns of the form קְטוּלָא cf. § 847.

c) Very seldom we find the ending נֵי־, נָאֵי־. The following are all that occur: גֵּיסְנֵי *Še'el.* § 92 = Hull. 17b;² נְגָאֵי = نَجَا = stocks, Pes. 28a; סְמֵנֵי B. M. 85b, סְמֵנָאֵי VL., *ibid.*;³ סְקֵבֵי 'Arúkh, Sanh. 98a; צְפֻרְנֵי Gitt. 70a.⁴ In words with this ending occurring only in the plural it is sometimes doubtful whether the singular ended in נָאֵי־ or not; *e. g.*, שׁוּפְטָנֵי, צְוֹרְנֵי.

2. Feminine Endings.

§ 990. a) The usual endings of the feminine are: *abs. st.* ת־, *csť. st.* ת־, *defín. st.* תָּא־. *E. g.*, בָּנֹת daughters; דִּמְעָת tears, Sabb. 33b; הַיְכָלָא places.

b) Not infrequently we find the double plural תֵּי־, תִּי־, תֵּי־. *E. g.*, בְּנֵי בָנֹת Meg. 14b; צְנִיעָתָא Sabb. 140b; שִׁידֻתֵינוּ VL., Pes. 111b; הַיְכָלָאֵי VL., Sabb. 110a; נְבִיאָתֵי Meg. 14b.

c) In a few cases the plural ending is attached to the ending of the singular; *e. g.*, שְׁמֵיעָתָא traditions, שְׁפָתָתָא lips.⁵

¹ Notice כְּלָלֵינוּ *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 28.

² גֵּיסְנָא, גֵּיסְנֵי, 'Ānān, *MWJ.*, 1893, p. 226.

³ סְמֵנָאֵי *JQR.*, IX, 701.

⁴ שְׁוֵפְטָנֵי *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 550, הַיְכָלָאֵי *ibid.* רְבָנֵינוּ is Palestinian.

⁵ אֹרְחָתָא *HG.* 140; מְסַבְתָּא *ibid.* 265; הַיְכָלָתָאֵינוּ *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 19. From these forms we get a singular with two ת's: אֹרְחָתָא *Še'el.*, § 8; כִּיסְתָּא Sabb. 134a.

d) The endings **וְתָא**, **וְתָא** (**וְתָא**), which are regular in feminine nouns from **ל"י**-stems, are also taken by the following nouns :

a) Nouns ending in **וְתָא**, **וְתָא**, **וְתָא**; as **אַתְרוּתָא** *localities*, **קַדְמִיתָא** *capers*, **קַדְמִיתָא** *first*, from **אַתְרוּתָא**, **בְּטִיתָא**, **קַדְמִיתָא**.

β) Masculine participial nouns from **ל"י**; as **רַעוּתָא**, **אַסְוּתָא**, **מְרוּתָא**, from **אַסֵּיא**, **רַעֵיא**, ***מְרֵיא**.

γ) A number of other nouns, with or without feminine ending in the singular, which cannot be classified; as **נְהוּרָא**, **חֲבֵרוּתָא**, **נְהוּרָא**, **חֲבֵרוּתָא**. Cf. § 992.

δ) A few nouns ending in a labial show in the plural the ending **וְתָא** instead of **וְתָא**, **וְתָא**: **אַבְהוּתָא** *fathers, parents*, **אַמְהוּתָא** *mothers*, **אַמְהוּתָא** *maid-servants*, **אַמְרוּתָא** *cubits*, **אַטְמְרוּתָא**, **אַטְמְרוּתָא**, **אַטְמְרוּתָא** *flanks*, **שְׂמְרוּתָא** *names*.

ε) In a few cases it is impossible to decide whether the plural ending is **וְתָא**, **וְתָא** or **וְתָא**, **וְתָא**, **אַצְבְּעוּתִיה** or **אַצְבְּעוּתִיה**, E. Y., A. Z. 29a, **פְּרִשְׁוֹתֵיכוּ** or **פְּרִשְׁוֹתֵיכוּ**, Ber. 8b, **תְּקוּפּוּתָא** or **תְּקוּפּוּתָא**, Hull. 60b.¹

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.—§ 991. Nouns with long vowels, with formative elements, or with sharpened second stem-consonant, undergo no change in the plural. Nouns of the forms **فَعْلٌ**, **فُعْلٌ** show sometimes in the plural a full vowel, or a trace of a vowel. E. g., **מְלִכְיָא**, **אַלְפֵי**, **עַמְמֵי**, **פְּנֵאדֵי** (Alf. B. Q. 27b).²

§ 992. The following is a list of nouns having an irregular plural, or several plural forms. The list is not exhaustive, though nearly so. The qātul-forms ending in **וְתָא** (§ 847) and the nouns ending in **וְתָא** (§ 989) are not included here:

אַבְהוּתָא — אַבְנָא	נְשֵׂיא — אַנְתָּתָא
³ אַרְתָּא	וְתָא , וְתָא — אַצְבְּעוּתָא (§ 989 d, ε)
אַתְרוּתָא , אַתְרוּתָא , אַתְרוּתָא	⁴ בְּרֵי — בְּרֵי
אַמְרוּתָא	בְּרֵי — בְּרֵי
וְתָא , וְתָא , וְתָא — אַטְמְרוּתָא	בְּרֵי — בְּרֵי
וְתָא — אַיְנְמְתֵי	בְּרֵי — בְּרֵי
אַמְרוּתָא — אַמְרָא	בְּרֵי — בְּרֵי (VL., Sanh. 17b)
וְתָא , וְתָא , וְתָא — אַמְתָּא	

¹ **בְּנוּתֵיה** *his daughters*, Hal. Pes., § 88.

³ **אַרְתָּתָא** HG. 140.

² Cf. § 783. — **בְּרֵי** *variants*, TR., II, 50.

⁴ **בְּרֵי** TG., ed. Harkavy, § 331.

בִּנְתָן, בְּנָתָא (בַּת c.) — בְּרָתָא	אֵי, יֵי — הוֹשְׁלָא
'ברת' (M. MS. B. M. 39b). ¹	טְחֵי, טְחֹי, טְחָי — טְחָי
בְּרָתָא — גְּבִירָתָא	טִיבוֹתְרִין — טִיבוֹתָא
בְּרָתָא — דִּישָׁא	אֵי, יֵי — טַפְשָׁא
דִּיפְתָא — דִּיפְתָא ²	אֵין, יֵין — יְהוּרָא
דִּפְתָא — [דִּפְתָא]	פּוֹדְנִיתָא — פּוֹדְנָתָא
baskets דִּיקְלָאֵי — דִּיקְלָא	פְּיֵי — פּוּרָתָא
palms, תָּא, יֵי — דִּיקְלָא	פִּילֵי — פִּילָתָא
הִילְכָתָא — הִילְכָתָא ³	פְּלָמִי — פְּלָמָתָא
תִּי, תָּא — זוֹטְרָתִי	פְּנִישָׁתִי — פְּנִישָׁתָא
חֲבִירִין, חֲבִירִין — חֲבָרָא	פְּסָתָא, יִתָּא, יִתָּא — פּוֹסְתָא
חֲבִירָתָא — חֲבִירָתָא	יִתָּא, תָּא — פּוֹסָא
M. MS. B. M. חִוּתָא — חִוּתָא	תָּא, יֵי — פְּרָתָא
83b, חִוּתָא	לִיבְנֵי — לִיבְנִיתָא
תִּי, תָּא — חִוּרָתִי	לִילֵי — לִילָא, דָּתָא, at night
אֵי, יֵי — חִזְנָא	תָּא ⁴
אֵי, יֵי — חִמְרָא	אֵי, תָּא — מְגִילָתָא
חִוּמְרִין — חִוּמְרָתָא	יֵי, תָּא — מְזוּזָתָא
חִוּמְשִׁיתָא, חִוּמְשִׁין — חִוּמְשָׁא	חֲסָא — מְחַצְלָתָא (حص = הצל)
Alf. B. M. חִוּמְשִׁיתָא	מִילָתָא
64a	מִסְכָּתִי — מִסְכָּתָא ⁵
חִישִׁי — [חִישָׁתָא]	יֵי, תָּא — מְצוּתָא
חֲקִלִיתָא — חֲקִלָּתָא	מִתְנִיתָא, מִתְנִיתָא — מִתְנִיתָא
חֲרִינָתָא — חֲרִינָתָא	דָּתָא, תָּא — נְהָרָא
חֲרָתָא — חֲרָתָא	יִתָּא — נִישׁוּפְתָא
twigs חֲרָתָא	תָּא — נְחָלָא
חֲשָׂי, חֲשִׁי — [חֲשָׂא]	סְאֵי, סְאֵין — סְאָה

¹ בְּנִיתָהָא Hal. Pes., § 88.

² דִּיקְתִּין Igg. Sertrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 15.

³ הִילְכָתָתָהוּן *ibid.*, p. 19.

⁴ לִילְרָתָא SM. No. CLXXVIII.

⁵ מִסְכָּתָא, מִסְכָּתִי, Igg. Sertrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 10; מִסְכָּתִי *ibid.*, ed. Goldberg, p. 37; מִסְכָּתָא HG. 285.

יֹרְחָא, יֹרְחָא, יֹרְחָא	רְבֻרְבָתָא—רַבְרְבִי
סְמִיא—יֹרְחָא	winds, spirits, רוּחֵי—רוּחָא
סְפִינֵי—אֵי	sides רוּחָא
עֵינָא עֵינֵי—עֵינָא	eyes, עֵינֵי
fountains עֵינָא	
עַמָּא עַמְמֵי—עַמָּא	gentiles רִיפְתָא—יֵי
עַרְא—יֵי	רְשׁוּתָא ³
עִישׁוּרֵי־תָא—עִישׁוּרָא	[שִׁיבְלָתָא]—cf. § 881
פְּרֻשָּׁתָא—יֹרְחָא (§ 989d),	שְׂבָתֵי, שְׂבָתָא—שְׂבָא, שְׂבָתָא
	שִׁבְי ⁴
פְּתַח—יֹרְחָא	שְׂדֵי—[שְׂדֻרְתָא]
יֹרְחָא, יֹרְחָא, יֹרְחָא	שְׂדֵי—[שְׂדֻרְתָא]
אֵיבְתָא—תָא	שְׂדֻרְתָא—שְׂדֻרָא
אֲדֻרָא—אֲדֻרָא	שְׂמָא—יֵי
יֹרְחָא, יֵי—אֵיבְתָא	תְּחָא—שְׂבִטְתָא
אֲנִיעָתָא—אֲנִיעָתָא	שְׂכֵי—שְׂתָא, שְׂתָא
קַנְיָא, קַנְיָא—קַנְיָא	שְׂעֵי—שְׂעָא
קַצְוֵי־תָא—[קַצְוֵי־תָא]	שְׂפֻתָא, שְׂפֻתָא—שְׂפֻתָא
קַרְיָבְתָא—קַרְיָבְתָא	שְׂקָא—יֵי
יֹרְחָא, תָּא, תָּא—קַרְנָא	שְׂקֻרְיָא—אֵי
horns, תָּא, תָּא—קַרְנָא	תָּא—יֵי
corners [קַשִׁיתָא]	תְּפִילָתָא—[תְּפִילָתָא]
יֹרְחָא, יֹרְחָא, יֹרְחָא—[קַשִׁיתָא]	תְּפִילָתָא—[תְּפִילָתָא]
קַתְיָא, קַתְיָא, קַתְיָא—קַתְיָא	תְּקִיפָא—יֵי
רְבֻרְבָא, רְבֻרְבֵי—רְבָא	תְּקֻפְתָּא—[תְּקֻפְתָּא] (§ 989d)
teachers ²	

1 Cf. Amariñña t̄ā f, Quara jā b.
 2 Igg. Šerīrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 21.
 3 רְשׁוּתָא, רְשׁוּתָא, רְשׁוּתָא, Igg. Šerīrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 33; (אֲשׁוּרָא *ibid.*, 183); רְשׁוּתָא *ŠC.*, V, 7, § 21.
 4 שְׂבָתֵי Igg. Šerīrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 13; שְׂבָתָא *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, p. 13.
 5 שְׂמָתָא *ibid.*, ed. Goldberg, p. 2.
 6 שְׂפֻתָא *HG.*, ed. pr., 2a; שְׂפֻתָא *SM.* No. 53.

7 Syr. ܩܠܘܬܐ. This is connected with Maltese q a f l a string, tie, band, bond, 'Afar-Saho tufuf yarn, bond, ribbon. תְּפִילָתָא mean properly fillets. The doubling of the ל may be due to the same law as in a form like גְּמִלִים, but is more probably due to a popular etymology, connecting it with תְּפִלָּה prayer, and differentiating it from תְּפִלָּה folly.

NOUNS WITH POSSESSIVE SUFFIXES.

§ 993. *1st person sing. com.*—*a*) With singular nouns: רִישִׁי *my head*, Ned. 50*a*; אִתְּחִי *my wife*, *ibid.*; אַגְרִי *my wages*, B. M. 70*a*; הִילְאִי *my power*, Meg. 16*a*.

b) With plural nouns: חַיִּי *my life*, Yômâ 13*a*; נְשִׂי *my wives*, Sanh. 38*b*; קְרִיבָאִי *my relatives*, B. M. 87*a*; אֶצְבָּעֵתִי *my fingers*, Ber. 56*a*; זְכוּתָאִי *my documents*, Ned. 27*a*; לְאַחֲרֵי *ibid.* 50*a*.

§ 994. *1st person plur. com.*—*a*) With singular nouns: נַפְשֵׁינוּ *our soul*, Ned. 25*a*; יָדְנוּ *our hand*, Pes. 50*a*; אֶרְעָנָא *our land*, M. MS. Ber. 58*b*.

b) With plural nouns: עֵילָוֵנוּ *upon us*, Men. 40*a*; תְּרוּיָנוּ *both of us*, Šebu. 37*b*.

§ 995. *2d person sing. masc.*—*a*) With singular nouns: בְּרַךְ *thy son*, Ned. 28*b*; לִבְךָ *thy heart*, *ibid.* 21*b*.

b) With plural nouns: בְּנֵךְ וּבָנֹתֶיךָ *thy sons and thy daughters*, Ber. 56*a*; תְּפִילָּתֶיךָ *thy phylacteries*, *ibid.*

§ 996. *2d person sing. fem.*—*a*) With singular nouns: נַפְשֵׁיךָ *thy soul*, M. Q. 16*b*; לֶחֶמֶיךָ *thy bread*, Taan. 25*a*; סֵעֵדֶיךָ *thy meal*, Ned. 24*a*; הַבֵּיתְךָ *thy wife*, *ibid.* 13*a*.

b) With plural nouns: כַּרְעֵיךָ *thy legs*, Nāz. 24*b*; כְּשׁוּרֵיךָ *thy joists*, Taan. 25*a*; מְגִירֹתֶיךָ *thy female neighbors*, Ned. 21*a*;¹ חַיֵּיךָ *thy life*, Yômâ 13*a*; בְּנֵיךָ *thy sons*, VL., Sabb. 151*b*.

§ 997. *2d person plur. masc.*—*a*) With singular nouns: אֶרְעֹנוּ *your land*, Keth. 112*a*; אֱלֹהֵינוּ *your God*, M. MS. Sanh. 39*a*; לְבַיְתֵנוּ *to your house*, C. MS. Pes. 101*a*; כּוֹלְכֵנוּ *all of you*.²

b) With plural nouns:³ אֱלֹהֵינוּ *Sanh. 39*a**; רַבּוֹתֵינוּ *your teachers*, Gitt. 68*b*; רַבִּינוּ *your teacher*, Ker. 6*a* (= רַבּוֹנָנוּ TF. *ibid.*); עֲבֵדֵינוּ *your doings*, Meg. 16*a* (§ 833, note); יוֹמֵינוּ *your days*, M. MS. Sabb. 136*b*.

§ 998. *2d person plur. fem.*—*a*) With singular nouns: No example.

b) With plural nouns: פְּנֵיךָ *your pots*, Pes. 30*a*; פְּרֻחֵיךָ *your crumbs*, *ibid.* 110*a*; קְדָרֵיךָ *your pots*, C. MS. *ibid.*; תְּבִלְוֵיךָ (= תְּבִלְנֵיךָ C. MS.) *your spices*, *ibid.* 110*b*; פּוֹמְיֵיךָ *your mouths*, C. MS. Pes. 110*a*; גְּזֵלְתֵיךָ *your clocks*, Bêçâ 38*b*.

¹ From the method of Talmudic spelling it does not seem likely that the ending could be רִיךָ. It is, however, possible that we have to read it רִיךָ, as with singular nouns.

² שְׁאַלְתָּנָא *your question*, TG. ed. Mussafia, § 42. כּוֹן = כֵּן = כָּא, as גָּא = גֵּן = גוֹן.

³ Singular nouns with plural suffixes are classed here.

§ 999. *3d person sing. masc.*—*a*) With singular nouns: פּוֹלְיָהּ, פּוֹלְיָי, *all of it, passim*;¹ בְּרִי בֵרְ בְּרִי *his grandson*, Ned. 48*b*;² דְּבִיתָהּ *his wife*, Sôtā 22*b*, 40*a*; דְּבִיתָהּוּ *id.* Ned. 23*a*; דְּבִיתָהּוּ *id.* M. MS. Yômā 83*b*, Sabb. 151*b*; דְּבִיתָהּוּ *id.* VL., B. M. 84*a*; דְּבִיתָהּוּ *id.* C. MS. M. Q. 9*b*;³ לְבֵיתָהּוּ *to his house*, VL., B. B. 10*a*.⁴

b) With plural nouns: בְּנֵיהּ *his sons*, Ber. 8*a*; יָדֶיהּ *his hands*, *ibid.* 91*a*; טַעֲמֵיהּ *his reasons*, Ned. 81*a*; עֵילְוֵיהּ *upon him* (§ 80); כִּילָהּוּ *his baldachins*, M. MS. Sabb. 138*a*; מְצַרְתָּהּוּ *its boundaries*, B. B. 68*a*; מְעוֹדָהּ *his belly*, Zeb. 5*a*; אַפּוֹיָי *his face*, M. MS. Ber. 56*a*; אַפּוֹהּ *ibid.* Sabb. 129*a*; דְּפָנָי *his beards*, Gitt. 34*a*.

§ 1000. *3d person sing. fem.*—*a*) With singular nouns: אַחֲתָרָא *after her*, Meg. 7*b*; דַּעְתָּהּ B. B. 151*a*; פְּחוּבְתָהּ B. M. 104*b* (פְּחוּבְתָא) = כְּתָב, not = מְכֻתָב.

b) With plural nouns: בְּנֵיהּ *her sons*, Ber. 56*a*; בְּנֹתֶיהּ *her daughters*, *ibid.*; קְרִיבָהּ *her relatives*, *ibid.*; עֵילְוֵיהּ *upon her*, A. Z. 28*a*; מְצַרְתָּהּ *her boundaries*, B. B. 128*a*; שִׁיבְבַתְּהוּ *her woman-neighbors*, Sanh. 82*a*; עֵלְוָהּ C. MS. Pes. 8*b* (voc.); עֵלְוֵיהּ SM. No. xxiii (voc.) (רַ = רַ; cf. "Additions and Corrections" to § 116.)⁵

§ 1001. *3d person plur. masc.*—*a*) With singular nouns: פּוֹלְהוֹן *all of them*, 'Er. 30*a*; רִישְׁהוֹן *their head*, C. MS. Meg. 11*a*; מְרֹהוֹן *their lord*, Ned. 62*a*; דִּיקְנֵהוֹן *their beard*, Nāz. 39*a*; פּוֹלְהוּ Ned. 2*a*; אִמָּן *their mother*, Sabb. 143*b*; נִפְשָׁן *themselves*, Pes. 118*b*; בְּדַרְתָּהוֹן (= בְּדַרְתָּהוֹן) *their being scattered*, VL., A. Z. 10*b*; אֲוָרְתָהוּ *their way*, Alf. Ber. 38*b*.⁶

b) With plural nouns: פְּרַמֵּיהוֹן M. Q. 4*b*; מִיפְלָהוֹן *their words*, VL., 'Er. 68*b*; אֲלֵהוּ C. MS. Meg. 14*b* (voc.); מְנִייהוּ *their garments*,

¹ פּוֹלְיָי is not a plural, as given by the dictionaries. A plural of *all, totality*, is hardly conceivable. For the use of the word before plural nouns cf. Hebr. יְתָדוּ.

² Cf. Pal. Syr. لَمَص = لَمَص (Schwally, *Idioticon*, s. v.).

³ With helping vowel. The expression דְּבִיתָהּ *for wife* is explained by the Talmudists as a euphemism, This is probably correct as far as Jewish usage is concerned. But if the expression be not of Jewish coinage, it must have meant originally سَعَانَة *stay-at-home*.

⁴ קְדוֹשֵׁתָא TG., ed. Luria, § 207; אֲסוּרָה *his physician*, TG., ed. Mussafia, § 89; אִיקְתוּרָהּ *his wife*, TG., ed. Cassel, § 86; שִׁיבְבִיבָהּ *his neighbor*, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 182.

⁵ לְחוֹדְהוּ HG. 255; לְחוֹדְהוּ *ibid.* 268; עֵילְוֵיהּ *ibid.* 272; תְּלַמְדוּהוּ Igg. Šerîrâ, ed. Goldberg, p. 10.

⁶ כִּילָהּוּ *to them*, HG. 108 (כִּילָהּ shows that this preposition is used in the singular); תְּלַתֵּיהוּ *they three*, *ibid.* 61; עֵינָהוֹן (= עֵינָהוֹן) Igg. Šerîrâ, ed. Goldberg, p. 13.

Sabb. 130*b*; מְתַנִּיחֶהוּ *VL*, Šebu. 38*b*; עִלְוֶהוּ Ber. 50*a*; הִיִּיהוּ Pes. 113*b*; חִיִּיהוּ *VL*, *ibid.*; מְנִיחֶהוּ M. MS. Sabb. 33*b*; קְיוּמֵיהוּ B. B. 161*b*; נְדַפְיֵהוּ *their wings*, Succā 5*b*; שְׁבוּיֵיהוּ *their captors*, Keth. 23*a*.¹ With loss of final vowel: אֶבְתְּרֵיהָ *VL*, Šabb. 109*b*.²

§ 1002. *3d person plur. fem.*—*a*) With singular nouns: פּוֹלְדֵי Keth. 20*b*.

b) With plural nouns: גְּבֻרוֹהֵי C. MS. M. Q. 9*b*; קְרָמֵיהֶּ *VL*, Pes. 74*b*; קְתִידֵי *VL*, Pes. 30*b*.

ADJECTIVES WITH ENCLITIC PRONOUNS.

§ 1003. A few adjectives take enclitic personal pronouns, like participles: גְּבִירָתָּ *thou art high*, Sabb. 67*a*; חֲכִימָתָּ *thou art wise*, Bekh. 8*b*; עֲצִיבָתָּ *thou art downcast*, Bēcā 16*b*; זֹטְרֵינָּ *we were small*, B. B. 142*b*; חֲפִימֵינָּ Bekh. 8*b*; קְשִׁישָׁנָּ *we are old*, B. B. 142*b*; קְשִׁינָּ *id. VL. ibid.*³

אָבָּ, אָמָּ, אָחָּ, אָהָּ, אָמָּ, אָחָּ WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 1004. *1st sing. com.*—*a*) With singular nouns: אָחִי *VL*, 'Er. 138*b*;⁴ אָחָתָּ Meg. 13*b*; שְׁמָאֵי Sabb. 145*b*.

b) With plural nouns: אֲבֹהֵתֵי Taan. 23*a*; אֲבֹהֵתֵי *VL*, B. B. 8*b*; אֲהוּתֵי Sabb. 57*a*.

1st plur. com.—*a*) With singular nouns: אֲבוֹן Ber. 18*b*, Keth. 92*a*; אֲבוֹנָּ Keth. 85*b*; אֲהוּנָּ Yeb. 37*b*, 38*a*, B. B. 135*a*; אָהָּ, אָמָּ, אָחָּ, M. Q. 28*b*.⁵

b) With plural nouns: אֲבֹהֵתֵי *VL*, B. B. 7*b*; אֲבֹהֵתֵי Pes. 50*b*; אֲבֹהֵתָּ E. Y. *ibid.*

2d sing. masc.—*a*) With singular nouns: אֲבוּךָ Ned. 28*b*, 50*b*; אֲבוּךָ Sanh. 23*b*.

2d plur. masc.—*a*) With singular nouns: אֲבוּכֹן B. M. 34*b*; אֲבוּכֹן *VL*, B. B. 58*a*; אֲהוּכֹן Yeb. 37*b*; אֲהוּכֹן E. Y. *ibid.*

¹ מְנִיחֵהוּ *SM*. No. xxv (voc.); לֵהוּ *ibid.*; יְדוּהוּן *HG*. 215; בִּינְאָהוּן *TG*., ed. Harkavy, § 70; פִּירְיֵיהוּן *TR*., II, 14; אֲפֹרְהֵן *Sed. R. 'Amrām*, p. 7; אֲנִגְדַּפְאֲתֵהוּן *Igg. Šeritā*, p. 24.

² פְּלֹגְתֵיהֶּ *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 44; בְּתֵרֵיהֶּ *MF*. 31.

³ With adverb: מִקְרַב טְפִינָּ *HG*. 411, for מִקְרַבְנָּ טְפִינָּ.

⁴ אָחָאֵי *HG*. 138.

⁵ אֲבוּנָּ *Se'el.*, § 14; אֲבוּנָּ *ibid.*, § 23; שְׁמֵינָּ *TG*., ed. Harkavy, § 1.

3d *sing. masc.*—a) With singular nouns: אָבִיהָ Ber. 18*b*; אָבוּהִי Nāz. 80*a*; אָרוּהָ Sanh. 5*a*; אָרִיָּה C. MS. Meg. 6*a*, VL., B. Q. 88*b* (voc.); חֲמוּהָ Sanh. 28*b*; אָתִיתִיהָ *ibid.* 5*a*; שְׁמִיָּה Ber. 19*a*.¹

b) With plural nouns: אָחוּרֵי Nāz. 5*a*, Hull. 60*a*; אָחוּתָּהּ B. B. 151*a*; אָרִיָּה VL. *ibid.*; אָחוּרָהּ Meg. 16*a*; אָתִיתִיהָ Sabb. 13*a*; אָתִיתִיתִיהָ VL., B. M. 104*b*.

3d *sing. fem.*—a) With singular nouns: אָבִיהָ *her father*, Succā 31*a*, C. MS. Meg. 16*a*; אָבִיהָ *his father*, Šebu. 47*a*; חֲמוּהָ *his father-in-law*, eds. Qidd. 12*b*,² אָרוּהָ Ned. 74*a*.

b) With plural nouns: אָחוּתָּהּ B. B. 141*a*.³

3d *plur. masc.*—a) With singular nouns: אָבוּהוּן B. M. 34*b*; אָבוּהִין VL., B. B. 7*b*, B. Q. 104*b*, Šebu. 47*b*.⁴

b) With plural nouns: אָבוּהִיתִיהוּ Meg. 15*a*; אָחוּרֵיהֶן Keth. 52*b*; שְׁמֵהֶתִיהוּ Gitt. 11*b*; שְׁמֵיהֶן Zeb. 4*a*; שְׁמֵיהֶן C. MS. Meg. 14*b* (voc.).⁵

NOMINAL COMPOUNDS.

§ 1005. Nominal compounds are of various kinds: a) Two nouns standing in genitive relation; as פְּנֵי שָׂתָא בֵּי פְּנֵי שָׂתָא *synagogue*, בַּעַל דְּבַבְתָּא *enemy*. Sometimes both words are contracted into one, with occasional phonetic loss; as אָחָבָא *paternal uncle*, Tña. hauebbō, הַרְשִׁינֵי *gums*, מֵינֵינֵי *fish-brine* (= מֵי נִנְיָא VL., Sabb. 105*b*), שְׁלֵצִינֵן = שְׁלֵצִיָּה צִינֵן; נְהוּרֵצָא, פּוּמְבֵדִיָּחָא, names of cities.

b) Two nouns in apposition; as רַבָּהּ, רַבִּינָא, רַבִּינָא (= רַב אָבָהּ, רַב אָבִינָא). Instead of a noun the first element may be an adjective or participle: קַדְשֵׁנוּנָא, שְׁלֵינֵנוּנָא, kinds of fish.⁶

c) Noun in apposition to participle or participial noun: בַּר מְדוּלָּא, בַּר דְּרִיָּי VL., Sanh. 109*a*.

d) Noun and numeral in genitive relation: סַמְתָּרֵי, סַמְתָּר, *plaster made from product of dragon-tree*.

¹ אָבִיָּה HG. 543; אָרוּהִי *ibid.* 248; אָרוּיָּי Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 39; שְׁמִיָּה HG., ed. pr., 97*c*.

² Cf. § 105.

³ אָחוּתָּהּ Se'el., § 21.

⁴ אָבוּהוּן TG., ed. Harkavy, § 232.

⁵ שְׁמֵיהוּן Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 12; שְׁמֵיהוּן *ibid.*, p. 2; שְׁמֵיהוּן *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, p. 4; שְׁמֵיהוּן, שְׁמֵיהוּן, RLOW., § 42.

⁶ The nature of the first element in קַדְשֵׁנוּנָא and שְׁפִרְנוּנָא is uncertain. קַדְשֵׁנוּנָא is probably מְבֵיט אֲחוּתָּא *agus, galeus*.

- e) Noun and attributive adjective: אֲשֶׁת־קַדְמֵי־חַא (= שֶׁת־חַא קַדְמֵי־חַא).
- f) Two numerals: הַדְּדֵי (= חֲדָא חֲדָא).
- g) Adjective and noun: קִשְׁיִן שְׁקִיָּה.
- h) Preposition and noun: אִימַח = Assy. *ina mati, אֲתַמְל = Assy. ina timâli.
- i) Relative particle and noun: חַבִּיתַח wife.¹

§ 1006. In the nominal compounds described above, the second member of the compound determines the gender and number, and receives the endings which would otherwise be attached to the first word: כְּנִישְׁתִּי, בֵּי חוּזַאי, בֵּי פְקוּדָאָה, נְהֵר פְקוּדָאָה, פּוּמְבְּרִיתָאָה. But cf. כְּסַאי בְּתֵי כְסַאי *MM. Ber. 62a*.

¹ For similar formations in Assyrian cf. Jensen, *ZA.*, VII., 174, n. 1.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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1. *Note 3.* Add: לִישָׁנָא דְרַבְנֵי (Ibn Ġanāh, 'ס, s. v. הרב); לְשׁוֹן רִז'ל (commentary רענן to Yalqūt Is. 422). Biblical Aramaic is called דְּתַרְגּוּמֵם בְּעֵבֶרִי by Joseph Qimḥi ('ס, הגלוי), s. v. כען, p. 110). For סְרִסִי we find סְרִסִי VL., Pes. 61a, and סְרִסְרִין Tos. Bekh. 49b.
2. § 2. *Note 1.* Isaac Halevy (דורות הראשונים, III., 48 sq.) proposes another explanation for the dialectical differences. The Talmud, says he, has come to Europe by two ways: through the Berbery states and through Palestine. The dialectical expressions found in Nedārīm, etc., represent Palestinean substitutions for original Babylonian expressions. According to this theory, said expressions must have been common in the Palestinean schools; must, in other words, be found in the Palestinean Talmud. Whether these are really found there is, with the insufficiency of our dictionaries, difficult to ascertain. Zomber, who has gone over the Palestinean Talmud in search of the expression תבעי, has met with a negative result.
2. § 3. Add to the expressions characteristic of Nedārīm: אַפְלֵי תִימָא for the usual אִיבְעִית אִימָא, and מִיִּתִּיבִי for תָּא שִׁמְעֵ; cf. תחלת הכנמה, ed. Warsaw, p. 39a.
3. § 5. Dr. Schmiedel's statement (אוצר הספרות, V., 115, n.) that the vernacular of the Babylonian Jews was the Persian language, has no foundation.
3. *Note 3.* The excellent index of Dr. Im. Löw to Krauss' *Griechische und Lateinische Lehnwörter* enables us to give an exact answer to this question. According to that index there are the following words occurring only in the Babylonian Talmud: I. Words whose etymological explanation Löw assumes as certain: ἀβραμῖς, ἀκακία, αἰθεντικῆ, βάτος, βηρύττα, δάφνη, διζυγία, δρομεύς, δρόμος, ἔβενος, κράβατος, λάδανον, μάβρον, μέτρα, νεφέλη, ὀρτάριον, σέρβουλον,

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4. σκυταλῖς, στόμωμα, σφήκωμα, τέρθρα, τήγανον, τίγρις, φάκελος, carenum, gemoniae; II. Words whose etymological explanation is doubtful: κολαστήρ, κάρτος, κρόσσος, ὄργανον, συρτόν, φυλακή, siglatura; III. Words whose etymological explanation is improbable: ἀγκύλη, αὖξ, δρύφακτος, ἔντευξις, θαλαῖνον, καλύβη, κινστέρινα, κύμβη, νόμισμα, τζίχλα, τριβούνος, φολλερόν, arca, claustrum, pulsus; IV. The foreign words τρίτη and the improbable σπείρα, and the transcribed word κάσις. The first two groups have been examined by me. μάργον and carenum are in all probability themselves of Semitic origin. ἀβραμῖς, δρομεύς, σφήκωμα, τήγανον, gemoniae, κολαστήρ, κάρτος, and φυλακή go back to Palestinean sources.
6. § 6. In later literature the abbreviation sign [̣] or ^{̣̣} is also used where we would use italics or heavy-faced type. Cf. also Perles, *Analekten*, p. 26.
7. § 13. SM. has frequently a full vowel in place of שׁוּא.
8. § 14. But cf. Mueller, *Die altsemit. Inschriften von Sendschirli*, pp. 41 sq.
10. § 18. The verbal examples are to be explained differently:— דִּאֲתִילִדְן and דִּאֲיִנְקוּט are perfects; on לְשַׁבַּע, etc., cf. Add. and Corr. to § 208; on קִרְקַפְתָּא cf. § 966, note.
12. § 26. Additional examples for the interchange of gutturals and sibilants: שַׁפַּח (VL., Yômā 77b) = חַפַּח; חַפֵּן (Tosiphta, B. M. ix, 14) = סַפֵּן; הוּגְנָא (Rašî, Zeb. 46b, s. v. לְאַפּוּקִי כַבְבָּא) = סוּגְנָא ('Er. 29b); חִרְוֹאֲרִיא (Targûm) = חִרְוֹאֲרִיא (Add. to 'Ar. Compl., p. 43); سِجْمَصْلَا = سِجْمَصْلَا sleeve; مَئِمَّة = Maltese hemm there.
13. Note 3. Notice אֲזֹאֲרָא! VL., Pes. 74b.
15. Note 3. About אֲבָן cf. B. Gray, *Studies in Hebrew Proper Names*, pp. 23, 75, and Kerber, *Die religionsgesch. Bedeutung der hebr. Eigennamen im AT.*, p. 63.
16. § 46. Cf. § 980.
16. § 47. Delete שְׁלוּדִי; cf. § 790b.
16. § 48. Cf. against it Nöldeke, *ZDMG.*, L., 311.
17. § 50. 1. מִנְיָן; cf. Tunisian Arabic مَنِين.
17. § 50. 6. מִטּוֹל is probably the same as maṭān in Ethiopic and its dialects.

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18. § 51a. On טייענע *cf.* § 884, note; on צלעי, § 883, note; on עציצא, § 883, note.
18. § 51c. Delete: טצדקא and טצדקי.
19. § 53. 1. Delete: גרבלידא *slice*.
19. § 53. 4. On לאידבק *cf.* Add. and Corr. to § 208.
19. § 55. On وَشَان *cf.* WZKM., X., 275.
20. § 56. For (§ 56) read (§ 51).
22. Note 2. *Cf.* § 987.
23. § 71. *Cf.* Grimme, *Grundzüge*, p. 9.
27. § 84. *Cf.* §§ 531e, 784, 933, note.
29. § 93. But in a number of cases the traditional accent rests on the antepenultima, with coincident syncope of the vowel of the penultima; *cf.* §§ 231, 5, and 646, 2.
31. Note 2. Add: אָנן *SM.* No. xxviii, אִינְהוּ *ibid.*, *ibid.*, אִינְהוּ *ibid.* No. xxv, אָר *ibid.* No. lxxxviii (all vocalized).
32. § 102. *Cf.* Add. and Corr. to § 208.
33. § 107. For יִדְהוּ (3d masc.) read: יִדְהוּ.
34. § 111. Add: אִיִּתְיִנְהוּ Alf. Qidd. 27a, B. B. 149a; לִיִּתְיִנְהוּ Alf. B. B. 142b; אִיִּתְיִהוּ *they are*, *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 26; אִיִּתְיִנְךָ *id. ibid.*, p. 10; אִיִּתְיִהוּ, אִיִּתְיִהוּ, *it is, ibid.*; אִיִּתְיִנְהוּ *they are*, *HG.* 454; אִיִּתְיִ plural, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 74; *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 5.
35. § 112. *Cf.* § 647.
35. § 116. Add: הַנְּפִי Qidd. 32b.
35. § 117. For הַזֵּינֵךְ we frequently find הַזֵּינֵךְ. *Cf.* Niddā 3a, *VL.*, Ber. 81b, Šebu. 30b, 39b, B. B. 17b, 29a, 167b, B. Q. 84b, etc.
36. Note 2. Add: הַדָּא *this*, *HG.* 452; אַנְי, אַנְי, *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 17; הַזֵּינֵךְ *ibid.*, p. 11; אִיִּלִּי *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 335; אִלִּין *SM.* No. xxvi (voc.);¹ הַזֵּינֵךְ *ibid.* No. xxviii (voc.); הַזֵּינֵךְ for הַזֵּינֵךְ in הַשְּׁטֵרוֹת, p. 28.
37. § 123. Add: נִינְהוּ *they are*, *TF. Ker.* 25b.

¹ יִ = יִ (§ 993, note).

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38. Note 4. Ehrlich (כפשוטו), במקרא (Gen. 38:24) explains דיינו as a compound of האִי + נ + הוּא .
39. § 128. Notice כָּל דְּלִין (= כְּלִדִּילָן) E. Y. Hôr. 13b.
39. § 129. כְּמֵאן דֵּ- is used also as Syriac ܟܡܝܢ in the sense of *as if*. Cf. B. B. 12b, AZ. 24b, Pes. 20a, 72a, 85a, MV. 42.
39. Note 4. Cf. מֵאִי, מֵאִי SM. No. xxv (voc.).
40. § 130. Notice the forms פְּלִינְתָא, פְּלִינְתָא VL., Ber. 18b, Taan. 25a.
40. § 131. Add: אִיָּהּ VL., B. Q. 118a, אִיָּי (plural) VL., Sanh. 96b, אִיָּי VL., B. B. 87a, אִיָּא SM. No. xxv (voc.).
40. § 133. Notice הִילָק VL., Hull. 19b. In modern literature the phrase הִילָק וּבִילָק is also used in the sense of *stuff, trash*, and in that of *hotch-potch*.
40. § 135. Add: לֹא . . . וְלֹא הָדָא Sanh. 41b.
40. Note 1. Add: כְּמִי some, Igg. Šerirā, ed. Goldberg, p. 33 = כְּמִיָּה *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, pp. 23, 44, with imāle of קִמְץ. The הָ, here as well as in other cases, marks the pronunciation הֵ, as against a possible הִ.
41. § 136. Add: תְּרִין עֶשֶׂר VL., Hag. 9b, תְּרִין עֶשֶׂר VL., B. B. 143a, חֲמִשָּׁה סָר VL., Meg. 2a, חֲמִשָּׁה סָר Yalqūt Ez. 380 = 'Ar. 12a, חֲמִשָּׁה עֶשְׂרִי VL., Sabb. 99a, שִׁיתַּא עֶשֶׂר VL., Meg. 6a, תְּשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה 'Ar. 12a, עֶשְׂרִי twenty, MM., Gitt. 56a, מֵאֵתִין VL., Pes. 64b.—For שְׁתֵּי read: שְׁתֵּי. For 80. כּ read: 80. פּ.
43. § 140. Add: עֶשְׂרִין וְאַרְבַּעַה אֲלָפִין רִיבּוּאִין “240,000,000,” Ned. 50b; אֶלֶף אֲלָפִי רִבּוּאִי רִבּוּון “100,000,000,000,000,” VL., Sanh. 39a.
43. § 141. Add: אַרְבַּעִין נְבִי חָדָא VL., Sanh. 69b. This mode of counting is probably good Semitic. Cf. for the Arabic, Goldziher, ZDMG., XLIX., 216 sq.
43. Note 1. Add: הָדָּ HG., ed. pr., 19c; הָדָּ SM. No. xxv (voc.); תְּרִיתִי תְּרִיתִי Igg. Šerirā, ed. Goldberg, p. 37; תְּרִיתִי עֶשְׂרֵה ṢḶ., IV., 4, § 23; אַרְבַּעִסְרִי colophon to 'Ar. Compl., end of letter נ; חֲמִיִסְרִי *ibid.*; תְּשִׁיִצֵר *ibid.*, end of letter ע; תִּישְׂכֵר *ibid.*, end of letter ז; תְּמַנְסֵר *ibid.*; תְּמַנְסֵר HG., ed. pr., 30b, 105b.—For חֲמִשָּׁי read: חֲמִשִּׁי.
44. § 146. Add: טְצֹהָר, Persian چهار, four.
45. Note 3. Cf. חֲמִשָּׁא HG. 467 (voc.).

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46. § 156. Add: **יְהִי־חַדָּשׁ** Ned. 51*a*; **חֲדָשׁ־חַדָּשׁ** Alf. B. M. 64*a*.
46. Note 2. Notice: **אֲדַרְדְּרִי** SM. No. XLVIII, **הִקְאֲרִי** *ibid.* No. LXXIII (voc.).
46. § 157. Add: **מִתְחַלְּלָהּ** VL., B. B. 7*a*; **צִיָּה** toward, VL., B. B. 73*b*; **— הֵיכְלִי** where, Sabb. 30*a*.
47. § 159. Add: **מִבְּדַקְמָא** at the earlier time, Hag. 4*b*; **אָז** then, Ber. 28*a* (a Hebraism).
47. Note 1. Add: **לְאַחֲרָיוֹן** supra, JQR., IX., 658; **הֵיכְלוֹ** where, TG., ed. Cassel, 132; **כֵּן** TG., ed. Harkavy, § 374 (voc.); **הֵתָם** SM. No. x (voc.); **— הֵיכְלִי** where, Hal. Pes., § 123.
47. Note 2. Add: **עַד לְהִדְנָא** now, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 235; **עַד לְהִדְנָא** till now, SM. No. LXX; **אֶלְתָּר** TG., ed. Harkavy, § 230; **מִיֵּאֲלָתֵר** *ibid.*, § 233, TG., ed. Cassel, §§ 7, 48; HG., ed. pr., 81*d*; **מִן כֵּד** as soon as, Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 37.
48. § 159. For **לְמִחָר** read: **לְמִחָר**.
48. § 160. Add: **בְּאֲרִי** verily, forsooth, VL., Yōmā 57*a*; **בְּרִים** B. B. 58*b*; **הֵיא** quickly, VL., Sabb. 124*b*; **כֵּן** so, thus, B. B. 10*a*; **בְּחֶשְׁתֵּי** quietly, **בְּצִינְעֵא** secretly, **בְּפִרְהֶסְיָא** publicly, **מִנְפְּשִׁיהָ** of itself, spontaneously, VL., B. Q. 31*b*; **הֵכְבוֹ** R. Nissim, **הַמְפַתַּח** 59*b* = Ned. 55*a*; **כְּדִי** seems to be connected with Eth. kantū, Tigré-Bilin kändō, Galla tiki, which have the same meaning, and Barea woddet useless, in vain, from wod, wot, be unwilling, hate. In the expression **לֵה כְּדִי** ואמרי C. MS. Zeb. vocalizes **כְּדִי**. On קא cf. WZKM., XIII., 245 sq.
48. Note 3. Notice: **הָאֲנִי** 'Anān in Voskhod, January, 1898, p. 17, n. 1, quoted by Harkavy; **הֵכְלִי** SM. No. xxviii (voc.); **הֵיכְלִי** *ibid.* No. LXX (voc.); **הֵכְנוֹן** TR., II., 41; **הֵדֵר** SM. No. LII (voc.); **לְאֵהָ** TG., ed. Harkavy, § 413.—For **לֵיא** = אליה cf. Eg. Arab. **لِئَة** = لِئَة.
49. § 162. Add: **סְגֵי** enough.
49. § 163. Add: **כְּמָה** how many? Pes. 88*a*; **אֲהֵיכָא** = אֲהֵיכָא VL. Zeb. 111*b*; **הֵיאִי** how? VL., Sabb. 23*a*.—For **אֵימִת** read: **אֵימִת**, **אֵינִי**.—Notice: **מִי כְּדִי** for **מִפְּדִי** SM. No. cxiv; **מֵאִי** for **מִי** *ibid.* No. clxxvii; **לֵן מֵינִי** for **לֵן מִנָּא** *ibid.* No. clv (voc.).

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50. § 167. Add: **הוּן** Sanh. 101*b* and **אֵי** *VL.*, B. B. 58*a*, *yes*. The latter may be an apocopated **אֵיךְ** or the equivalent of Arab. **أَيَّ**, Hebr. **אֵיךְ** *VL.*, Sanh. 65*b*, where we find also the synonyms **אֵה** = Eth. **əḥâ** and **אֵם** = Tigrê-Bilin *imm*.
50. § 168. Notice: **לֵיית** *VL.*, Sanh. 46*b*.
51. § 174. On **אמטרל** *cf.* Add. and Corr. to § 50, 6.
52. § 174. **בריל** occurs also *VL.*, Ber. 56*a*, Yalqût Is. 437 = Ber. 17*a*, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 550.—Notice: **ברדי** *SM.* No. LXXXIII, **ברדה** *ibid.* No. xxv, **ברדיכו** *ibid.* (all *voc.*). **הדי** and **הדיא** go back to the stem **חדא**.—Add: **בר מן** *except*, **במר** *instead*.
52. Note 2. Delete the sentence, “and, we may add found.” Professor Nöldeke calls my attention to the use of this particle in Palmyrean. *Cf.* also Buhl, *Kanon und Text des Att.*, § 52, end.
53. § 174. **על**. Notice: **עלי** *VL.*, Ber. 36*a*.
53. § 176. On the force of **מן** in **כְּמִיְיָה** *cf.* Beaussier, *Dict. arabe-français*, s. v. **مِن**, **ما**, and Falzon, *Dizion. malt.-ital.-inglese*, s. v. *min*.
54. § 177*b*. The form **נידולי** shows that a plural termination is not to be assumed here. Notice **נילן** for **נידילן** C. MS. Pes. 13*a*.
54. § 177*c*. Add: *VL.*, B. Q. 15*b*.
55. § 182. Notice: **אי** *if*, *SM.* No. xxviii (*voc.*).
56. § 182. **אלמא** *hence* is probably = **أَمَلَا** with vowel-syncope and subsequent transposition.—For **אפ על פי כן** and **אפ על גב ד** read: **אָה על גב ד** and **אָה על פי כן**.—**הילכך** is a contraction of **הואיל וכן**; *cf.* Bacher, *JQR.*, IX., 148.—For a clearer trace of **ו** consecutive *cf.* **ניפסק . . . וכתב** *TR.*, I., 26.—For **פסבור** read: **פִּסְבוּר**; *cf.* § 870.—On the postpositive particles **כי**, **כּוּ**, **כּוּי** *cf.* Grimme, *op. cit.*, p. 73.
57. § 182. For R. R. read R. H.—Add: **השתא איכּוּי** *VL.*, B. B. 111*a*; **השתא אי כּוּי** *VL.*, B. M. 73*b*.—Notice: **נמדי** *TF.*, Ker. 27*b*; **נאמי** *TR.*, II., 20. Nöldeke connects this particle with Syriac **כּוּ** (*MG.*, p. 485), suggesting a Persian origin. The word is a compound of the particle *na* and the interrogative *mi*, *mu*. The first appears in Ethiopic as *nī et, etiam*, Amh. *-nā id.*, Kafā *-na and, with,*

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- Somali na *also*, Assyr. lû *forsooth*; the second element is common to the Semitic and Hamitic languages. Cf. also Galla lamú *ancora* (Viterbo, *Gram. e diz. della ling. orom.*), Barea -nen *also, even*, Kungara nin *also*. In the expression אִי נָמִי the sense of נָמִי seems to be *forsooth*; in the expression אִי נָמִי it is not clear whether אִי mean *also*, or have the force of the particle of in Galla.—Add: כָּל דְּבָר (= Hebr. כָּל שֶׁכֵּן) Ned. 49b; סוֹה סוֹה *finally, after all*.
57. Note 3. Notice: אֲמַכְיוֹן *since*, TR., II, 34.
58. § 185. Delete: “אִי O! = Arab. يَا.” The word has also here the sense of *if*; שְׂתִיקוּ is perfect, third person for first.—On אֲשׁוּר cf. Gunzbourg, *RÉJ.*, XXVIII, 191.—For לְחַיִּי read לְחַיִּי; the word is so vocalized in the *Haggadah according to the Rite of Yemen*, ed. Greenburg, p. 1, n. 6. The Hebrew equivalent, לְחַיִּים (R. Tam., ס' הַיִּשָּׁר, ed. Rosenthal, p. 62), shows that it is the noun חַיִּי *life* + ל.—To חוֹךְ חוֹךְ cf. تَكْتَكُ *to simmer*.—Add: שְׂרִיקָרִיק an imitation of sound produced by birds, VL., Hull. 65a; הַיָּא *alas!* VL., Yômâ 69b; הַבֵּל *Oh! woe!* VL., Pes. 20b.
58. Note 3. Perles' hypothesis suggested by הַיִּלְנִי, which looks like the proper name Helene, is untenable. Dozy's *Supplément aux Dict. arabes* contains the following interesting Arabic equivalents: هُوَ هَيْلَمَةٌ هَيْشٍ هَيْدٍ هَلَا هَلِي.
63. § 208. The following examples are apt to shed more light on the true nature of the prefix לְ, לִי. It is used not only with the imperfect, but also with the perfect and the participle. It is even found in the form לִי and as a separate particle. Cf. for the latter § 763. לִיִּצְנִיעִיתוֹן (*MM.*, Sabb. 140b) may be perfect or passive participle; לְמַפְרָח (*AZ.* 10a) is participle; perfects are: לְקַלְעִי VL., Sabb. 66b; לְהַצְלִיחַ VL., Ber. 28b; לְמַיְלָחָה, לְצִינָנָה B. B. 74b; לְאַפְכִיָּה VL., Hull. 28b, and probably לְבַצְעִיִן Alf. Pes. 116a. In Hebrew the perfect with לְ is found in *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 314: הַאֱלֹהִים לְנוֹבֵךְ בְּדָתוֹ לְבוֹנֵךְ חוֹרְתוֹ. In לאִירֵבֵק (§ 208, note) we have לְ with the first person imperfect; in the other examples given there and in the footnote we have לְ with the perfect. לִיעִיִן (§ 223) may also belong here, and would have to be vocalized לִיעִיִן. Cf. also König's excellent article, “Das l. Jaqtul

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- im Semitischen," *ZDMG.*, LI., 330 sq., and Littmann, *ZA.*, XII., 207, note, and *ibid.*, XIV., 6 sq.
65. § 223. For קטלוי, קטלוי, אקטלוי, etc., read: קטלוי, etc., with שוא of ט.—Add to Qal: מְקַטֵּל, מְקַטֵּלָא.
66. § 223. Add to Pa'el: קטלנא; to Aph'el: אקטלן, אקוטל; to Ithpa'al: אַתְּקַטְלִי, אַתְּקַטְלִי, אַתְּקַטְלִי, אַתְּקַטְלִי.
66. § 226. אַחֲרֵי is here more probably אַחֲרֵי, plural of אַחֲרָא.
67. § 230. 3. A similar transposition of the vowel is found in Tigrê; cf. *ZA.*, XII., 209.
68. Note 1. Cf. סְבוּר SM. No. xxv (voc.) and אַמְבוּר quoted by Dalman, *Aram. Dialektproben*, p. 30, n. 8.
69. § 233. Add: אִינְסִינָה *I shall prove*, Yalqût Sam. 148 = Sanh. 107a; cf. the biblical תְּבוּאָתָה and similar forms, and תְּדַחֲתֵנִי Zeb. 102b.—On דְּנִימֵיךְ is more probably דְּנִימֵיךְ with pronominal suffix.—On ליביטלין cf. Add. and Corr. to § 208.
76. § 259. Cf. לְמַמְרֵד SM. No. LXXII (voc.); מִיְהוֹדָה VL., Hull. 8b; לְאִיכְתָב *JQR.*, IX., 698; מוֹשֵׁלם *SC.*, IV., 2, § 48; צוֹחֶקְנָא Ber. 20a.
79. Note 6. Cf. the spelling חֲזִינָאן in הַשְׁטֵרוֹת 'ס ed. Halberstamm, p. 28.
81. § 273. For the imperfect forms with ל, as לִיקְטִיל, etc., read לִיקְטִיל, without דגש in the first stem-consonant.
83. § 278. Notice: תְּקִינִי, תְּקִינִי, VL., Sabb. 24b.
- 85–6. § 292. Cf. לְקַרְעָא, reading of Tos. in M. Q. 28b fin.; לְקַצְעָה Zeb. 94a; לְמַכְסְפִיָה VL., Sabb. 46a.—For the forms *sub l* and *m* cf. Add. and Corr. to § 223.
- 92–3. § 321. Notice: אַבְהוּשָׂא VL., B. B. 27b (§ 23c); דְּכִשְׁרֵי (= דְּאִשְׁרֵי) VL., Hull. 27a; לְמַרְוּחַ *Igg. Šerira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 23.—For the forms *sub h* cf. Add. and Corr. to § 223.
97. § 333. For אִיבֻזְעָא read אִיבֻזְעָא; add: אִיבֻלְעָא VL., Ber. 54b.
99. § 345g. For לְאַזְהַרְבוּי read לְאַזְהַרְבוּי.
101. Note 3. Add: לְאִתְפַּדְרֵי *Igg. Šerira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 25.—For אִשְׁתְּרִשׁוּי read אִשְׁתְּרִשׁוּי.—אִיחְרָבִי belongs to § 345.
103. § 375. Cf. נִיטִיק VL., Ber. 55b.

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103. § 378. Cf. אִי־סִיק VL., Ber. 24b.
103. § 379. Cf. לִי־סְקוּ Hag. 7a.
105. § 394. Cf. לִיקוּשׁ Yalqût Lev. 529 = Zeb. 18a.
105. § 402c. Read: לְאַקְשׁוּיִי.
105. Note 4. Read: לְאַסְקוּיִי.
108. § 412. Notice: אֲזִילִי VL., B. M. 84b.
110. § 417. Notice: נִיתְכּוּל VL., Zeb. 55b.
112. § 424. For אוֹשׁ לֶחֶת M. MS., read אֲשֵׁאִילֶת, אֲשֵׁאִלֶת, VL.
115. § 434. Notice: אֲזִיתָ VL., B. M. 57b.
116. § 437. Cf. לְאוֹדְעָן VL., B. M. 42b.
116. § 438. Cf. מְתִיבֵיאַן VL., Sabb. 148b.
120. § 452. Cf. לְמִיבֹזָא ed. pr. Sabb. 150b.
121. § 455. Cf. עֲלִינָא VL., Yômâ 86a; קִי־צְעִינָן VL., B. M. 69a.
122. § 459b. For qittâle read qittûlê.
124. § 467. Cf. מִיחֲמָא VL., Taan. 21b; מִסְכָּן B. B. 166b.
125. § 470. Cf. הִתְרַע VL., B. B. 6a.
126. § 473. Cf. מִזְדֵּקִינָן VL., Šebu. 41a.
126. § 474. אִיסְתַּטַּט or אִיסְטַיִט (*sic*) is probably connected with Amh. ašattātā to glide out, slip, or Eth. šoṭaṭa.
131. § 496. Cf. צִיתָ VL., B. Q. 74b; הִזְבִּי (*f.*) VL., Taan. 24a.
131. § 498. Add: מְחוּבֵי MM., Gitt. 57b; מְדַקָּא Igg. Šerirâ, ed. Neubauer, p. 8.
132. § 501. Cf. שְׂאֵפּוּ VL., Sabb. 66b.
132. § 506. Cf. צְדִינָא VL., B. M. 85b; הִיִּירִינָא VL., B. B. 7a; הִיִּירִינָא VL., B. B. 29a.
133. § 510. Cf. לְקַדְוִיהָ VL., Pes. 116a, passing into ל"י; לְמִשְׁיִמִּיהָ VL., B. Q. 84a.
134. § 515. Cf. אוֹקְמִי VL., B. M. 84b; הַמְוִשִׁינְדוּי Hull. 7b, quoted in המפתח 46b (√ מוש = √ משא).
135. § 518. Cf. אֲנִיהִי VL., Sabb. 18b.

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135. § 519. Cf. מוֹזֵלָא ed. pr. B. M. 108*a*; מְנַחֵי B. Q. 62*a*; מְחַכֵּי VL., Zeb. 62*a*.
136. § 522. For Soncisso read Soncino.
137. § 525. For מְדַוִּיל, VL., B. B. 8*a* has מְדַוִּיין, מְדַוִּיין.
137. § 526. Notice: אֶסְתַּעֲרִיא (√ סיע) *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 9; אֶסְתַּעֲרִיא (= אֶסְתַּעֲרִיא) *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, p. 19.
137. § 527. Add: נִיחֵיבֵי VL., Ber. 20*b*; נִיפְיִידֵן VL., Zeb. 73*b*; נִיפְיִידֵן Raši, *ibid.*
139. Note 2. On the infinitive ending אַ in verbs לִ"י cf. Wellhausen, *Skizzen u. Vorarbeiten*, VI., 258.
141. § 535. תִּאֲנָא is more probably a contracted form of the participle for תִּנְאָה.
141. § 538. Cf. תְּוִיִּית VL., Ber. 30*b*.
141. Note 2. Cf. תִּנָּא (voc.) *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 44.
142. § 538. Notice: הִרִי *I rejoiced*, Succā 25*b*.
142. § 542. Notice: תִּאֲנָן C. MS. M. Q. 3*b*. All the examples given here are more probably participles.
143. § 553. Notice: לֵאבֵי Yalqūt Numb. 786 = Sanh. 106*a*. Delete לֵעִרֵבֵי.
145. § 562*d*. Notice: שְׂדֵייתֵן VL., Taan. 25*a*; בְּעִייתֵי *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 26.
146. § 567. Cf. לְמִיסָם (for לְסִמּוּיֵי) *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 21, passing into ע"ע.
146. Note 2. Add: אַתְפִּיִּים = פִּיִּים Ber. 28*a*, [פִּיִּים = פִּיִּים].
149. § 575. Add: לְאַבּוּרֵי ed. pr. AZ. 50*b*.
151. § 582*e*. Notice: לְאַיִשְׁתּוֹרֵי ed. pr. Šebu. 8*b*.
152. § 585. Notice: אִינְבֵּאֵי *they prophesied*, VL., Meg. 14*a*.
152. § 588. Add: אִישְׁתּוֹעֵי VL., Ber. 46*b*; לְאַבּוּרֵי Yalq. Lev. 644 = Men. 62*a*.
154. § 595. Cf. הוֹוִין *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 7.
155. § 601. Notice: אַתִּיִּית *thou didst come*, VL., Ber. 28*b*.
156. § 602. Notice: אִיִּיתֵי *I shall come*, Yalqūt Is. 419 = Sanh. 96*b*.

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156. § 603. Notice: אִתְּי VL., B. B. 151 b, Yalqût Is. 419? = Sanh. 96 b.
157. § 611. Notice: אִתְּו VL., Pes. 30 a; אִתְּיָא VL., Ber. 31 b.
158. § 615. Notice: אִסְתַּפִּיא (p. 225, n. 4).
161. § 625. Notice: אִתְּדַעַי and אִתְּדַעַי, *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 4; אִתְּדַבֵּיחַ Yalqût Jud. 50 = Pes. 87 b.
161. § 626. Notice: לְשִׁזְבָא *TG.*, ed. Wilna, 1885, § 45; לְשִׁזְבִיָּה *SM.* No. xcvi.
169. *Note 1.* From the periphrasis found in Yalqût Is. 416 it is evident that Rašī's explanation of תְּמַהֵיחַ is correct. We have here a secondary stem of the biblical Hebr. מַהֵמָה, Arab. مَهَمَّ, and should vocalize תְּמַהֵיחַ, partic. act. used as imperative.
170. *Note 3.* Notice: מִשְׁפְּנֵתֵינוּן *he pawned them, HG.*, ed. pr., 101 d.
171. *Note 2.* Notice: יְהַבְחֹן *ŠC.*, IV., § 14.
173. § 677. Notice: עֵילִיָּה *SM.* No. xcvi.—עֵילִיָּה! *ibid.* No. cxiv (voc.).
177. *Note 4.* For שְׁקִילָה read שְׁקִילָה.
188. §§ 776–9. Notice: לְשׁוֹרְתָנָא *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 46.
192. *Note 1.* For قشِر it is better to compare قصل (Dozy), Eth. qʷasla *be wounded*, Amh. qʷisil *scar, wound*.
196. *Note 2.* To גִּזְרָא *cf.* Qamamil gudi *skin, hide*, which Reinisch connects with جِلْد, גִּלְדָא (*Barea Sprache*, p. 124).—For مَمْبَا read مَمْبَا; *cf.* Hausa taiki *large bag made of skin*.
203. § 842d. *Cf.* also Hebr. כְּמִיר = Assyr. kāmīru; evidently a shortening of an original כְּמִיר.
204. § 846. On the form קְטוּלָא see now J. F. Weissenbach, *Die arabische Nominalform Fa'āl*, München, 1899.
220. *Note 7.* It is more likely that the stem of עִבְרָא is كَبَّرَ *be big, stout*, and the ע a prefix. The same prefix is found in עִקְרָבָא *skorpion*, Galla karcabbò, Hausa kunama, from a stem *קָרַב *to pinch*; *cf.* Galla karabà *small pincers*, and עִפְבִּישׁ = עִפְבִּישׁ, עִפְבִּישׁ, עִפְבִּישׁ, Nuba korābē, *spider*, √*כָּבַר = *כָּרַב = *כָּבַשׁ = *כָּבַשׁ *to plait, twist, spin*, hence Hebr. פְּבֵרָה *sieve* and פְּבִיר, Galla girbi, *thread*, and the verbs כָּבַשׁ, כָּבַשׁ, *to twist*,

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curl, crumple, press, fade, in the various Semitic languages. On the interchange of ך and sibilant *cf.* p. 193, n. 9, and Hebr. דִּבְּשָׁתָּהּ = Arab. دَبَسَ. Also Syriac ܕܒܫܐ (= Hausa koki *female spider*), like German "Spinne," goes back to a verb *to spin*; *cf.* Hoffmann, *ZA.*, IX., 331, n. 1.

217. § 956. To כורזילא *cf.* Nuba koros *shepherd*.

226. § 983. אמרכלא is more probably Twârig amenokal *prince*.

I gladly take opportunity here to express my sincere thanks to Dr. W. Muss-Arnolt for the kind offices he rendered me in connection with the printing and proof-reading of this work.

LIST OF VERB-STEMS.¹

A. TRICONSONANTAL.

287 (occur only in) Qal.	1 Qal, Pa''ēl, Pō''ēl.
116 Pa''ēl.	2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Ittaph'al.
56 Aph'ēl.	1 Qal, Šsaph'ēl, Ištaph'al.
31 Itpē''ēl.	1 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Ittaph'al.
31 Itpa''al.	1 Pa''ēl, Pō'ēl, Itpē''ēl.
2 Šsaph'ēl.	1 Pa''ēl, Šsaph'ēl, Itpa''al.
1 Itpō''ēl.	2 Pa''ēl, Itpē''ēl, Itpa''al.
72 Qal, Pa''ēl.	7 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al.
62 Qal, Aph'ēl.	2 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl.
57 Pa''ēl, Itpa''al.	8 Qal, Pa''ēl, Itpē''ēl, Itpa''al.
67 Qal, Itpē''ēl.	14 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl.
8 Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl.	1 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl, Itpa''al.
9 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl.	10 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al.
7 Aph'ēl, Itpa''al.	1 Qal, Pa''ēl, Itpē''ēl, Ittaph'al.
11 Qal, Itpa''al.	2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl, Ittaph'al.
1 Haph'ēl, Ithaph'al.	1 Qal, Šsaph'ēl, Itpē''ēl, Ištaph'al.
2 Qal, Pai'ēl.	1 Qal, Pō'ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl.
1 Qal, Pō'ēl.	1 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al, Ittaph'al.
2 Pa''ēl, Itpē''ēl.	2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Haph'ēl, Ithaph-
2 Aph'ēl, Ittaph'al.	al.
57 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl.	2 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpē''ēl, It-
21 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al.	pa''al.
25 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl.	1 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al,
19 Qal, Pa''ēl, Itpē''ēl.	Ittaph'al.
2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al.	1 Qal, Pō'ēl, Pai'ēl, Aph'ēl, It-
1 Pa''ēl, Itpa''al, Istaph'al.	pa''al.

B. PLURICONSONANTALS.

1 Saph'ēl.	1 Pa'lēl.
4 Taph'ēl.	19 Palpēl.
1 Naph'ēl.	3 Itpalpal.
3 Par'ēl.	2 Parpēl.
1 Paš'ēl.	5 (denom. and foreign) active.
1 Pa'pēl.	1 (denom. and foreign) passive.

¹ Cf. § 188.

3 Par'ēl, Itpar'al.

2 Pa'lēl, Itpa'lal.

1 Pan'ēl, Itpan'al.

5 Palpēl, Itpalpal. [passive.

1 Pa'tēl, Itpa'tal.

4 (denom. and foreign) active and

SUMMARY.—Of 1013 triconsonantal verbs, 524 occur only in one form; 301, in two; 143, in three; 41, in four; 4, in five.—675 stems occur in Qal; 352, in Pa'ēl.; 296, in Aph'ēl; 268, in Itp'ēl; 164, in Itpa'al; 5, in Pō'ēl; 3, in Pai'ēl; 3, in Haph'ēl; 5, in Šaph'ēl; 1, in Itpō'al; 10, in Ittaph'al; 3, in Ithaph'al; 2, in Ištaph'al; 1, in Istaph'al.

Of 58 pluriconsonantal verbs, 38 occur only in the active; 4, only in the passive; 16, in both.

INDEX COMPENDIORUM.

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| <p><i>AEV.</i> <i>The Assyrian E-Vowel.</i>
 <i>AJP.</i> <i>American Journal of Philology.</i>
 <i>AJSL.</i> <i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures.</i></p> <p>'Ar. 'Arākhîn.
 A. Z. 'Abodā Zārā.
 <i>BA.</i> <i>Beiträge zur Assyriologie und vergleichenden semitischen Sprachwissenschaft.</i></p> <p>B. B. Babā Bātrā.
 Bekh. Bekhōrōt.
 Ber. Berākhōt.
 B. M. Babā Meçī'ā.
 B. Q. Babā Qamma.
 <i>DLZ.</i> <i>Deutsche Literaturzeitung.</i>
 'Er. 'Erūbîn.
 <i>ES.</i> <i>Etymologische Studien.</i>
 E. Y. 'Ēn Ya'aqōb.
 Gitt. Gittîn.
 <i>GJPA.</i> <i>Grammatik des jüdisch-palästinischen Aramäisch.</i></p> <p><i>HG.</i> <i>Halākhōt Gedōlōt; Hebräische Grammatik.</i></p> <p>Hal. Pes. Halākhōt Pesūqōt.
 Ḥag. Ḥagīgā.
 Ḥull. Ḥullîn.
 <i>JQR.</i> <i>Jewish Quarterly Review.</i>
 Ker. Keritōt.
 Keth. Ketūbōt.
 Mak. Makkōt.
 Meg. Megillā.
 Men. Menāhōt.
 <i>MG.</i> <i>Mandäische Grammatik.</i>
 <i>MM.</i> <i>Menōrat ha-mā'ōr.</i>
 M. Q. Mo'ēd Qātān.
 <i>MV.</i> <i>Maḥzōr Vitry.</i>
 <i>MWGJ.</i> <i>Monatsschrift für die Wissenschaft und Geschichte des Judenthums.</i></p> | <p><i>MWJ.</i> <i>Magazin für die Wissenschaft des Judenthums.</i>
 Nāz. Nāzîr.
 <i>NB.</i> <i>Nominalbildung in den semitischen Sprachen.</i>
 Ned. Nedārîm.
 <i>NSG.</i> <i>Neu-syrische Grammatik.</i>
 <i>PEF.</i> <i>Palestine Exploration Fund.</i>
 Pes. Pesāhîm.
 <i>PSBA.</i> <i>Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology.</i></p> <p>Qidd. Qiddūšîn.
 <i>REJ.</i> <i>Revue des Études juives.</i>
 R. H. Rōš ha-šānā.
 Sabb. Sabbāt.
 Sanh. Sanhedrîn.
 <i>SFG.</i> <i>Sumerische Familiengesetze.</i>
 <i>SG.</i> <i>Syrische Grammatik.</i>
 <i>SM.</i> <i>Sippūrē Ma'asiyyōt, ed. Gaster.</i>
 Ta'an. Ta'anit.
 Tām. Tāmîd.
 TB. Talmūd Babbî.
 Tem. Temūrā.
 TG. Tešūbōt ha-ge'ōnîm.
 <i>TM.</i> <i>Des Samaritaners Marqah Erzählung über den Tod Moses'.</i></p> <p>TR. Tōrātān šel Rišōnîm.
 <i>TWb.</i> <i>Targumisches Wörterbuch.</i>
 VL. <i>Variae lectiones.</i>
 Wb. Wörterbuch.
 <i>WBH.</i> <i>Wateh ben Hazael.</i>
 <i>WZKM.</i> <i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.</i></p> <p>Yeb. Yebāmōt.
 ZA. <i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie.</i>
 <i>ZDMG.</i> <i>Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.</i>
 <i>ZATW.</i> <i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft.</i>
 Zeb. Zebāhîm.</p> |
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