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הועתק והוכנס לאינטרנט  
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ע"י חיים תש"ע

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*This grammar was written by my Great-grandfather  
John Taylor, and finished, as appears at the end  
he was then 18 years old, and probably at White  
he studied under Dr. Dixon, &c.*

*Richard Taylor.*

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*Niphal*

INDICATIVE

*Prater*

*Future*

IMPERATIVE

INFINITIVE

*Benoni*

*Paoul*

omit the ' )

*R. Taylor scrip.*

1. *sing.*  
2.  
3.

1. *plur.*  
2.  
3.

1. *sing.*  
2.  
3.

1. *plur.*  
2.  
3.

2. *sing.*  
2. *plur.*

1. *sing.*  
1. *plur.*

1. *sing.*  
1. *plur.*

*Pal.*

ס נ . א נ  
ס נ . א נ

ס נ . א נ  
ס נ . א נ

ס נ . א נ

ס נ . א נ

ס נ . א נ

פ . פ

פ . פ  
פ . פ

פ . פ

פ or פ . פ  
פ . פ

פ or פ . פ  
פ . פ

This grammar was written by my great-grandfather, Dr  
John Taylor, and finished as appears at the end, A.D. 1712.  
He was then 18 years old, and probably at Whitehaven, where  
he studied under Dr Dixon, &c

Richard Taylor. 812.

Paal

Niphal

INDICATIVE

Prater

Future

IMPERATIVE

INFINITIVE

Benoni

Paoul

omit the

R. Taylor scrip.

1. sing.

1. plur.

1. sing.

1. plur.

2. sing.

2. plur.

sing.

plur.

sing.

plur.

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו

ו or ו

ו

ו or ו

ו

# THE HEBREW ALPHABET.

Name	Figure	Power	
Aleph.	א	a	* Aleph is to be pronounced
Beth.	ב	b	with a <i>Tongue</i>
Gimel.	ג	g	<i>Softly</i> , with
Daleth.	ד	d	the Greeks
He.	ה	h	mark thus ו).
Vau.	ו	v	These 5 Letters
Zain.	ז	z	are call'd Finals,
Cheth.	ח	ch	& are thus writt
Teth.	ט	t	in y <sup>e</sup> End of Words.
Iod.	י	j	† There is a
Chaph.	כ	c or ch	great variety
Lamed.	ל	l	in y <sup>e</sup> Pronounce-
Mem.	מ	m	ing of this
Nun.	נ	n	Letter; but
Samech.	ס	s	let it be pro-
Ghain.	ע	gn or ng	nounced as gn
Pe.	פ	p	at y <sup>e</sup> Beginning,
Trade.	צ	tz	as ng; at y <sup>e</sup>
Koph.	ק	k	End of Words.
Resh.	ר	r	
Shin.	ש	sh	
Sin.	ס	s	
Phau.	ת	t or th.	

The Letters of the Alphabet, with reference to y<sup>e</sup> Organs of Pronunciation are thus divided, viz.

into

into	}	Guttural	א ה ח ט	because they are principal to pronounce the rest of the	Throat.
		Lingual	ב ג ד		with <sup>c</sup> Tongue.
		Palatine	ז י כ		frō <sup>c</sup> Palate.
		Dental	ל מ נ ס ז ט י		with <sup>c</sup> Teeth.
		Labial.	פ צ ב		with <sup>c</sup> Lips.

The Hebrew Numbers are signified by their Letters thus,

10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
י	ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
90.	80.	70.	60.	50.	40.	30.	20.	10.	
צ	פ	צ	ס	נ	מ	ל	כ	ב	
900.	800.	700.	600.	500.	400.	300.	200.	100.	
ק	ף	ק	ס	ר	ק	פ	ק	ב	
4000.	3000.	2000.	1000.						
מ	ד	נ	ב						
or	or	or	or						
מ	ד	נ	ב						

Hundreds, Tens, Fifties,  
 Thousands.

55. 43. 32. 21. 15. 14. 13. 12. 11.  
 נה מג נה לב נא &c. יו יד יג יב יא יז יח יט יי יי  
 Note, that in reckoning from 10 to 20 y<sup>e</sup>  
 Letters are thus repeated, יא יי יי 12. on-  
 ly instead of יי 15 the Letters יו יז יח  
 6 are used, that the Name of GOD יהוה  
 Jah may not be taken in vain.

## CHAP. II.

### Vowels proper.

Name.	Figure.	Pronunt.	
Kametz	⚓	a	}
Tzere	⚓	ee	
Chirek <i>long</i>	⚓	i	
Cholem	⚓	o	
Shurek	⚓	u	

These Vow-  
 els are all  
 of them  
 long.

Name	Figure	Pronunt. <sup>n</sup>	
Pathack.		a	These are short.
Szgol		e	
Chirek short		i	
Kametz-Catuph.		e	
Kibbutz		u	

Vowels improper:

Sheva		e	very molt short.
Chateph- Pathack- Chateph- Szgol- Cateph- Kametz- }		a	
		e	
		o	
		e	

Note, that is only made vie or above to shew how y<sup>e</sup> Vowels are placed about y<sup>e</sup> Conionants.

The greatest Difficulty in y<sup>e</sup> Vowels is to know when () Kametz w<sup>ch</sup> most commonly is y<sup>e</sup> long (a) must be read as () Kametz-Catuph y<sup>e</sup> short (e). There are 4 Rules to remove this Difficulty.

() must be pronounced as y<sup>e</sup> short

(o) **FIRST** when it comes without a Methey (i) before Sheva (:) and without any Accents before a Dagesh (see dagesh below) as Ma'amah, Renuh.

**SEC.** when it comes before () Chateph-Kametz under a Guttural; as Choleh. Some think y<sup>e</sup> Rule holds whether Chateph-Kametz be under a Guttural or no; as,

Rosom.

**THIRD.** when it goes before y<sup>e</sup> Line  
*Maccaph* w<sup>ch</sup> goes directly from one He-  
 brew Word to another; as  $\text{לֵב} \text{לֵב}$  &c. The  
 two Letters  $\text{א}$  &  $\text{י}$  are only excepted,  
 when they come before *Maccaph*; as  $\text{אֵל}$   
 $\text{יְהוָה}$  *Macc.* *Quattor* lays down this  
 Rule thus;  $\text{אֵל}$  must be pronounced  
 $\text{אֵלֵךְ}$  (*Chalaph*, when it is y<sup>e</sup> last Vow-  
 el of a Word w<sup>ch</sup> ends with a moveable  
 Consonant & wants a Tonick Accent; as  
 $\text{אֵלֵךְ}$  *Vajakon*, and before y<sup>e</sup> Line  
*Maccaph*. (-)

**FOURTH.** when it is in y<sup>e</sup> End of  
 a Word y<sup>e</sup> begins with a Conversive, i.e.  
 when it has *Sheva* or *Patack* under it -  
 most commonly; as  $\text{אֵלֵךְ}$  *Vajakon*.

### CHAP. III. Rules for Reading.

Hebrew is read from y<sup>e</sup> Right to-  
 wards y<sup>e</sup> left Hand, & y<sup>e</sup> Consonants  
 must be taken before y<sup>e</sup> Vowels that are  
 plac'd under them; as,  $\text{אֵלֵךְ}$  *Vakar*, *Suxtorf*.  
 A Consonant always begins y<sup>e</sup> Syllable.

There are two Exceptions w<sup>ch</sup> this  
 Rule admits of in y<sup>e</sup> Letters  $\text{י}$  &  $\text{י}$ .

When these two Letters are met with  
 in



## CHAP. IV.

### OF SHEVA.

*Sheva* is y<sup>e</sup> short Improper Vowel is sometimes pronounc'd in Reading, & sometimes it is not.

I. When it immediately follows a short Vowel it is not pronounc'd; as **אֶשְׂרָא** *ashra* unless it be under a Letter doubled by *Yaash*; as **אֶשְׂרָאֵשׁ** *ashraesh* not *ashra*; tho' *Sheva* then follow y<sup>e</sup> short Vowel *Attacke*.

II. *Sheva* is not pronounc'd in y<sup>e</sup> End of a Word, tho' there be two of y<sup>m</sup> togeth<sup>r</sup>; as **קָמֶטֶט** *Kamet* not *Kamete* or *Kamet*.

III. When two *Shevas* are met with in y<sup>e</sup> middle of a word, y<sup>e</sup> first is mute; y<sup>e</sup> second is to be pronounc'd; as **נִפְתָּלֶדֶן** *Nephtaleden* not *Niphtaleden*.

III. *Sheva* under y<sup>e</sup> Consonants must not be read: tho' the Reason of this Rule is contained in y<sup>e</sup> first, & will therefore be of little use after some exercise of Reading.

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## CHAP. V.

### OF DAGESH & MAPPICK.

*Dagesh* is a Point inscrib'd in y<sup>e</sup> middle of a Letter, & is twofold Single & Double

I. The *Single Dagesh* removes (h) y<sup>e</sup> Note of Aspiration from these six Letters **כ** **ג** **ק** **ח** **ט** **צ** and gives them a more smooth & gentle sound. The Letters that admitt of a single *Dagesh* are called *Begadkephath*.

*Single Dagesh* inscrib'd in the middle of those Letters removes their Aspiration (1) in y<sup>e</sup> Beginning of a Syllable. (2) Immediately after a *Quiescent Shema*; as,

**קָח** \* *Pekachem* not *Pikachem*.

II *Double Dagesh* is a Point in the middle of a Letter as above, w<sup>ch</sup> doubles that Letter in Pronunciation; as. **קֶחֶץ** *Pikch* not *Piksc*.

The Gutturals are capable of no *Dagesh*, & *Buxtorf* adds that **ך** *Resh* is under y<sup>e</sup> same Incapacity.

*Mappick* is a Point in the middle of **ת** or the Angle of **ת**; the Vie of w<sup>ch</sup> lies in this, that these Letters are to have their genuine Sound in Reading; **תֵּת** with *Mappick* in it, & a *Patach* under it, must be read as **ת** & **י**. (V. Chap. 5<sup>d</sup>) that is after its Vowel; as,

**יִשָּׁה** *Ishah* not *Isha*.

(<sup>a</sup>) with a *Mappick* must be read as **תֵּי** *Techti-jah*.

**קָח** \*

## CHAP. VI. Of Declensions.

There are only two Declensions in y<sup>e</sup> Hebrew. The first Declension is of Nouns Masculine that form y<sup>e</sup> Plural in ם: in, or ם: e; as מַלְאָךְ *Malach*. *Reges*. Plural. מַלְאָכִים *Malachee*. or: מַלְאָכִי *Malachee*.

There are some Nouns wh<sup>ch</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Plural Number end in ם: in after y<sup>e</sup> manner of y<sup>e</sup> Chaldees; as יַמִּין *Jamin*. *Dira*.

These Nouns wh<sup>ch</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Plural end in ם: e are said to be of y<sup>e</sup> contracted Form.

When Cholem is y<sup>e</sup> Vowel of y<sup>e</sup> last Syllable but one, & is followed by a Segol or Pathack in y<sup>e</sup> singular Number, it changeth into *thea* in y<sup>e</sup> Plural; as, קֹמֶט *Kometz*, *Qualitas*. קֹמֶטִים *Komatim*.

When this Cholem belongs to a guttural it is changed thus חֶלֶם *Chel*, *Tabernaculum* חֶלְמִים *Tabernacula*. Then y<sup>e</sup> Cholem is changed into *Wa-* *taph-Kamet*. Pathack and Chirsk are contracted into *Izer* when there is no Vagesh in y<sup>e</sup> way; as חֶלֶם *Chel*, *Oliva*. Plural. חֶלְמִים *Zethim*.

These vary from y<sup>e</sup> Rule שׁוֹׁתִים *Hircus*.  
שׁוֹׁתִים

חַיִּיל חַיִּיל חַיִּיל *Chajil*  
 a Army *Chajilim* *Chajilim*  
 יֵשׁוּת, אוֹ הוֹדוֹת Plural. *Battim*

AS to y<sup>e</sup> Changes that are usual  
 most in y<sup>e</sup> Vowels of y<sup>e</sup> last Syllable,  
 when Words are carried into y<sup>e</sup> Plu-  
 ral Number, the following Observa-  
 tions may be of Service.

I. *Kametz* is sometimes chang'd in-  
 to *Patack*, & *Dagesh*; as. אֶפְסָן *Sphan*  
 a Wheel, אֶפְסָנִים *Sphanim*.

II. *Patack* commonly takes a *Da-  
 gesh*; as, חֲדָס *Hadas* a Myrtle tree. Plu.  
 חֲדָסִים *Hadasim*. Tho', אֶפֶס *Sph*  
 a Baton, makes אֶפְסָנִים in y<sup>e</sup> Plural.

III. *Fere* is usually chang'd into a  
*Sheva*; as עִוְרָא *Yniur* Blind. Plural.  
 עִוְרִים. Some Nouns change *Fere*  
 into *Chireck* with a *Dagesh*; as, מַגֵּן  
*Magesn* a Shield מַגֵּנִים *Maginnim*.  
 Others preserve the *Fere*, if a *Kamek*  
 goe before it; as, זָקֵן *Zaken* an Old-  
 man זָקֵנִים. Some Monosyllables re-  
 tain y<sup>e</sup> *Fere*, when carried into the  
 Plural Number; as גֵּר *Ger* a Stran-  
 ger. Plur. גֵּרִים. בֵּן *Ben* a Son is  
 Excepted, which in the Plural Num-  
 ber makes בָּנִים *Banim* Sons.

IV.

IV. *Cholem* is sometimes contracted into ( ) *Kibbutz* and *Dagesh*; as, ~~אִתָּן~~ *Red. Plur.* אִתָּן *Adummim*.

V. The Termination ׀ is cut off, and the Vowel that goes immediately before remains; as, יָפֵיץ *Saphish Fair.* Plur: יָפִים *Saphim*.

VI. The Termination (:) is commonly cast off, and some that end so change the *Chirek* into *Kametz*.

The Second Declension is of Nouns Feminine, w<sup>ch</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Singular Number most frequently end in ׀ or ׀ and form the Plural in ׀ *Oth*; as, יְדָקָהּ *Tedeketh* or יְדָקָהּ *Tedakah* Justice. Plur: יְדָקוֹתַי *Tedakoth*.

*Cholem* is chang'd under this Declensio as was shewn under y<sup>e</sup> First.

The Terminations ׀ and ׀ are cast off.

Words of two Syllables ending in ׀ having two *Kametz* going before retain the first *Kametz* in the Plural Number; as, יָרָחַץ *Tzarah* Plur: יָרָחַצוּ.

Many Words of one Syllable are de

declin'd by *Dagesh* with a *Chirik* go-  
ing before; as, אִמּוֹ *Em* a Mother. Plu.  
אִמּוֹת *Amoth*

Some Nouns of both Declensions  
have a Dual Number y<sup>e</sup> ends in אֵי.  
אֵימ *Im*; as, יָד *Yad* the hand יָדַי  
*Yadayim* both Hands. And some Nouns  
have only y<sup>e</sup> Dual Number; as, מַיִם  
*Majim* Waters. שָׁמַיִם *Shamayim* the  
Heavens.

י in y<sup>e</sup> End of a Word is chang'd  
into יָ in the Dual Num. as, שָׁפָה  
*Shaph* a Lip. Dual. שָׁפָתַי *Lips.*

Masculines doe sometime form the  
Plural in יָ like Feminines; as,  
אָב *Ab* a Father. Plural. אָבוֹת

On the other hand, some Feminines  
are declin'd like Masculines; as, אֵלֶּךָ  
*Allah* an Oak. אֵלִים *Oaks*

Some, lastly, have both the Termi-  
nations in y<sup>e</sup> Plural Number; as, הַיְכָל  
*Hechal* a Palace הַיְכָלִים *Hechalim*  
or הַיְכָלוֹת *Hechaloth* Palaces.

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CHAP. VII.  
Of Pronouns & the Affixes derived from them.

The Pronouns or Personal declinable Nouns are three, according to the Number of Persons in the Singular & Plural Number.

Singular.

Ego.	Ani.	
Tu Masc.	Anochi.	
Tu Fem.	Attah	
Ille.	Att.	
Illa.	Hu.	
	Hi.	

Plural.

Nos.	Anachnu.	
Vos Masc.	Nachnu.	
Vos Fem.	Attem.	
Illi.	Atten.	
Illi.	Hem.	
Illa.	Hen.	

From these Pronouns Affixes or Suffixes descend; and when they are added to the End of Words, either of Verbs or Nouns, whether Masculine or Feminine, they borrow their Signification from Pronouns. The following Table will shew this Matter at one View.

from

Ego **אני**  
Ani.

nos **אנחנו**  
Anachnu

Tu m. **אתה**  
Attah.

Tu fem. **את**  
Att.

vos m. **אתם**  
Attam

vos fem. **אתן**  
Attan.

Ille, from **הוא**  
Hu.

Ulla. **היא**  
Hi.

Ulli. **הם**  
Hem.

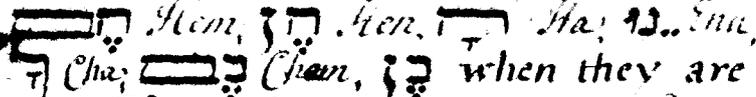
Ullae. **הן**  
Hen.

**אני** Ani, **ני**.. Eri, **ני**.. Enni.  
& in y Plu. **ני** at; me, my, mine; as  
**דברי** my Word.. Plur: **דברי**  
**נו**.. Enu, **נו**.. Ennu; us, our, ours;  
as **דברנו** Debarnnu, Our Word.  
**כה** Cah & **כה** Cha; thee,  
thine, thy Mascul. as, **דברך**  
Deborcha, thy Word.  
**כי**.. Ech & **כי** Chi. Plural. **כי**..  
Ajick; thee, thy, thine, fem. as,  
**דברך** Debareck, thy Word.  
Plur: **דברכיך** thy Words.  
**כם** Chem; you, your, yours  
mascul. as, **דברכם** Deborche-  
your Words.  
**כן** Chen; you, your, yours, fem.  
as **דברכן** your Word.  
**ו** Vau Shurak **ו** Cholam **ו** Hu  
**נו**.. Ennu; him, his; as **דברו**  
Debawo, his Word.  
**ה** ba. **ה** ah **ה**.. Ennah  
her, hers; as **דברה** Deborah  
her Word.  
**מו** Mo. **הם**, **הם** am, &  
**הם**.. Em; them, their, theirs,  
masc. as, **דברם** Deboram  
their Word.  
**הן** An **הן** Hen; them, their,  
theirs, fem. as, **דברן** Debaran  
their Word.

These

These Affixes are join'd to Verbs after the same manner as פקדני Pekadni he visited; & to Nouns Feminine; as, פורתה Serathi. my Law.

Take Notice that these Affixes


 Mem, Het, He, Nun, Chet, Shin, when they are in the Plural Number, have י (Iod) before them, thus מיהם as ניהם their Words.

## CHAP. IIX. of y<sup>e</sup> Conjugations.

The Hebrew has four Conjugations, which <sup>take</sup> their Rise from the four ways of declining or varying Verbs according to Tenses & Persons.

Three of y<sup>e</sup> Conjugations are of a double Form; the Active of each having a corresponding Passive Voice. The fourth is uniform.

The first Conjugation is called KAL. in the Active Voice; and the third Person singular of the Præter-tense in this Conjugation is the

Root

Root, from w<sup>ch</sup> all others Conjugations, Tenses, Persons, &c. are derived.

This third Person of the Prater-tense, being of so great Importance, It may be of use to remark, for the Present, that it consists of three Letters w<sup>ch</sup> are called RADICALS and under y<sup>e</sup> first there is a (ט) <sup>Mem</sup> ~~Mem~~; under y<sup>e</sup> second Radical a (-) <sup>Pathack</sup> Pathack, or (..) <sup>Per</sup> Per.

The Conjugations begin with the Prater-tense (having no Present-tense) which Defect is supplied by y<sup>e</sup> Participle *Bemani*.

The PRÆTER TENSE of

The Conjugation **HAL** in the Active Voice whose Passive is call'd

**Singular. NIPHAL.**

He visited.

Pakad

קָדַד

She visited.

Pakadah

קָדַדְהָ

Thou visitedst. mas.

Pakadta

קָדַדְתָּ

Thou visitedst. fem.

Pakadti

קָדַדְתִּי

It visited. Com. & ind.

Pakadti

קָדַדְתִּי

**PLURAL.**

They visited.

Pakdu

קָדְדוּ

Ye visited M.

Pakadtem

קָדַדְתֶּם

Ye visited F.

Pakadten

קָדַדְתֶּן

We visited.

Pakadnu

קָדַדְנוּ

The

# The FUTURE TENSE

## SINGU.

He shall visit.	Niphkod.	יִבְקֹר
She shall visit.	Niphkod.	תִּבְקֹר
Thou shalt visit m.	Niphkod.	תִּבְקֹר
Thou shalt visit f.	Niphkod.	תִּבְקֹרִי
I shall visit	Epkod.	אֶבְקֹר

## PLURAL.

They sh. vi. m.	Niphkodu.	יִבְקְרוּ
They sh. vi. f.	Niphkodenu.	תִּבְקְרנה
Ye sh. visit m.	Niphkodenu.	תִּבְקְרוּ
Ye sh. visit f.	Niphkodenu.	תִּבְקְרנה
We sh. visit.	Niphkod.	נִבְקֹר

# The IMPERATIVE TENSE.

Sing. Visit thou m.	Pekod.	בְּקֹר
Visit thou f.	Pikdi.	בְּקֹרִי

## PLURAL.

Visit ye m.	Pikdu.	בְּקְרוּ
Visit ye f.	Pekodnah.	בְּקְרנה

# The INFINITIVE TENSE.

To visit	(Pakod, or Pekod.)	בְּקֹר
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# PARTICIPLE of PR. I. BENONI.

Singular.	Poked.	בֹּקֵר
Visiting m.		בֹּקֵר

visit

Visiting F. { Pokedah.  
 Pokedeth.

בִּיקְדָה  
 בִּיקְדֶת

Plural.

Visiting M. Pokedin.

בִּיקְדִים

Visiting F. Pokedoth.

בִּיקְדוֹת

The PARTICIPLE of PR. I. PAHVL.

Singular.

Visited M. Pakud

בִּקְדָה

Visited F. Pakudeth.  
 Pakudeth.

בִּקְדֶת  
 בִּקְדֶת

Plural.

Visited M. Pekudin

בִּקְדִים

Visited F. Pekudoth.

בִּקְדוֹת

Observations on KAL.

In the Prater tense of this Conjugation, y<sup>e</sup> final Terminations of all y<sup>e</sup> Persons are principally to be regarded, & they are made by y<sup>e</sup> Addition of one of these eight Syllables  $\text{קְדָה}$   $\text{קְדֶת}$   $\text{קְדִים}$   $\text{קְדוֹת}$   $\text{קְדִים}$   $\text{קְדוֹת}$   $\text{קְדִים}$   $\text{קְדוֹת}$ . These Syllables added to any Root or Theme are the For-

For-

**A**ffirmative of it in all y<sup>e</sup> Persons of y<sup>e</sup>  
Präter Tense.

As to y<sup>e</sup> Future Tense of Kal these  
4 Letters are chiefly to be regarded  
viz. **למנ** w<sup>ch</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> sake of memory  
are called *Uthan*. These Letters being  
præfix'd to y<sup>e</sup> Radicals do form y<sup>e</sup> Per-  
sons of y<sup>e</sup> Future Tense. **נ** denotes y<sup>e</sup>  
1<sup>st</sup> Per. Sing. com. G. **ל** y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> in each —  
Num. & Gen. as also y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Per. fam. in  
both y<sup>e</sup> Sin. & Plu. N. **ו** stands before  
y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Per. Mas. in both S. & Pl. N. **י**  
**ש** before y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Per. Plu.

If y<sup>e</sup> Formation of these Tenses were  
well fix'd in y<sup>e</sup> Memory, y<sup>e</sup> Difficulty of  
all y<sup>e</sup> Conjugations wou'd be almost con-  
quered; in regard y<sup>e</sup> Präter & Future  
Tenses of y<sup>e</sup> other Conjugations are —  
formid after y<sup>e</sup> same manner.

The Infinitive Tense frequently  
takes one of these Letters before it.  
viz. **למנ** w<sup>ch</sup> are called *bachsam*  
to expres y<sup>e</sup> same Ideas w<sup>ch</sup> Latines  
do by Gerunds; as: **לביקוד** *Biphkod*  
in visiting.

The

The Participles Benoni & Pahuli  
 often used for their Tenses.

NIPHAL. Prater Tense.

Sing: He was visited Niphkad. נִפְקַד  
 She w. visi. Niphkeda. נִפְקְדָה  
 Thou w. v. m. Niphkadta. נִפְקַדְתָּ  
 Thou w. v. f. Niphkadti. נִפְקַדְתִּי  
 I w. v. Niphkadti. נִפְקַדְתִּי

Plur.

They were visited Niphkadu. נִפְקְדוּ  
 Ye w. v. m. Niphkadtem. נִפְקַדְתֶּם  
 Ye w. v. f. Niphkadten. נִפְקַדְתֶּן  
 We w. v. Niphkadnu. נִפְקַדְנוּ

Future Tense.

Sing:

He shall be visited Tippaked. תִּפְקַד  
 He sh. be v. Tippaked. תִּפְקַד  
 Thou sh. be v. m. Tippaked. תִּפְקַדְתָּ  
 Thou sh. be v. f. Tippakedi. תִּפְקַדְתִּי  
 I sh. be v. Tippaked. תִּפְקַדְנִי

Plural.

They sh. be v. m. Tippakedu. תִּפְקְדוּ  
 They sh. be v. f. Tippakedena. תִּפְקְדֶנָּה  
 Ye

Ye shall be visited m. *Hippakedsu.* הִפְקַדְתֶּם  
 Ve th. be v. f. *Hippakedsnah.* הִפְקַדְנָה  
 We th. be v. *Hippaked.* הִפְקַדְנוּ

**Imperative Tense.**

*Singular Number.*

Be thou visited. m. *Hippaked.* הִפְקַדְךָ

Be th. v. f. *Hippakedi.* הִפְקַדְכִי

*Plural.*

Be ye v. m. *Hippakedsu.* הִפְקַדְתֶּם

Be ye v. f. *Hippakedsnah.* הִפְקַדְנָה

**Infinitive Tense.**

To be visited. *Hippaked.* הִפְקַדְתָּ

**The Participle BENONI.**

*Sing.*

Visiting: m. *Niphkad.* נִפְקַד

Visiting: f. { *Niphkadah* נִפְקַדָּה  
*Niphkedeth.* נִפְקַדְתִּי

*Plur.*

Visiting: m. *Niphkadim* נִפְקַדִּים

Visiting: f. *Niphkadoth* נִפְקַדוֹת

**Observations on NIPHAL.**

In this Conjugation it must be remard that 2 Nun the Characteristick of *Niphal* is call of in the Future, Imperative & Infinitive Tenses; but

The Double Dagesh in the first Radical makes some Compensation; as; *Sippak* 77. 77. The Rule is this,

Rule. The Formative of y<sup>e</sup> Tense expresses the Characteristick of y<sup>e</sup> Conjugation.

The Letters 77. 77. are prefix'd to the Infinitive Tense, as in *Kal*.

The Passive Form wants *Puhal* y<sup>e</sup> Participle of y<sup>e</sup> Præter Tense.

### CHAP. X.

The second Conjugation in y<sup>e</sup> Active called *PIHEL*.

The Characteristick of this Conjugation is y<sup>e</sup> Double Dagesh in the second Radical Letter w<sup>ch</sup> augments the Signification of y<sup>e</sup> Verb: as; 77. 77. *Pikhd*. He visited with Diligence.

Præter Tense.

Singular.

He visited diligently *Pikhd*. 77. 77.

She visited dil. *Pikhdah*. 77. 77.

Thou visitedst dil. *Pikhdta*. 77. 77.

Thou

Thou visit. dil. f. Pikkadi. פִּקְדֵי

I visited dil. Pikkadi. פִּקְדֵי

Plural.

They visited dil. Pikkadu. פִּקְדוּ

Ye v. dil. m. Pikkadim. פִּקְדִים

We v. dil. f. Pikkaten. פִּקְדָנוּ

We v. dil. Pikkadnu. פִּקְדָנוּ

Future Tense.

Sing.

He shall visit dil. Tepakked. תִּפְקֵד

Shesh. v. dil. Tepakked. תִּפְקֵד

Thou shalt v. dil. m. Tepakked. תִּפְקֵד

Thou sh. v. dil. f. Tepakked. תִּפְקֵד

I shall v. dil. Apakked. אִפְקֵד

Plural

They sh. visit dil. m. Tepakkedu. תִּפְקְדוּ

Th. sh. v. d. f. Tepakked. תִּפְקְדוּ

Ye sh. v. d. m. Tepakkedu. תִּפְקְדוּ

Ye sh. v. d. f. Tepakked. תִּפְקְדוּ

We sh. v. d. Tepakked. תִּפְקְדוּ

Imperative Tense.

Sing.

Visit thou dil. Mas. Pakked. פִּקְד

Th. d. f. Pakked. פִּקְד

Plur.

Visit ye d. m. Pakkedā.

פָּקַדְתֶּם

Visit ye d. f. Pakkidenah.

פָּקַדְתֶּן

Infinitive Tense

To visit d. Pakked.

פָּקַד

Participle BENONI.

String: visiting d. m. Mespakked מְפַקְדֵם

visit. d. f. { Mespakkedah מְפַקְדֶה  
Mespakkedeth מְפַקְדֶת

Plural. v. d. m. Mespakkeḏi. מְפַקְדֵי

v. d. f. Mespakkeḏoth. מְפַקְדוֹת

Remarks upon PHEL.

In y<sup>e</sup> Prater Tense of this Conjugation there is a (ו) Chitzek short under y<sup>e</sup> 1.<sup>st</sup> Radical, & a Pethack (-) in y<sup>e</sup> other Tenses.

The Double Dagesh in y<sup>e</sup> 2.<sup>nd</sup> Radical is sometimes wanting, & supplied by (ו) Tavn; as בִּרְבֵךְ Berach. he blebed. sometimes Dagesh is changed into (ו) Cholim, & this is frequently found in Verbs whose Radical is (ו) Vau: as מְפַקְדֵם from מְפַקְדֵם tho' tis also met with in Verbs



They were vis. **Am G** Pukkedu. אָמ ג פּוּקְקֵדוּ  
 Ye w. vis. d. m. Pukkadtem. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְתֶּם  
 Ye were vis. d. f. Pukkadten. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְתֶּן  
 We were vis. d. Pukkadnu. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְנוּ

**Future Tense.**

**Sing.**  
 He shall be visited d. Sepukkad. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַד  
 He sh. be v. d. Sepukkad. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַד  
 Thou shalt bev. dil. m. Sepukkad אָמ ג פּוּקְקַד  
 Thou sh. be v. d. f. Sepukkade. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדֶּה  
 I shall be, vis. d. Apukkad. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַד

**Plural.**

They sh. be vis. d. m. Sepukkedu. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְדוּ  
 They sh. be vis. d. f. Sepukkad = אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְדֶּה  
 Ye sh. be vis. d. m. Sepukkedu. <sup>(nah.)</sup> אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְדוּ  
 Ye sh. be vis. d. f. Sepukkad = אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְדֶּה  
 We sh. be vis. d. Sepukkad. <sup>(nah.)</sup> אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְדוּ

**Infinitive Tense.**

To be visited d. Pukked. אָמ ג פּוּקְקֵד

**Participle BUBNI.**

Sing. Visiting dil. m. Pukkad. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַד  
 Visiting dil. f. Pukkadah אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדָּה  
 Plural. Visiting d. m. Pukkadu אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְדוּ  
 Visiting d. f. Pukkadeth. אָמ ג פּוּקְקַדְדֶּה  
 Parti-

Participle **PAHVL.**

Sing.

Visited dil. m. *Mepukkad*

מפקד

Visit. d. f. *Mepukkadath*

מפקדת

or *Mepukkadeth* vsc

מפקדת

Plur.

Visited dil. m. *Mepukkadim*

מפקדים

Visited dil. f. *Mepukkadoth*

מפקדות

Remarks.

Sometimes in the Prater Tense  $\gamma^c$  double *Vagesh* is not found. The Imperative Tense is wanting; &  $\gamma^c$  Participle *Benoni* rarely us'd.

**CEIAP. XII.**

The third Conjugation in the Active Voice called **HIPHIL.**

The Characteristick of *wch* is Radicals, &  $\gamma^c$  between of two  $\gamma^c$  Radicals: as

הפקדן

*Hiphkid* he made to visit.

Prater Tense.

Sing.

He made to visit *Hiphkid*

הפקד

**I** made to vis. *Hiphkidah.*  
**Thou** madest to v.m. *Hiphkadta.*

הִפְקִידָה  
הִפְקִידְתָּ  
הִפְקִידְתָּ  
הִפְקִידְתָּ

**Thou** mad. to v. f. *Hiphkadit.*  
**I** made to vis. *Hiphkadti.*  
*Plural.*

**They** made vis. *Hiphkidu.*  
**Ye** made to v. m. *Hiphkadtem.*  
**Ye** ma. to v. f. *Hiphkadten.*  
**We** made to v. *Hiphkadnu.*

הִפְקִידוּ  
הִפְקִידְתֶּם  
הִפְקִידְתֶּן  
הִפְקִידְנוּ

**The Future Tense.**

*Sing.*

**He** shall make to vi. *Saphkid.*  
**She** sh. ma. to vi. *Saphkid.*  
**Thou** shalt make to v. *Saphkid.*  
**Thou** shalt ma. to v. f. *Saphkidit.*

יִפְקִיד  
תִּפְקִיד  
תִּפְקִיד  
תִּפְקִידִי

**I** sh. ma. to vis. *Saphkid.*  
*Plural.*

**They** sh. ma. to v. *Saphkidu.*  
**They** sh. ma. to v. f. *Saphkidu.*  
**Ye** sh. ma. to v. m. *Saphkidu.*  
**Ye** sh. ma. to v. f. *Saphkidenu.*  
**We** sh. make to v. *Saphkid.*

יִפְקִידוּ  
תִּפְקִידוּ  
תִּפְקִידוּ  
תִּפְקִידוּ  
תִּפְקִידוּ

**Imperative Tense.**

*Sing.* **Make** thou to v. *Saphked.*

הִפְקִיד  
Make

Make thou to vi. f. Haphkiij. הִפְקִיִּי

Plur.

Ma. ye to vii. m. Haphkidu. הִפְקִידוּ

Ma. ye to vii. f. Haphkidenuh הִפְקִידְנָה

### Infinitive Tense.

To make to vii. { <sup>Haphkid.</sup> הִפְקִיד  
<sub>Haphked.</sub> הִפְקִיד

### Participle BENONI.

Sing.

Making to vii. m. Maphkid. מִפְקִיד

Making to v. f. { <sup>Maphkidah.</sup> מִפְקִידָה  
<sub>Maphkideth.</sub> מִפְקִידֶת

Plural.

Mak. to vii. m. Maphkidu. מִפְקִידִים

Mak. to v. f. Maphkideth. מִפְקִידוֹת

### REMARKS.

In the Prater Tense ן has sometimes (:) under it, when y<sup>e</sup> first Radical is a Guttural. In the Future Tense ן is cast off. Reason as in Fu. Ten. Niph. & thus 'tis also in y<sup>e</sup> Participle BENONI.

The Imperative is frequently found with ן Paragogick, & then the last Vowel but one is a long Chirsk. as, Haph-  
kidah

hidoh אָרָרְתִּי.

Verbs in this Conjugation are often written defectively without <sup>the</sup> between the last Radicals.

CHAP. XIII.

Third

The Passive of the ~~second~~ Conjugation called HOPHAL.

Hophal is distinguished from Hiphil by (ר) Kametz. <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ put under y<sup>e</sup> Characteristic. ה.

Prater Tense.

Sing.

He was made to visit. Hophkad. הָפְקַדְתָּ

She was ma. to vis. Hophkeda. הָפְקַדְתְּ

Thou wast made to v. Hophkadka. הָפְקַדְתְּךָ

Thou w. ma. to v. f. Hophkadft. הָפְקַדְתְּךָ

I was made to vis. Hophkadti. הָפְקַדְתִּי

Plural.

They were made to v. Hophkedu. הָפְקַדְתֶּם

Ye were made to v. in. Hophkedem. הָפְקַדְתֶּם

Ye were made to v. f. Hophkedet. הָפְקַדְתֶּם

We we. ma. to vis. Hophkadnu. הָפְקַדְתֶּם

Future Tense.

Sing

Sing.

He sh. be made to vis. *Nophkad.*

נִפְקַד

She sh. be mad. to vis. *Nophkad.*

נִפְקַדָּה

Thou shalt be made to v. *Nophkad.*

תִּפְקַד

Thou sh. be ma. to v. f. *Nophkadi.*

תִּפְקַדִּי

I shall be ma. to vis. *Nophkad.*

אֶפְקַד

Plur.

They sh. be ma. to vis. m. *Nophkedu.*

יִפְקַדוּ

They sh. be ma. to vis. f. *Nophkadi.*

תִּפְקַדְנָה

Ye sh. be ma. to vis. m. *Nophkedu.*

תִּפְקַדוּ

Ye sha. be ma. to vis. f. *Nophkad.*

תִּפְקַדְנָה

We sh. be mad. to visit *Nophkad.*

נִפְקַד

Infinitive Tense.

To be made to visit *Nophkad.*

הִפְקַד

Participle PAHVL.

Sing.

Made to be vis. m. *Mupshkad.*

מִפְקַד

Made to be vis. f.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mupshkadeth.} \\ \text{Mupshkadah.} \end{array} \right.$

מִפְקַדָּה

מִפְקַדָּה

Plur.

Made to be v. m. *Mupshkadi.*

מִפְקַדִּים

Made to be vis. f. *mupshkadoth.*

מִפְקַדוֹת

When a Root begins with a Guttural it has *Chateph Kametz* under it in y<sup>e</sup>

of Shova.

Sometimes Kibbutz (כ) is put under y<sup>e</sup> Characteristick ך. instead of (ר) Kametz Katuph.

### CHAP. XIV.

The fourth Conjugation called

#### HITHPAHEL.

The Characteristick of y<sup>e</sup> fourth Conjugation is ך prefix'd to y<sup>e</sup> Radicals, and most frequently the Signification is reciprocal; as, ךִּֿפַּקְדָּהּ he visited himself.

Sometimes y<sup>e</sup> Signification denotes Diminution; as, ךִּֿחַיְהָהּ he made himself sick. Sometimes it intimates the Frequency of Action: as, ךִּֿיָּבֹרָהּ he went often.

#### Præter. Tense.

Sing. He visited himself. Hithpakked. ךִּֿפַּקְדָּהּ

She vis. hers. Hithpakkedah. ךִּֿפַּקְדָּהּ

Thou visit. thy s. m. Hithpakkadta. ךִּֿפַּקְדָּתָהּ

Thou vi. thy s. f. Hithpakkadt. ךִּֿפַּקְדָּדְתָהּ

It visited my s. Hithpakkadti. ךִּֿפַּקְדָּדְתִּי

Plur. They vis. y<sup>m</sup>s. Hithpakkedw. ךִּֿפַּקְדָּוּ

Ye

Ye viſ. y.<sup>r</sup> ſel. m. *Hithpakkad* הִתְפַּקֵּד  
 Ye viſ. y.<sup>r</sup> ſel. f. *Hithpakkadtn.* הִתְפַּקְדְּתִי  
 We v. ourſel. *Hithpakkadnu.* הִתְפַּקְדְּנוּ

### Future Tense.

#### Sing.

He ſh. viſ. himſel' *Iithpakked.* יִתְפַּקֵּד  
 She ſh. viſ. herſel' *Iithpakked.* תִּתְפַּקֵּד  
 Thou ſh. viſ. thyſ. m. *Iithpakked.* תִּתְפַּקֵּד  
 Thou ſh. v. thy ſ. f. *Iithpakkedi.* תִּתְפַּקְדִּי  
 I ſh. viſ. myſ. *Ethpakked.* אֶתְפַּקֵּד

#### Plur.

They ſh. viſ. y.<sup>m</sup> ſ. m. *Iithpakkednu* יִתְפַּקְדוּ  
 They ſh. viſ. y.<sup>m</sup> ſ. f. *Iithpakkednu* תִּתְפַּקְדְּנָה  
 Ye ſh. viſ. y.<sup>r</sup> ſel. m. *Iithpakkednu.* יִתְפַּקְדוּ  
 Ye ſh. v. y.<sup>r</sup> ſel. f. *Iithpakkednu* תִּתְפַּקְדְּנָה  
 We ſh. v. ourſ. *Nithpakked.* נִתְפַּקֵּד

### Imperative Tense.

Sing. Viſ. thou thy ſel. m. *Hithpakked.* הִתְפַּקֵּד  
 Viſ. thou thy ſ. f. *Hithpakkedi.* תִּתְפַּקְדִּי  
 Plur. Viſ. ye y.<sup>r</sup> ſelves *Hithpakkednu.* הִתְפַּקְדוּ  
 Viſ. ye y.<sup>r</sup> ſel. f. *Hithpakkednu* תִּתְפַּקְדְּנָה

### Infinitive Tense.

To visit him. *Hithpakked*. הִתְפַּקֵּד

Participle **BENONI**.

Sing. Visiting him. *Mithpakked*. מִתְפַּקֵּד

Vis. herf. *Mithpakkedah* מִתְפַּקְדָּה  
*Mithpakkedeth* מִתְפַּקְדֶּת

Plur. Visiting y<sup>m</sup> selves m. מִתְפַּקְדִים

y<sup>m</sup> s. *f.* מִתְפַּקְדוֹת

### Observations.

When **פ** **ק** **ד** are the first Radicals. **ת** is placed after by Metathesis as **תְּפַקְדוֹת** he prais'd himself.

When **ת** follows **פ** 'tis chang'd into **ת** and after **ק** into **ק** and sometimes into **ת** contracted by *Dagesh*: as **תְּפַקְדוֹת**

They purified themselves. not **תְּפַקְדוֹת**.

Thus according to these four Conjugations are all Regular Verbs declined. i.e. Such as every where keep three Radical Letters.

Anomalous Verbs are such as sometimes <sup>lose</sup> one, & sometimes two of their Radicals; & this most in the Imperative, Future & Infinitive Tenses.

Concerning Anomalous Verbs see *Buxtorf's & Billener's Grammars.*

Of ye Servile Letters.

The Hebrew Letters are divided into Servile & 11 Radical Letters. The former are found in these memorial words

יְהוָה *Yehoweh*, אֱלֹהִים *Elowim*, מֹשֶׁה *Mosheh*, וְלֵב *Uleeb*. And the Radical Letters in these

יְהוָה *Yehoweh*, אֱלֹהִים *Elowim*, מֹשֶׁה *Mosheh*, וְלֵב *Uleeb*, אֶתְרָר *Atzarar*

From the Root, w<sup>ch</sup> most commonly is y<sup>e</sup> third Person of y<sup>e</sup> Prater Tense, consisting of three Letters, are formed Tenses, Persons & Verbal Nouns by y<sup>e</sup> Addition of some Servile Letter, or Letters before, after or between y<sup>e</sup> Radicals.

The Radical Letters are never Servile, but the Servile are sometime Radical.

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An Alphabetical Explanation of y<sup>e</sup> Several uses of y<sup>e</sup> Servile Letters.

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**⚡** This Letter is Servile.

**I.** When it is the Formative of y<sup>e</sup> first Person Singular of Future Tenses; as **פָּקֹד**.

**II.** When it forms Assumptive Nouns; i.e. **א** being one of the letters contained in the memorial word **אָתְּנָתְּ** Assumpti. Every Letter of w<sup>ch</sup> word forms Nouns from Roots, w<sup>ch</sup> are therefore call'd Assumptive Nouns; as: **אָבֶן** itz bang. a finger; from the Root **אָבַע**.

**III.** This Letter is sometime Paragogick at y<sup>e</sup> End of Nouns; as: **פָּקֹדֵי**. Or put in y<sup>e</sup> room of **דָּ** as: **מִסְפָּדֵי** (a Prison).

**ב**] Is Servile.

**I.** At y<sup>e</sup> Beginning of a word, & the Signification of it is, in, with, by, for, &c. as y<sup>e</sup> Context will permitt.

**II.** It is often put before the Infinitive Tense, being one of y<sup>e</sup> Letters Bachiam.

**IV.**

**I.** It frequently takes Affixes ~~to~~;  
as; **בַּח** Bacha, in the Fem. **בוּ** Bo  
in Mas.

**ה** Is servile.

**I.** When prefixed to a participle; & it  
signifies who or which; as: **הַפֶּקֶד**  
who visiting.

**II.** It is Demonstrative importing, this  
or that; as: **הַבַּיִת** This House.

**III.** 'Tis Interrogative; as **הַיְאֵנִי**, num  
Ego?

**IV.** Its  $\gamma^e$  Formative of  $\gamma^e$  Conju-  
gations Hiph. & Hoph. 'Tis  $\gamma^e$  mark of  
 $\gamma^e$  Imper. Tense & Infin. of Niph. &  
being join'd with **ה** in  $\gamma^e$  Syllable.

**הה** is  $\gamma^e$  Characteristick of Hithpa.

**V.** It forms  $\gamma^e$  Heterometrick Nouns at  
the Beginning; and is sometimes para-  
gogick, added merely for  $\gamma^e$  sake of Orna-  
ment.

**ו** Is servile.

**I.** At  $\gamma^e$  Beginning of a word, & denotes  
the Copulative Conjunction, And; Some-  
times or, both, but, also.

**II.** 'Tis Conversive, i. e. Vau with She

va

ii. under it prefixed to a Verb of the Pr.  
ter. tsn. turns it into  $\gamma^e$  Future; &  
Vau with Pathach under it frequent-  
ly turns  $\gamma^e$  Fu. into  $\gamma^e$  Significant of  
 $\gamma^e$  Present Tense.

III. i) Following  $\gamma^e$  1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> or 3<sup>d</sup> Radical,  
Shows  $\gamma^e$  first Rad. to be deficient, &  
 $\gamma^t$  deficient Radical is  $\gamma^e$  Too; for Roots  
whose first Radical is  $\gamma^e$  do change into  
 $\gamma^e$  as: מושב a Seat, from  $\gamma^e$  Root,  
ישב he sat.

IV It is always found before  $\gamma^e$  final  
Termination of the Prater tenses, in  $\gamma^e$   
1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> per. of both Num. when the  
Verb doubles  $\gamma^e$  2<sup>d</sup> Rad. as: סבית  
Thou hast compassed. from the Root  
סבב circum. dit.

V. i) Immediately after  $\gamma^e$  Radical's  
forms  $\gamma^e$  3<sup>d</sup> Persons plu. of  $\gamma^e$  prater  
& future Tenses, and  $\gamma^e$  2<sup>d</sup> person  
plur. of  $\gamma^e$  Fu. & Imper. Tenses. for  
this v.  $\gamma^e$  Formation above.

VI. i) after  $\gamma^e$  Radical's notes  $\gamma^e$   
affix of  $\gamma^e$  pronoun of  $\gamma^e$  3<sup>d</sup> per. sing.  
masc.

## Is servile

I. When it is prefixed to y<sup>e</sup> Radicals to form y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> per. both Sin. & plu. in y<sup>e</sup> Future Tenses.

II. It serves w<sup>th</sup> put between y<sup>e</sup> 2 last Radicals of y<sup>e</sup> Con. High.

III. Verbs whose last Rad. is י do change י into ם in y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> per. of each Num.

IV. Sometimes in y<sup>e</sup> middle of words it forms Hebraick Nouns; as: זֵיט very joyfull. from זֵיט. In the Beginning it forms proper Names; sometimes Appellatives; & at y<sup>e</sup> End Numerical Nouns, & National Names.

V. When put after y<sup>e</sup> Rad. it forms y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> per. Sin. Fem. of Fu. Ten. & Impra.

VI. At y<sup>e</sup> End of a word it is y<sup>e</sup> Affix of y<sup>e</sup> pronoun of y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> pers.

VII. Sometimes at y<sup>e</sup> End of words, is paragogick. Verbs whose 2<sup>d</sup> Rad. is י do change י into ם in High. as. יָבִיט

י is Servile I. At y<sup>e</sup> Beginn. of words as a mark of similitude; Signif. as, like as, according to, &c. It is also one of y<sup>e</sup> Letters Bechlam. At y<sup>e</sup> End of a word tis an Affix <sup>from</sup> y<sup>e</sup> pronoun. of 2<sup>d</sup> per Sing. in y<sup>e</sup>

middle of a word tis always **Kad.**

**י** is only servile at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning of words, signif. to, unto, for, &c. as **ימי** to whom. tis also a note of y<sup>e</sup> gen. dat. & ac. cases. tis one of y<sup>e</sup> Letters Bachlam. It takes affixes to it self as **יך** to thee.

**י** Is servile **I.** at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning of words w<sup>ch</sup> put for y<sup>e</sup> preparat. **ימי** from **מיה** as **ימי** for y<sup>e</sup> day. where **י** is supplied by a doub. dagger. in **י**. **II.** As y<sup>e</sup> Mark of Comparison; as:

**ימי** than to con. **III.** tis one of Bachlam. **IV.** It forms Hebraick Nouns at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning of y<sup>m</sup>. **V.** It forms acc. except those of **אע** & **ישאע**. **VI.** It serves as an affix several ways, principally importing y<sup>e</sup> affix of y<sup>e</sup> pronoun of y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> per. sin. Mas.

**י** Is servile **I.** at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning of Verbs before y<sup>e</sup> **Kad.** tis y<sup>e</sup> mark of Niph. in y<sup>e</sup> pres. ten. Sing<sup>l</sup> Par. **Benoni**. **II.** tis y<sup>e</sup> Formation of y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> per. pl. of y<sup>e</sup> Su. Ten. thro' all y<sup>e</sup> Conjugations. **III.** When tis put at y<sup>e</sup> End of Verbs with **י** or **ו**. **IV.** tis frequentl<sup>y</sup> paragogick & added to y<sup>e</sup> End of persons whose Terminations are **י** or **ו**. It forms Hebraick Nouns; at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning.

It forms proper Names principally, & at  
y<sup>e</sup> End appellative. VI. *וְעַל אֵת*

□] *וְעַל אֵת* Radical; *וְעַל* is sometimes  
put for *וְעַל* & vice versa. *וְעַל* is only  
servile at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning, & then it is put  
for y<sup>e</sup> pronoun *וְעַל*

□] *וְעַל* servile. I. at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning it  
forms many Persons of y<sup>e</sup> Fu. Tsn. II.  
at y<sup>e</sup> End it serves to form several Per-  
sons of y<sup>e</sup> preteritive thro' all y<sup>e</sup> Con-  
jugations. III. at y<sup>e</sup> End it forms y<sup>e</sup>  
Fem. Gen. in Nouns & participles.

at y<sup>e</sup> Beginning it forms Hermetick  
Nouns; as: *וְעַל* a Scholar, from  
*וְעַל* he heard. at y<sup>e</sup> End; as:

*וְעַל* a Kingdom, from *וְעַל*  
He reigned.

The servile Letters being thus explain'd,  
y<sup>e</sup> diligent Observation of y<sup>e</sup> *וְעַל*  
will much assist to reduce derivative  
Words to y<sup>e</sup> proper Roots.

See Secret Key

1712

To find  $y^{\circ}$  Radix.

Cast off  $y^{\circ}$  Serviles & if 3 Remain.

The true Root of  $y^{\circ}$  will those 3 contain.

~~For if there are only two remain, it is found~~

The Serviles you if only two be seen,  
put 3 or 4 before or 7 between;

or place 17 after, or 24 second double.

Thus  $y^{\circ}$  will find most Roots without more trouble.

If after all  $y^{\circ}$  only one do find,

place one of 3 or 4 before of 7 behind.

$a^2$

$216$   
 $216$

$25/1000$

$2 \times 102 = 202$     $2 \times 102 = 202$     $2 \times 102 = 202$     $2 \times 102 = 202$

$2^3 b + 2^2 a^2 (2 +$

$a^3) - a^3 b + 16a^4 - 2a^2$

$a^2 / 2^3 - 2^2 a^2 (2b + 2$

$a^3) - a^3 b + 16a^4 (4 + 2a^2$

$a^4) a^2 a^2 - 2^2$