

Camp. Sem.

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It is best to consider that Heb. has
bilateral roots (mostly 1"y) but beyond that
we can say little about them.

Of all original Semitic languages,
only Arabic tolerates a long vowel in a
closed syllable.

In Heb. long vowels occur in closed
syllables only when they are ^{long} and
accented.

#65 In Assy. šimtu, ^vēthⁿ as regarded
as examples of long vowels in medial closed
syllables.

^{tu - a - an - tu}
šamtu is not a good instance —
for it may represent tu - i - an - tu.

#66 Sibilants etc. seem to have been
lengthened instead of doubled.

It would seem likely that
this was true of all letters in Heb.

In Eng. no double consonants
occur.