

Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has z	- זרע both ה + אר
Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has d	- Heb. זרב Aram. דרב
Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has d	ד ד
Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has s	שבח שבח
Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has t	שור תור
Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has t	טעם טעם
Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has s	יעץ יעט
Heb. \uparrow :: Aram. \uparrow when the Arabic also has d	ארץ ארע

(also n. b. the representation of this element by \uparrow in ארץ, Jer. 10.11)

No. 6. Orthography.

Long i and e (\hat{i} , \hat{e}) and o and u (\hat{o} , \hat{u}) were early represented by ' and] ; but their use in the papyri is not consistent and so constant exceptions to the plene-writing are still found in the BA (e. g., the variant usage in the so-called Pě'îl or passive of the Pě'al).

\aleph appears in the Aramaic as a final vowel letter, thus vying with the Hebrew \uparrow . The BA varies greatly in its use of \aleph and also in its traditions as to any given word, but the papyrus use indicates that the \uparrow was reserved for the feminine ending and the \aleph for the ending of the emphatic case of nouns, e. g.,

מלך \uparrow the king; מלכה \uparrow a queen; מלכה \aleph the queen.

This mental correction should probably be made in distinguishing the forms. \aleph when quiescent occasionally disappears, e. g., מלכה \aleph for מלכה \uparrow .



Different phonetic stages are seen in the variety of spellings for the inflection of gentilic nouns, e. g.,

מלכה \uparrow (pl.) and מלכה \aleph —

in which \aleph Ketib and Qere are not consistent by any means; also in such variant spellings as of the plural מלכה \uparrow and מלכה \aleph .

Similarly the presence or absence of the preformative \uparrow of the Hafei (also of the Hithpe'al) stem of verbs represents a dialectic development, in which