

the h came to be sloughed off; the process appears to have made ~~xxxx~~ its slight beginning in the papyri.

Nos. 7 - 14. PHENOMENA OF THE CONSONANTS.

#7. Daghesh-lene and -forte, Mappik, Raphe.

These appear as in Hebrew and follow the same rules. -Euphonic doubling, &c., K. 12.

8. Transposition and Consequent Assimilation.

Transposition of _____ of the preformative - הַתְּ with following sibilant; e. g., שִׁבְקָהּ (Deut. 2.24), and with further assimilation of the dental; e. g., הַתְּמַנְתוֹן (Deut. 2.9 Q); שִׁבְעָה (Deut. 4.12).

9. Assimilation of Nun and Nasal Dissimilation.

Assimilation of ך appears, e. g., הַפִּלֶּה (Deut. 3.5); but not consistently, e. g., הַנִּפְּקָה (Deut. 5.2); אֲנַפְּוֹתַי (= Heb. אֲנַפֵּי), Deut. 2.46.

The opposite process of nasal dissimilation appears; i. e., a natural doubling is resolved into the single sound and a preceding n; e. g., הַנִּדְּעָה (Deut. 2.30), for הַנִּדְּעָה; הַנִּכְּקָה (Deut. 6.24), for הַנִּכְּקָה (כִּלְקָה) (see # 13); even in the case of the "implicit" doubling of the guttural, e. g., הַנִּיַּעַל (Deut. 2.25, Hafel, for ha'el עֲלֵלָה).

10. Gutturals and Resh.

The Hebrew rules of avoidance of doubling, of preference of a (e) vowel in proximity, and of use of Hatef vowels and Pathah-furtive, obtain. A final guttural or ך has more effect on the preceding syllable than in Hebrew; e. g., אֲמַרְתָּ (ppl. cf. אֲמַרְתָּ), cf. אֲמַרְתָּ and Hebrew אֲמַרְתָּ.

11. Peculiarities of א.

1) Auxiliary use: a) prothetic, e. g., אֲדַרְשֶׁךָ (Ex. 4.23), along with אֲדַרְשֶׁךָ (Deut. 2.32 (cf. Heb. אֲדַרְשֶׁךָ and אֲדַרְשֶׁךָ)); b) internal (Arabic hamza), e.g., אֲמַרְתָּ ppl. of אֲמַרְשֶׁ verb.

2) Thickened to אָ; e.g., אֲרִיִּי becoming אֲרִיִּי Deut 2.38 (the two respectively appearing here in Ketib and Qere); אֲרִיִּי Deut. 5.13 for אֲרִיִּי